

CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE INC.
Form 10-K/A
October 27, 2010

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

(Mark One)

Amendment No. 1 to

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-34386

CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

North Carolina
State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization

56-2012361
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

58 Heng Shan Road, Kun Lun Shopping Mall, Harbin, The People's Republic of China 150090
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code 011-86-451-8233-5794

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange, LLC

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

Note. —If a determination as to whether a particular person or entity is an affiliate cannot be made without involving unreasonable effort and expense, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates may be calculated on the basis of assumptions reasonable under the circumstances, provided that the assumptions are set forth in this Form.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock of the issuer held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2009 was approximately \$48,961,218(9,272,958 shares of common stock held by non-affiliates) based upon the closing price of the common stock as quoted by OTC Bulletin Board on such date.

**APPLICABLE ONLY TO REGISTRANTS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS)

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of March 8, 2010, there are 31,651,251 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

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List hereunder the following documents if incorporated by reference and the Part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) or (c) under the Securities Act of 1933. The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1980).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Annual Report on Form 10-K is being filed as Amendment No. 1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "Report"), which was originally filed on March 15, 2010 with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). We are amending this Report in response to certain comments from the SEC. In particular, we have:

- revised our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations to provide a more detailed and quantitative analysis of known material trends and uncertainties in accordance with the SEC's Interpretive Release No. 34-48960, "Commission Guidance Regarding Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and enhanced discussion on our costs of sales for our online education division and training center;
- revised our "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section to address in more detail the anticipated costs associated with our development of a nation-wide advertising campaign as well as the additional funding we will need for the expansion of our business through the sale of equity, if necessary;
- revised our disclosure on Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance to disclose, with respect to each director, the specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills that led the board of directors to conclude that the person should serve as a director for the Company in accordance with Item 401 of Regulation S-K;
- included footnote disclosure to our summary compensation table to explain the material terms of each grant of options, including but not limited to the date of exercisability, any conditions to exercisability, any tandem feature, any reload feature, any tax-reimbursement feature, and any provision that could cause the exercise price to be lowered in accordance with Item 402(o)(4) of Regulation S-K;
- stated that the dollar amount set forth in the summary compensation table with respect to the option awards reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of the option awards computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 and included a footnote disclosing that for all assumptions made in the valuation, to refer to footnote 16 "Warrants and Options" in the Company's footnotes to the financial statements;
- included the tabular disclosure required by Item 402(p)(1) of Regulation SK with respect to any outstanding equity awards
- included discussion on how our ownership structure complies with PRC legal restrictions on foreign ownership and investment in internet and education businesses and disclosed each of the education and business licenses and permits we have; and
- expanded our risk factor disclosure on the uncertainties with respect to the application of certain PRC rules and regulations.

All other information contained in the Report remains unchanged.

This Amendment No. 1 to the Report continues to speak as of the date of the Report, and except as expressly set forth herein we have not updated the disclosures contained in this Amendment No. 1 to the Report to reflect any events that occurred at a date subsequent to the filing of the Report. The filing of this Amendment No. 1 to the Report is not a representation that any statements contained in items of the Report other than that information being amended is true or complete as of any date subsequent to the date of the Report.

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements

The discussion contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Any statements about our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance are not historical facts and may be forward-looking. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases like “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plans,” “projects,” “continuing,” “ongoing,” “target,” “expects,” “management believes,” “we believe,” “we may,” “we will,” “we should,” “we seek,” “we plan,” the negative of those terms, and similar words or phrases. We base these forward-looking statements on our expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about our business and the industry in which we operate as of the date of this Form 10-K/A. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that cannot be predicted, quantified or controlled and that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by, or underlying the forward-looking statements. Statements in this Form 10-K/A describe factors, among others, that could contribute to or cause these differences. Actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, projected or expected should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect. Because the factors discussed in this Form 10-K/A could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement made by us or on our behalf, you should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statement. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which will arise. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly revise our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date of this Form 10-K/A or the date of documents incorporated by reference herein that include forward-looking statements.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

History of our Organization

We were incorporated in North Carolina on December 2, 1996 under the name of ABC Realty Co. to engage in residential real estate transactions as a broker or agent. Following the September 2004 reverse acquisition described below, our corporate name was changed to China Education Alliance, Inc. At the time of the reverse acquisition, we were not engaged in any business activity and we were considered to be a blank-check shell.

On September 15, 2004, we entered into an agreement pursuant to which:

- the stockholders of Harbin Zhong He Li Da, a PRC corporation, transferred all of the stock of Harbin Zhong He Li Da to us and we issued to those stockholders a total of 18,333,333 share of common stock, representing 95% of our outstanding common stock after giving effect to the transaction.
- Duane Bennett, who was then our chairman of the board and controlling shareholder, caused 3,666,667 shares of common stock that were controlled by him to be transferred to us for cancellation, for which Harbin Zhong He Li Da or its stockholders paid \$400,000, of which \$300,000 was paid in cash and the balance was paid by a promissory note, which has been paid.

We changed our corporate name to China Education Alliance, Inc. on November 17, 2004.

General

We are an education service company that provides on-line education and on-site training in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). We were organized to meet what our founders believe is an unmet need for educational resources throughout the PRC. Based on the PRC government's statistical yearbook for 2004, the government invests more than \$60 billion on education each year. According to Chinese tradition, spending on education resources is one of the family's major expenditures. However, just as economic development is not even throughout the PRC, there is an uneven allocation of educational resources in the PRC. In general, only students who pass the numerous examinations which are given at various stages of the educational process, can obtain better educational opportunities at a higher level. We believe that the examination-oriented education has created a market for products from companies that address this need.

Our principal business is the distribution of educational resources through the internet. Our website, www.edu-chn.com, is a comprehensive education network platform which is based on network video technology and large data sources of elementary education resources. We have a database comprised of such resources as test papers that were used for secondary education and university level courses as well as video on demand. Our data base includes more than 350,000 exams and test papers and courseware for college, secondary and elementary schools. While some of these exams were given in previous years, we engage instructors to develop new exams and a methodology for taking the exams. We market this data base under the name "Famous Instructor Test Paper Store." We also offer, through our website, video on demand, which includes tutoring of exam papers and exam techniques. We compliment the past exams and test papers by providing an interactive platform for students to understand the key points from the papers and exams. Although a number of the resources are available through our website without charge, we charge our subscribers for such services as the Famous Instructor Test Paper Store and the video on demand. Subscribers can purchase debit cards which can be used to download material from our website.

We also provide on-site teaching services in Harbin, which we market under the name “Classroom of Famed Instructors.” We have a 36,600 square foot training facility in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, PRC, which has 17 classrooms and can accommodate 1,200 students. These classes, which complement our on-line education services, provide classroom and tutoring to our students. The courses cover primarily the compulsory education curriculum of junior, middle and high school. We charge tuition for these classes.

We have also introduced a program of on-line vocational training services. We collaborated with the China Vocation Education Society to set up a website, www.360ve.com, which is an internet platform for training agencies and schools to offer their services. We launched www.360ve.com in September 2007. We called this program our “Millions of College Students Employment Crossroad” program. We offer job search capability and career planning courses for university students. We developed this program in response to the high jobless rate for PRC college graduates. Many college graduates pursue vocational training after college education in order to find employment. Our program is designed to establish a long-term training program for college students to build connections with corporations and obtain educational programs prescribed by the hiring corporations. We anticipate that we will constantly revise our materials to meet changes in the market as well as the demands of university students and graduates who enroll in our courses in order to meet their changing needs.

On April 18, 2008, our wholly owned subsidiary, Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. (ZHL) entered into an agreement and supplementary agreement with Harbin Daily Newspaper Group to invest in a joint venture company, Harbin New Discovery Media Co., ZHL contributed RMB 3,000,000 (approximately, \$430,000) and Harbin Daily Newspaper Group contributed RMB 3,120,000 (approximately, \$445,000) towards the registered capital of Harbin New Discovery Media Co. In return for their respective contributions, ZHL will own 49.02% equity interest and Harbin Daily Newspaper Group will own 50.98% equity interest in Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd. This joint venture will create new educational material distribution channels in readable newspaper format in the future. Pursuant to the terms of the supplementary agreement, Harbin Daily Newspaper Group assigned all its rights in the “Scientific Discovery” newspaper exclusively to the joint venture company. The transaction closed on July 7, 2008 and as a result, Harbin New Discovery Media Co. Ltd. is now a 49.02% owned subsidiary of ZHL and we are now in the publication and distribution of a scientific newspaper business.

On April 27, 2008, we entered into a Share Transfer Agreement with Mr. Yuli Guo (“Guo”) and World Exchanges, Inc. (“WEI”) to purchase from Guo seventy (70) issued and outstanding common shares in WEI, representing 70% of the entire issued share capital of WEI. In consideration for the said shares, we issued to Guo 400,000 shares of our common stock. Guo retains the remaining 30% of the issued share capital of WEI. As a result of the transaction, WEI is now a 70% owned subsidiary of China Education Alliance.

The acquisition of WEI has not been fully completed as of December 31, 2009 due to the non-resolution of ongoing administrative and legal matters of WEI’s five entities in the People’s Republic of China. The Company currently is attempting to fully resolve all outstanding issues related to this acquisition. Accordingly the operations and financial position of WEI are not consolidated or presented in our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the years then ended.

On January 4, 2009, our subsidiary, ZHL entered into an agreement with Mr. Guang Li to jointly incorporate and invest in a joint venture company, Zhong He Li Da (Beijing) Management Consultant Co., Ltd. (“ZHLDBJ”). ZHL contributed RMB 425,000 (approximately, \$62,107), and Mr. Guang Li contributed RMB 75,000 (approximately, \$10,960) towards the registered capital of ZHLDBJ, amounting to a total registered capital interest, and Mr. Guang Li will own 15% equity interest in ZHLDBJ. ZHL has authorized Mr. Xiqun Yu to hold 20% of its equity interest of ZHLDBJ on its behalf.

ZHLDBJ was incorporated on January 4, 2009 with a business term of 20 years. The registered capital of ZHLDBJ has been paid by the parties concerned. Mr. Xiqun Yu, our CEO, is the legal representative and the managing director of ZHLDBJ. ZHLDBJ will be involved in the vocational training business, in particular, in running the "Million Managers Training Program". The "Million Managers Training Program" is the PRC's first management training program targeted to upgrade management skills.

In February 2010, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, ZHLD, incorporated a new company in the PRC, Beijing New Shifan Education & Technology ("New Shifan"). Further, New Shifan has acquired all the assets and operations of Beijing Shifan Culture Communication Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Shifan") for RMB 6 million. Focused on the advancement of science and mathematics education, Beijing Shifan publishes the "Senior High School Students Mathematic, Physics, and Chemistry" magazine, which has been endorsed by the PRC Ministry of Education. The magazine was founded in 1993. Beijing Shifan is also the sponsor and organizer of a nationwide contest for middle school and high school students. This national competition tests the students' academic abilities in mathematics, physics and chemistry. There are currently 23 provinces and cities and more than 100,000 students participating in the contest, which emphasizes students' abilities, technology awareness, and innovative thinking. The winners of the contest qualify for enrollment in some of the top universities in the PRC, thus it has very significant impact on the secondary education market in China.

Corporate Structure

Our present corporate structure is as follows:

Education Systems in the PRC

Since 1949 when the PRC was founded, the government in the PRC has considered education an important component of its economic and social development. Recently, with the emergence of its market economy, education has become a priority in the PRC.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of the PRC for 2003, the gross domestic product of the country was calculated at \$1.41 trillion, with an annual real rate of GDP growth at 9.1%. The average PRC family sets aside 10% of its savings for education according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. We believe that many parents are willing to invest in their children for better and higher education because it is critical for their future opportunities and advancement. The educational system in the PRC is under pressure to reform and develop. On March 14, 2004, the second session of the 10th National People's Congress concluded that the PRC advocates "putting people first" as its development model. The PRC government sets education as a strategic priority in the China Agenda for Education.

The central government in the PRC, through the Ministry of Education, manages education in the PRC at a macro level, responsible for carrying out related laws, regulations, guidelines and policies of the central government; planning development of the education sector; integrating and coordinating educational initiatives and programs nationwide; maneuvering and guiding education reform countrywide. To a large degree, the provincial governments are left to implement basic education through development of teaching plans to supplement the required coursework from the central Ministry of Education and the funding of basic education in poorer areas. Provincial level governments have the main responsibilities for implementing basic education on a day to day basis. Since 1978, the government in the PRC has promulgated a number of administrative regulations relating to education.

Education is funded by a variety of sources: schools directly controlled by the central government are generally funded from the central financial pool; schools controlled by local governments are supported by local governments, the central government and fund raising projects initiated by these schools themselves; schools sponsored by township and village governments and by public institutions are mainly financed by the sponsor institutions and subsidized by local governments; private schools are funded by sponsors (including collecting tuition from students and soliciting contributions).

In the PRC, primary and secondary education takes 12 years to complete. Primary education generally is six years, junior middle school is three years, and senior middle school is three years. Children generally begin primary school at the age of six. In 1986, the PRC passed the Compulsory Education Law, which dictates that nine years of compulsory education (grades 1 through 9) is to become mandatory and requires that provincial and local governments take the necessary steps to ensure that all students receive at least the required nine years of education. The goal of the Compulsory Education Law, as well as the subsequent guidelines, was to universalize compulsory education and to eliminate illiteracy among the PRC people. According to the Bulletin of Statistics on National Educational Development in 1999 issued by the Ministry of Education, the nine-year compulsory education has covered 80% of the PRC's population since its inception. In 2002, the PRC began to aggressively incorporate English into its elementary school curriculum.

On March 3, 2004, the State Council approved and disseminated the 2003-2007 Action Plan for Invigorating Education in the 21st Century, which was formulated by the Ministry of Education. The plan recognizes the need to make the PRC competitive in the world economy and provides a blueprint to speed up educational reform and development in the PRC. The plan is based on two fundamental concepts to "Rejuvenating China through Science and Education" and "Reinvigorating China through Human Resource Development." The objectives of the plan are to establish a well-to-do society and perfect the socialistic market economy in the PRC. The plan has goals to consolidate and universalize the nine-year compulsory education program and eradicate illiteracy, to continue educational reforms, to improve the quality of education and to provide a system designed to enable the public to have access to quality education. The plan emphasizes the use of information technology in education and training.

Since 2000, the PRC government has been implementing reform in educational policy to change the orientation of the education system from one based on memory learning to a more individualized creative approach.

On-line Education

Our core business is the exam-oriented education in junior, middle, and high school. We believe that our on-line education programs are in line with the government policy of using information technology to make educational resources available throughout the country. The reforms in education policy has created a demand for new curriculum, updated educational materials and educational resources. Our portal enables our customers to access the new curriculum created by various levels of government and leading academic experts, which are endorsed by the Ministry of Education. Our courses have the necessary certification or registration with the Ministry of Education.

Our website makes use of its internet network resources beyond the traditional teaching methods and face-to-face constraints by providing students with access to multi-media resources such as college, middle school and elementary school test papers, courseware designed to prepare students for taking the exams, and video on demand courseware. We market our website as a platform to offer services like "Famed Instructors Test Paper Store" by offering prepaid rechargeable learning debit cards that can be to purchase our products. The learners can have materials downloaded for off-line education or study the material on-line.

We believe that through our website, we can help to change the uneven distribution of education resources since our material is designed for nationwide exams and, though the Internet, students can have access to our material

nationwide. We sell our exam papers, test papers, and video on demand through our website www.edu-chn.com . We offer both exams that were previously given as well as copyrighted exams that were developed by teachers who we hire for that purpose. These examinations cover PRC primary, middle and high school exams which are used by students who are primarily in age range of six to eighteen.

We have developed some educational software and we own a database covering all levels of basic education from primary school through high school. Our plans for expansion of our business operations include the following:

- Build up the infrastructure to ensure fast access and to satisfy the volume that would develop with increasing demand.
- Develop a nation-wide advertising campaign to increase market awareness of our products.
- Open branch offices in key cities. Even though our website is accessible from anywhere in the PRC, course materials are not standardized throughout the PRC, and there are many differences in both the course materials and the resources among the different regions in the PRC. As a result, we believe that we can best serve the students in a region by using our branch offices to employ local teachers who understand the local educational system. In this manner, we can customize our course materials to meet the local educational requirements and develop face-to-face tutorial centers to further expand our revenue.

Training Center

We provide on-site teaching services under the “Big Classroom of the Famed Instructors,” our state-of-the-art training center in Harbin. At this center, we offer both classroom training and one-on-one tutoring. The training center has approximately 36,600 square feet, with 17 modern classrooms and a capacity for 1,200 students. The courses cover each phase of compulsory education, of which junior, middle and high school as the key part. Our courses are complimentary type with regular school classes, and will vary depending on the age of the students as well as the progress of the class. Class subjects include Math, Physics, Chemistry, English, Chinese, etc. We charge students for each class taken. Thus, we determine our enrollment by the number of classes that were taken during a given period of time, and not by the number of individual students. Since the term of the classes vary, we do not schedule classes on a semester basis.

Vocational Training

We have introduced a program of on-line vocational training services. We have collaborated with the National Association of Vocation Education of China to set up a website, www.360ve.com, which is an internet platform for training agencies and schools to offer their services. We launched www.360ve.com in September 2007. We called this program our “Millions of College Students Employment Crossroad” program. We offer job search capability and career planning courses for university students. We developed this program in response to the high jobless rate for PRC college graduates. Our program is designed to establish a long-term training program for college students to build connections with corporations and obtain educational programs prescribed by the recruiting corporations. We anticipate that we will constantly revise our materials to meet changes in the market as well as the demands of university students and graduates who enroll in our courses in order to meet their career needs.

Through our “Millions of College Students Employment Crossroad” program, we seek to address two problems - one is the needs for the university students to find jobs and the other is to satisfy the needs of businesses to hire qualified candidates. We cooperate with businesses and other entities to enable us to communicate to the students who enroll in this program the requirements of potential employers, including the necessary skills, so that the students can learn the needs of the businesses which they are at school and can develop educational programs in the universities to enable them to meet the educational requirements of the businesses at which they may seek employment after college and to improve their job search activities.

The National Association of Vocation Education of China has a large number of institutional members, including provincial education bureaus and more than 1,000 vocational training schools across the PRC. We intend to expand our strategic cooperation with training agencies, especially in the aspects of joint enrollment, the exchange of resources and on-site training agencies facilities.

In this program we work with the National Association of Vocation Education of China, which certifies vocational certification, and coordinate our programs with the government agencies, including the education and labor ministries, to develop and evaluate programs for vocational education. We have been authorized to provide on-line vocational education and to administer the certification process for certain vocations. However, we are not yet offering these services.

During December 2006, we acquired all of the fixed assets and franchise rights of Harbin Nangang Compass Computer Training School for approximately \$1 million. The Nangang Compass Computer Training School provided classroom education resources to computer vocational school students. As a result of this acquisition, we became the exclusive partner of Beida Qingniao APTEC Software Engineering within Heilongjiang Province in the PRC for vocational training. The acquisition included materials and resources to provide on-site education classes and patented course materials. The Nangang Compass Computer Training School currently has two principal education programs focused on network engineering and ACCP software engineering with 9 on-site classrooms and 9 multimedia/computer classrooms at two centers.

Harbin New Discovery Media Co.

On April 18, 2008, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. entered into an agreement and supplementary agreement with Harbin Daily Newspaper Group to invest in a joint venture company, Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. contributed RMB 3,000,000 (approximately, \$430,000) and Harbin Daily Newspaper Group contributed RMB 3,120,000 (approximately, \$445,000) towards the registered capital of Harbin New Discovery Media Co. In return for their respective contributions, Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. will own 49.02% equity interest and Harbin Daily Newspaper Group will own 50.98% equity interest in Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd. Pursuant to the terms of the supplementary agreement, Harbin Daily Newspaper Group shall assign all its rights in the “Scientific Discovery” newspaper exclusively to the joint venture company, Harbin New Discovery Media Co. “Scientific Discovery” was established in October 2001 to popularize scientific information and knowledge with PRC citizens, and it has won strong brand recognition and a loyal readership in Heilongjiang province. In 2007, the “Scientific Discovery” circulation per week rose to approximately 60,000 sets, which generated total revenues of \$1.1 million during the year. Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd. plans to publish this newspaper twice per week, and expand distribution of the publication on a national basis. The first publication will target primary and middle school students by providing pertinent and authoritative after-school tutorship materials, which will be synchronized with students’ syllabi. The educational materials will be prepared by top-ranked educational experts and professors. The second publication will target the general population by providing scientific information and guidance in daily life.

“Million Managers Training Program”

China Education Alliance, along with The National Association of Vocational Education of China and Beijing Huayu Education Foundation is dedicated to building PRC’s first management training program, Million Managers Training Program, with the goal of improving management skills and designing a complete solution for the management, clients and suppliers. The topics are aimed at improving management skills, increasing corporate profitability and sustaining development. The program comprises 9 education modules:

Enterprise surviving environment and operation strategies

Marketing

General management

Enterprisers management thought

Human recourses management

Enterprise’s culture

Financial management and capital management

Purchasing and production management

Enterprisers’ self-management and improvements

The program takes 60 days with tuition of RMB 10,000 (approximately \$1,437) to RMB80,000 (approximately \$11,491) based on different learning components. Some top experts from several industries are instructors in the program in Beijing.

Marketing

We employ sales persons who market our products to the Ministry of Education and the provincial education commissions. Although the government agencies do not purchase our products, we need to obtain their approval of the use of our programs in connection with the curriculums in the schools under their jurisdiction. We also use these marketing calls to generate information to assist us in developing new educational products and opportunities. Our sales force is also actively involved with educators in developing curriculums based on our products.

We intend to use our web-based educational portal to assist us in marketing our educational products. This portal provides data and other materials free but charges users for download of our products.

We also market our Training Center and Vocational products by way of the following methods: (A) directly at conferences and events where we invite teachers, students and their families to learn about our education materials; (B) through various internet links and search engines; (C) by traditional media advertising, such as TV and newspaper advertisements; and (D) through fliers or coupons handed out to students in front of high schools and other major education institutions. We are also able to attract users by reputation and referrals from current students or users.

“Scientific Discovery,” a scientific information newspaper with a focus on introducing scientific knowledge to elementary and secondary students exclusively, will be marketed by the joint venture company, New Discovery. This

joint venture will create new educational material distribution channels in readable newspaper format and promote our core businesses in the future. New Discovery plans to publish this newspaper twice per week, and expand distribution of the publication on a national basis. The first publication will target primary and middle school students by providing pertinent and authoritative after-school tutorship materials, which will be synchronized with students' syllabi. The educational materials will be prepared by top-ranked educational experts and professors. The second publication will target the general population by providing scientific information and guidance in daily life.

Our Million Managers Training Program is supported by the China Industry-University-Research Institute Collaboration Association and the Asian Brand China Committee, which both benefit economic development and employment. China Education Alliance, along with The National Association of Vocational Education of China and Beijing Huayu Education Foundation is dedicated to building the first management training program in the PRC with the goal of improving management skills and designing a total solution for management, clients and suppliers. The topics are aimed at improving management skills, increasing corporate profitability and sustaining development. The program is advertised through newspapers, web portals, radio, and national TV programs in the PRC. Through the program, we aim to increase its revenue and gain recognition in the PRC.

We expense advertising costs for outdoor spots at the time they are aired and for all other advertising the first time the respective advertising takes place. These costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. The total advertising expenses incurred for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$1,093,535 and \$892,724, respectively.

Competition

We compete with a number of PRC and international companies that sell educational materials in the PRC market. Many of our competitors are larger, more established companies, many of which have diverse businesses and are better capitalized. In some cases, these are new companies that are entering the educational market in the PRC and may offer products and services at lower costs to build up market share.

Government Regulations

The education industry in the PRC is heavily regulated at all levels - national, provincial and local. PRC practices and policies have limited contract with non-PRC entities in the education industry. In addition, our business is subject to numerous PRC rules and regulations, including restrictions on foreign ownership of Internet and education companies and regulation of Internet content. Many of the rules and regulations that we face are not explicitly communicated, but arise from the fact that education and the Internet are politically sensitive areas of the economy. We believe that the Ministry of Education and the provincial education commissions prefer to contract with PRC companies in the industry of education. As a result, all of our PRC subsidiaries are staffed with PRC nationals. All of our revenue is derived from our PRC subsidiaries, and our success is dependent on the skill and experience of the employees of our subsidiaries.

Foreign Ownership Restrictions on Internet Content Provision Businesses

The State Council promulgated the Administrative Rules on Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises in December 2001, as amended on September 10, 2008, or the FITE Rules. The FITE Rules set forth detailed requirements with respect to capitalization, investor qualifications and application procedures in connection with the establishment of a foreign-invested telecommunications enterprise. Pursuant to the FITE Rules, the ultimate capital contribution ratio of the foreign investor or investors in a foreign-funded telecommunications enterprise that provides value-added telecommunications services shall not exceed 50%. In addition, pursuant to the FITE Rules permitted foreign investment ratio of value-added telecommunications services is no more than 50%.

In addition, for a foreign investor to acquire any equity interest in a value-added telecommunications business in China, it must satisfy a number of stringent performance and operational experience requirements, including demonstrating a track record and experience in operating value-added telecommunications business overseas. Moreover, foreign investors that meet these requirements must obtain approvals from China's Ministry of Industry and Information ("MIIT") and the Ministry of Commerce or their authorized local counterparts, which retain considerable discretion in granting approvals.

On July 26, 2006, MII publicly released the Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in Operating Value-added Telecommunications Business, dated July 13, 2006, or the MII Notice, which reiterates certain provisions under the FITE Rules. According to the MII Notice, if any foreign investor intends to invest in a Chinese telecommunications business, a foreign-invested telecommunications enterprise shall be established and such enterprise shall apply for the relevant telecommunications business licenses. The MII Notice prohibits domestic telecommunication services providers from leasing, transferring or selling telecommunications business operating licenses to any foreign investor in any form, or providing any resources, sites or facilities to any foreign investor for their illegal operation of a telecommunications business in China. According to the MII Notice, either the holder of a value-added telecommunication service license or its shareholders must directly own the domain names and trademarks used by such license holders in their provision of value-added telecommunication services. The MII Notice also requires each license holder to have the necessary facilities, including servers, for its approved business operations and to maintain such facilities in the regions covered its license.

We completed our reverse merger and our corporate structure was established in September 2004, before the implementation of the FITE Rules and the MII Notice. Accordingly, we do not believe that the FITE Rules and the MII Notice apply to us. Further, even if they did, we do not believe that we are in the telecommunications business. We do not provide connectivity and internet services. We are primarily in the education business and only a portion of our education resources is disseminated to our paying customers as opposed to the general public via internet download. Finally, our vocational training services are provided in collaboration with and through a PRC company, China Vocation Education Society. We do not own or have any equity stake in China Vocation Education Society.

In the opinion of Heilongjiang Min Qiang Law Firm, our PRC legal counsel, the ownership structures of China Education Alliance, Inc.'s subsidiaries in China are in compliance with existing published PRC laws and regulations.

However, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws and regulations, including the laws and regulations governing the enforcement and performance of our contractual arrangements in the event of imposition of statutory liens, bankruptcy and criminal proceedings. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that the PRC regulatory authorities will not ultimately take a contrary view.

If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure of our operations in China do not comply with PRC government restrictions on foreign investment in our industry, we could be subject to severe penalties.

Under our current corporate structure, only Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. and Beijing Wei Shi Yi Tong Education Technology Co., Inc. are Wholly Foreign Owned Entities (WFOEs).

Regulation of Online and Distance Education

Pursuant to the Administrative Regulations on Educational Websites and Online and Distance Education Schools issued by the Ministry of Education (MOE) in 2000, or the Online Education Regulation, educational websites and online education schools may provide education services in relation to higher education, elementary education, pre-school education, teacher education, occupational education, adult education and other educational services. Under the Online Education Regulations, "Educational websites" refers to education websites providing education or education-related information services to website visitors by means of a database or an online education platform connected via the Internet or an educational television station through an Internet service provider, or ISP. Under the Online Education Regulations, "Online education schools" refer to organizations providing academic education services or training services with the issuance of various certificates.

Under the Online Education Regulations, setting up educational websites and online education schools is subject to approval from relevant education authorities, depending on the specific types of education provided. Under the Online Education Regulations, any educational website and online education school shall, upon receipt of approval, indicate on its website such approval information as well as the approval date and file number.

According to the Administrative License Law promulgated by the National People's Congress on August 27, 2003 and effective as of July 1, 2004, only laws promulgated by the National People's Congress and regulations and decisions promulgated by the State Council may establish administrative license requirements. On June 29, 2004, the State Council promulgated the Decision on Cutting Down Administrative Licenses for the Administrative Examination and Approval Items Really Necessary to be Retained, in which the administrative license for "online education schools" was retained, while the administrative license for "educational websites" was not retained.

We believe we are not required to obtain a license to operate "education websites" or "online education schools" from the MOE under the current PRC laws and regulation because we do not offer through our website education services or training programs that directly offer government accredited academic degrees or other government accreditation

certifications. For the same reason, we do not believe that we need to obtain a license to operate our onsite tutoring services. Finally, there appears to be no restriction against foreign ownership and it is unclear whether foreign ownership is restricted for businesses providing such “education websites” or “online education schools”.

Business Scope of our PRC Operating Entities

All our PRC operating subsidiaries, including Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. are in the business of providing education services. Particularly, Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. is a holding company of all other subsidiaries and also provides online exam preparation services, Heilongjiang Zhonghe Education Training Center provides onsite vocational training and after school tutoring services, Beijing Hua Yu Hui Zhong Technology Development Co., Ltd provides onsite vocational training and online college graduates electronic database and pre-employment training, Zhonghelida (Beijing) Management Consultant Co. Ltd. provides onsite vocational training services, Harbin New Discovery Media Co. is in the educational newspaper publishing business and Beijing New Shifan Education & Technology Co., Ltd publishes high school education magazine and organizes high school students contests.

Intellectual Property

The exams and other materials on our websites include material that is generally available, such as exams that were previously given, and exams and other material that was developed for us. We engage authors, who are teachers, university professors or experts in their fields, to develop materials for our websites. Under the terms of our contracts, we own the copyright on all materials produced for us by these authors. We pay each author a fixed fee and certain percentage of sales as royalty. We also enter into agreements to use and publish educational materials developed by others, for which we pay for the use right.

Employees

As of March 5, 2010, we have approximately 466 employees, consisting of 5 executives, 45 administrative and finance employees, 194 marketing and sales personnel, 21 research and development staff, 25 information technicians, 16 designers, 152 teaching and education administrative staff, and 8 other employees engaged in security, planning, human resources and other activities. We have no collective bargaining agreements, and we believe that we have good relations with our employees.

Education and Business Licenses

Below is a list of our education and business licenses and permits of us and our operating subsidiaries:

Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc.

1. Certificate of Approval
2. Business License
3. Tax Registration Certificate
4. Organization Code Certificate
5. State Administration of Foreign Exchange Registration Card

Heilongjiang Zhonghe Education Training Center

1. Certificate of Approval

Beijing Hua Yu Hui Zhong Technology Development Co., Ltd

1. Business License
2. Tax Registration Certificate

3. Organization Code Certificate

Harbin New Discovery Media Co.

1. Business License
2. Tax Registration Certificate
3. Organization Code Certificate

Zhong He Li Da (Beijing) Management Consultant Co. Ltd

1. Business License
2. Tax Registration Certificate
3. Organization Code Certificate

Beijing New Shifan Education & Technology Co.Ltd.

1. Business License
2. Tax Registration Certificate
3. Organization Code Certificate

Beijing Wei Shi Yi Tong Education Technology Co., Inc.

1. Certificate of Approval
2. Business License
3. Tax Registration Certificate
4. Organization Code Certificate

Item 1A.

Risk Factors.

The reader should carefully consider each of the risks described below. If any of the following risks described below should occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected and the trading price of our common stock could decline significantly.

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information contained in this prospectus before deciding to invest in our common stock.

Risks Associated with our Business

Our business is dependent upon the PRC government's educational policies and programs ..

As a provider of educational services, we are dependent upon governmental educational policies. Almost all of our revenue to date has been generated from the sale of test papers and materials relating to courses at different educational levels. To the extent that the government adopts policies or curriculum changes that significantly alter the testing and course materials used in the PRC educational system, our products could become obsolete, which would affect our ability to generate revenue and operate profitably. We cannot assure you that the PRC government agencies would not adopt such changes.

We are subject to numerous PRC rules and regulations that restrict the scope of our business and could have a material adverse impact on us.

We may be subjected to numerous rules and regulations in the PRC, including, without limitation, restrictions on foreign ownership of Internet and education companies and regulation of Internet content. Many of the rules and regulations that we face are not explicitly communicated, but arise from the fact that education and the Internet are politically sensitive areas of the economy. We are not aware that any of our agreements or our current organizational structure is in violation of any governmental requirements or restrictions, explicit or implicit.

In particular, we do not believe that Administrative Rules on Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises and the Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in Operating Value-added Telecommunications Business apply to us because our corporate structure was established before these rules came into effect. Further, we do not provide connectivity and internet services. We are primarily in the education business and only a portion of our education resources is disseminated to our paying customers as opposed to the general public via internet download. Finally, our vocational training services are provided in collaboration with and through a PRC company, China Vocation Education Society. We do not own or have any equity stake in China Vocation Education Society. With regard to our education services, we do not believe that the Administrative Regulations on Educational Websites and Online and Distance Education Schools and the Decision on Cutting Down Administrative Licenses for the Administrative Examination and Approval Items Really Necessary to be Retained apply to us, because we do not offer through our website education services or training programs that directly offer government accredited academic degrees or other government accreditation certifications. Even if these rules applied to us, there appears to be no restriction against foreign ownership and it is unclear whether foreign ownership is restricted for businesses providing such "education websites" or "online education schools". For more discussion on these issues, please refer to "Foreign Ownership Restrictions on Internet Content Provision Businesses" and "Regulation of Online and Distance Education".

However, there can be no assurance that we are in compliance now, or will be in the future. Moreover, operating in the PRC involves a high risk that restrictive rules and regulations could change. Indeed, even changes of personnel at certain ministries of the government could have a negative impact on us. With any change in administration, more scrutiny, emphasis or regulation may be levied our type of business or organizational structure. The determination that

our structure or agreements are in violation of governmental rules or regulations in the PRC would have a material adverse impact on us, our business and on our financial results.

Our business may be subject to seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in sales .

We may experience seasonal fluctuations in our revenue in some regions in the PRC, based on the academic year and the tendency of parents and students to make purchases relating to their education just prior to or at the beginning of the school year in the autumn. Any seasonality may cause significant pressure on us to monitor the development of materials accurately and to anticipate and satisfy these requirements.

Our business is subject to the health of the PRC economy .

The purchase of educational materials not provided by the state educational system is discretionary and dependent upon the ability and willingness of families or students to spend available funds on extra educational products to prepare for national examinations. A general economic downturn either in our market or a general economic downturn in the PRC could have a material adverse effect on our revenue, earnings, cash flow and working capital.

We depend on our senior officers to manage and develop our business ..

Our success depends on the management skills of Mr. Xiqun Yu, our chief executive officer and president and his relationships with educators, administrators and other business contacts. We also depend on successfully recruiting and retaining highly skilled and experienced authors, teachers, managers, sales persons and other personnel who can function effectively in the PRC. In some cases, the market for these skilled employees is highly competitive. We may not be able to retain or recruit such personnel, which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects and financial condition. We do not maintain key person insurance on these individuals. Except for Mr Zibing Pan, our Chief Financial Officer, we do not have employment contracts with Mr. Yu or any other officers or employees. The loss of Mr. Yu would delay our ability to implement our business plan and would adversely affect our business.

We may not be successful in protecting our intellectual property and proprietary rights.

Our intellectual property consists of old test papers, which are contained in our library, and courseware which we developed by engaging authors and educators to develop these materials. Our proprietary software products are primarily protected by trade secret laws. Although we require our authors and software development employees to sign confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements, we cannot assure you that we will be able to enforce those agreements or that our authors and software development employees will not be able to develop competitive products that do not infringe upon our proprietary rights. We do not know the extent that PRC courts will enforce our proprietary rights.

Others may bring defamation and infringement actions against us, which could be time-consuming, difficult and expensive to defend.

As a distributor of educational materials, we face potential liability for negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement and other claims based on the nature and content of the materials that we publish or distribute. Any claims could result in us incurring significant costs to investigate and defend regardless of the final outcome. We do not carry general liability insurance that would cover any potential or actual claims. The commencement of any legal action against us or any of our affiliates, whether or not we are successful in defending the action, could both require us to suspend or discontinue the distribution of some or a significant portion of our educational materials and require us to allocate resources to investigating or defending claims.

We depend upon the acquisition and maintenance of licenses to conduct our business in the PRC.

In order to conduct business in the PRC, we need licenses from the appropriate government authorities, including general business licenses and an education service provider license. The loss or failure to obtain or maintain these licenses in full force and effect will have a material adverse impact on our ability to conduct our business and on our financial condition.

Our growth may be inhibited by the inability of potential customers to fund purchases of our products and services.

Many schools in the PRC, especially those in rural areas, do not have sufficient funds to purchase textbooks, educational materials or computers to use our web-based educational portal. In addition, provincial and local governments may not have the funds to support the implementation of a curriculum using our educational products or may allocate funds to programs which are different from our products. Our failure to be able to sell our products and services to students in certain areas of the PRC may inhibit our growth and our ability to operate profitably.

Changes in the policies of the government in the PRC could significant impact our ability to operate profitably.

The economy of the PRC is a planned economy subject to five-year and annual plans adopted by the government that set down national economic development goals. Government policies can have significant effect on the economic conditions of the PRC generally and the educational system in particular. Although the government in the PRC has confirmed that economic development will follow a model of market economy under socialism, a change in the direction of government planning may materially affect our business, prospects and financial condition.

Inflation in the PRC could negatively affect our profitability and growth.

While the economy in the PRC has experienced rapid growth, such growth has been uneven among various sectors of the economy and in different geographical areas of the country. Rapid economic growth can lead to growth in the money supply and rising inflation. If prices for our products rise at a rate that is insufficient to compensate for the rise in our costs, it may have an adverse effect on profitability. In order to control inflation in the past, the government has imposed controls in bank credits, limits on loans for fixed assets purchase, and restrictions on state bank lending. Such an austerity policy can lead to a slowing economic growth which could impair our ability to operate profitably.

If we make any acquisitions, they may disrupt or have a negative impact on our business.

If we make acquisitions, we could have difficulty integrating personnel and operations of the acquired companies with our own. In addition, the key personnel of the acquired business may not be willing to work for us. We cannot predict the affect expansion which may have on our core business. Regardless of whether we are successful in making an acquisition, the negotiations could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees and increase our expenses. In addition to the risks described above, acquisitions are accompanied by a number of inherent risks, including, without limitation, the following:

- the difficulty of integrating acquired products, services or operations;
- the potential disruption of the ongoing businesses and distraction of our management and the management of acquired companies;
- the difficulty of incorporating acquired rights or products into our existing business;
- difficulties in disposing of the excess or idle facilities of an acquired company or business and expenses in maintaining such facilities;
- difficulties in maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;
- the potential impairment of relationships with employees and customers as a result of any integration of new management personnel;
- the potential inability or failure to achieve additional sales and enhance our customer base through cross-marketing of the products to new and existing customers;
- the effect of any government regulations which relate to the business acquired;
- potential unknown liabilities associated with acquired businesses or product lines, or the need to spend significant amounts to retool, reposition or modify the marketing and sales of acquired products or the defense of any litigation, whether of not successful, resulting from actions of the acquired company prior to our acquisition.

Our business could be severely impaired to the extent that we are unable to succeed in addressing any of these risks or other problems encountered in connection with these acquisitions, many of which cannot be presently identified, these risks and problems could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees, increase our expenses and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our operations and assets in the PRC are subject to significant political and economic uncertainties.

Government policies are subject to rapid change, and the government of the PRC may adopt policies which have the effect of hindering private economic activity and greater economic decentralization. There is no assurance that the government of the PRC will not significantly alter its policies from time to time without notice in a manner which reduces or eliminates any benefits from its present policies of economic reform. In addition, a substantial portion of productive assets in the PRC remains government-owned. For instance, all lands are state owned and leased to business entities or individuals through governmental granting of state-owned land use rights. The granting process is typically based on government policies at the time of granting, which could be lengthy and complex. The government of the PRC also exercises significant control over its economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Uncertainties may arise with changing of governmental policies and measures. In addition, changes in laws and regulations, or their interpretation, or the imposition of confiscatory taxation, restrictions on currency conversion, imports and sources of supply, devaluations of currency, the nationalization or other expropriation of private enterprises, as well as adverse changes in the political, economic or social conditions in the PRC, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Price controls may affect both our revenues and net income.

The laws of the PRC provide the government broad power to fix and adjust prices. We need to obtain government approval in setting our prices for classroom coursework and tutorials. Although the sale of educational materials over the Internet is not presently subject to price controls, we cannot give you any assurance that they will not be subject to controls in the future. To the extent that we are subject to price control, our revenue, gross profit, gross margin and net income will be affected since the revenue we derive from our services will be limited and we may face no limitation on our costs. As a result, we may not be able to pass on to our students any increases in costs we incur, or any increases in the costs of our faculty. Further, if price controls affect both our revenue and our costs, our ability to be profitable and the extent of our profitability will be effectively subject to determination by the applicable PRC regulatory authorities.

Our operations may not develop in the same way or at the same rate as might be expected if the PRC economy were similar to the market-oriented economies of most developed countries.

The economy of the PRC has historically been a nationalistic, “planned economy,” meaning it functions and produces according to governmental plans and pre-set targets or quotas. In certain aspects, the PRC’s economy has been making a transition to a more market-oriented economy, although the government imposes price controls on certain products and in certain industries. However, we cannot predict the future direction of these economic reforms or the effects these measures may have. The economy of the PRC also differs from the economies of most developed countries including with respect to the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. As a result of these differences, our business may not develop in the same way or at the same rate as might be expected if the economy of the PRC were similar to those of other developed countries.

Because most of our officers and directors reside outside of the United States, it may be difficult for you to enforce your rights against them or enforce United States court judgments against them in the PRC .

Most of our directors and our executive officers reside in the PRC and all of our assets are located in the PRC. It may therefore be difficult for United States investors to enforce their legal rights, to effect service of process upon our directors or officers or to enforce judgments of United States courts predicated upon civil liabilities and criminal penalties of our directors and officers under federal securities laws. Further, it is unclear if extradition treaties now in

effect between the United States and the PRC would permit effective enforcement of criminal penalties of the federal securities laws.

We may have limited legal recourse under PRC law if disputes arise under contracts with third parties.

All of our agreements, which are made by our PRC subsidiaries, are governed by the laws of the PRC. The PRC legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Accordingly decided legal cases have little precedential value. The government of the PRC has enacted some laws and regulations dealing with matters such as corporate organization and governance, foreign investment, commerce, taxation and trade. However, these laws are relatively new and their experience in implementing, interpreting and enforcing these laws and regulations is limited. Therefore, our ability to enforce commercial claims or to resolve commercial disputes may be uncertain. The resolution of these matters may be subject to the exercise of considerable discretion by the parties charged with enforcement of the applicable laws. Any rights we may have to specific performance or to seek an injunction under PRC law may be limited, and without a means of recourse, we may be unable to prevent these situations from occurring. The occurrence of any such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because we may not be able to obtain business insurance in the PRC, we may not be protected from risks that are customarily covered by insurance in the United States.

Business insurance is not readily available in the PRC. To the extent that we suffer a loss of a type which would normally be covered by insurance in the United States, such as product liability and general liability insurance, we would incur significant expenses in both defending any action and in paying any claims that result from a settlement or judgment.

Because our funds are held in banks which do not provide insurance, the failure of any bank in which we deposit our funds could affect our ability to continue in business.

Banks and other financial institutions in the PRC do not provide insurance for funds held on deposit. As a result, in the event of a bank failure, we may not have access to funds on deposit. Depending upon the amount of money we maintain in a bank that fails, our inability to have access to our cash could impair our operations, and, if we are not able to access funds to pay our suppliers, employees and other creditors, we may be unable to continue in business.

Failure to comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We are subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which generally prohibits United States companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Foreign companies, including some that may compete with us, are not subject to these prohibitions. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices occur from time-to-time in the PRC. We can make no assurance, however, that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuations in the exchange rate could have a material adverse effect upon our business ..

We conduct our business in the Renminbi. The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade old policy of pegging its currency to the U.S. currency. Under the current policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy has resulted in an approximately 17% appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar between July 21, 2005 and March 23, 2009. However, there remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt an even more flexible currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar. To the extent our future revenues are denominated in currencies other than the United States dollars, we would be subject to increased risks relating to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results since our operating results are reported in United States dollars and significant changes in the exchange rate could materially impact our reported earnings.

Recent recalls of PRC products may affect the market for our stock .

Although we do not sell consumer products in the international market, the recent recalls of PRC products in the United States and elsewhere could affect the market for our stock by causing investors to invest in companies that are not based on the PRC.

Certain of our stockholders control a significant amount of our common stock .

Approximately 40% of our outstanding common stock is owned by our chief executive officer, Mr. Xiqun Yu. Depending on the circumstances, Mr. Yu presently may have the voting power from the common stock he owns to elect all of the directors and approve any transaction requiring stockholder approval.

Risks Associated with Investing in our Common Stock

The rights of the holders of common stock may be impaired by the potential issuance of preferred stock.

Our board of directors has the right, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with voting, dividend, conversion, liquidation or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power and equity interest of the holders of common stock., which could be issued with the right to more than one vote per share, could be utilized as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control. The possible impact on takeover attempts could adversely affect the price of our common stock. Although we have no present intention to issue any additional shares of preferred stock or to create any new series of preferred stock, we may issue such shares in the future.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results and stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting.

Internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our operating results could be harmed. Under the current SEC regulations, we will be required to include a management report on internal controls over financial reporting in our Form 10-K annual report for the year ended December 31, 2008, and we will be required to include an auditor's report on internal controls over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2010. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment, regardless of whether we are required to maintain such controls, could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a material adverse effect on

our stock price. Although we are not aware of anything that would impact our ability to maintain effective internal controls, we have not obtained an independent audit of our internal controls, and, as a result, we are not aware of any deficiencies which would result from such an audit. Further, at such time as we are required to comply with the internal controls requirements of Sarbanes Oxley, we may incur significant expenses in having our internal controls audited and in implementing any changes which are required.

Because of our cash requirements and potential government restrictions, we may be unable to pay dividends .

Payment of dividends to our shareholders would require payment of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries to us. This, in turn, would require a conversion of Renminbi into US dollars and repatriation of funds to the United States. Although our subsidiaries' classification as wholly-owned foreign enterprises under PRC law permits them to declare dividends and repatriate their funds to us in the United States, any change in this status or the regulations permitting such repatriation could prevent them from doing so. Any inability to repatriate funds to us would in turn prevent payments of dividends to our shareholders.

Our stock price may be affected by our failure to meet projections and estimates of earnings developed either by us or by independent securities analysts.

Although we do not make projections relating to our future operating results, our operating results may fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In this event, the market price of our common stock would likely be materially adversely affected.

The registration and potential sale, either pursuant to a prospectus or pursuant to Rule 144, by certain of our selling stockholders of a significant number of shares could encourage short sales by third parties.

There may be significant downward pressure on our stock price caused by the sale or potential sale of a significant number of shares by certain of our selling stockholders pursuant to a prospectus or pursuant to Rule 144, which could allow short sellers of our stock an opportunity to take advantage of any decrease in the value of our stock. The presence of short sellers in our common stock may further depress the price of our common stock.

If the selling stockholders sell a significant number of shares of common stock, the market price of our common stock may decline. Furthermore, the sale or potential sale of the offered shares pursuant to a prospectus and the depressive effect of such sales or potential sales could make it difficult for us to raise funds from other sources.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

All land in the PRC is owned by the government and cannot be sold to any individual or entity. Instead, the government grants landholders a "land use right" after a purchase price for such "land use right" is paid to the government. The "land use right" allows the holder the right to use the land for a specified long-term period of time and enjoys all the incidents of ownership of the land. The following are the details regarding our land use rights with regard to the land that we use in our business.

Our main office is located at 58 Heng Shan Road, Kun Lun Shopping Mall Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, PRC150090, which has a total area of 4,177 square feet. This space is adequate for our present and our planned future operations. No other businesses operate from this office. We have no current plans to occupy other or additional office space.

We also have a 3,700 square meter (36,600 square foot) building in the Harbin which we use for our educational training center and our vocational training center.

Harbin New Discovery Media Co. is located at 399 You Yi Road, Dao Li District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, PRC, which has a total area of 120 square meters. The annual rent is RMB140, 000 (approximately US\$20,108).

Beijing Hua Yu Hui Zhong Technology Development Co. Ltd. is located at No.69, AnLeLin Road Jia, Chongwen District, Beijing, PRC, which has a total area of 327 square meters with annual rental of RMB 800,000 (approximately US\$117,190).

Zhong He Li Da (Beijing) Management Consultant Co. Ltd. is located at 17-A6-1, 4 th Floor, Daofeng Technology Business Zone, Qiaonan Technology Zone, Chongwen District, Beijing, PRC, which has a total area of 356 square meters with annual rental of RMB 480,000 (approximately US\$70,314).

Beijing New Shifan Education & Technology Co. Ltd. is located at Beijing Normal University, which has a total area of 100 square meters with annual rental of RMB 100,000 (approximately US\$14,500).

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

We know of no material, active, pending or threatened proceeding against us or our subsidiaries, nor are we, or any subsidiary, involved as a plaintiff or defendant in any material proceeding or pending litigation.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Our common stock is traded on the NYSE since January 27, 2010 under the symbol CEU. From July 20, 2009 to January 26, 2010, our common stock was traded on the NYSE Amex under the symbol CEU. Prior to July 20, 2009, our common stock was traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the trading symbol CEUA.OB. The table below presents the high and low bid for our common stock for each quarter from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2009. These prices reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown, or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

	High	Low
Year ended December 31, 2008		
1 st Quarter	5.15	1.85
2 nd Quarter	3.35	1.99
3 rd Quarter	2.95	1.85
4 th Quarter	1.85	1.08
Year ended December 31, 2009		
1 st Quarter	1.73	0.80
2 nd Quarter	5.29	1.55
3 rd Quarter	6.50	4.25
4 th Quarter	6.63	5.00

As of March 8, 2010, we had 31,651,251 shares of common stock outstanding and held of record by 211 stockholders. Within the holders of record of our common stock are depositories such as Cede & Co. that hold shares of stock for brokerage firms, which, in turn, hold shares of stock for beneficial owners. On March 8, 2010, the closing price of our common stock on NYSE was \$6.33 per share.

We have not declared or paid any dividends on our common stock and presently do not expect to declare or pay any such dividends in the foreseeable future.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

On June 18 2009, we adopted the China Education Alliance, Inc. 2009 Incentive Stock Plan (the "Plan"). We registered 1,000,000 shares of our common stock under the Plan on a Form S-8, effective June 18, 2009. On the same date, we issued 16,334 shares of our common stock to our employees and consultants, options to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock to our Chief Executive Officer, Xiqun Yu, at an exercise price of \$3.19 per share, and options to purchase 116,000 shares of common stock to other employees and consultants at an exercise price of \$2.90 per share. On October 29, 2009 we issued 137,005 shares of our common stock to our employees and consultants. 430,441 shares are still available under the plan as of March 8, 2010.

Registrar and Stock Transfer Agent

Our stock transfer agent is StockTrans, Inc., 44 West Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore, PA 19003.

Dividends

We have not declared or paid any dividends on our common stock and presently do not expect to declare or pay any such dividends in the foreseeable future. We have not yet formulated a future dividend policy in the event restrictions on our ability to pay dividends are created. Payment of dividends to our stockholders would require payment of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries to us. This, in turn, would require a conversion of Renminbi into US dollars and repatriation of funds to the United States. Under current PRC law, the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currency generally requires government consent. Government authorities may impose restrictions that could have a negative impact in the future on the conversion process and upon our ability to meet our cash needs, and to pay dividends to our stockholders. Although, our subsidiaries' classification as wholly-owned foreign enterprises under PRC law permits our subsidiaries to declare dividends and repatriate their funds to us in the United States, any change in this status or the regulations permitting such repatriation could prevent them from doing so. Any inability to repatriate funds to us would in turn prevent payments of dividends to our stockholders.

Purchases of Equity Securities by China Education Alliance and Affiliated Purchasers

During the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, neither we nor any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act) purchased any shares of our common stock.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the fiscal year 2008, we did not issue any unregistered shares of our common stock.

On May 25, 2009, we entered into a Joint Marketing Agreement with our investor relations firm, RedChip Companies, Inc. (“RedChip”) for the provision of certain investor relations services. In partial consideration of such services, we had agreed to pay RedChip in restricted shares of the Company’s common stock upon the Company achieving monthly milestones. Because we had achieved such these milestones, the board of directors of the Company issued to RedChip a total of 53,000 restricted shares of common stock in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Marketing Agreement on October 26, 2009.

Repurchase of Equity Securities

None.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Our net cash provided by operating activities was \$18,553,167 for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of \$8,799,852 or 90.2% from \$9,753,315 for the same period in 2008. This increase was due to an increase in net income of \$5,197,273 along with non-cash charges related to an increase of stock based compensation \$1,530,919, and depreciation and amortization of \$1,586,417, a decrease of prepaid expense of \$745,196, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of \$15,430,632, or \$0.64 per share basic and \$0.60 diluted, for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with net income of \$10,009,499 or \$0.46 per share basic and \$0.41 diluted, for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Amendment No. 1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of such financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an on-going basis, we evaluate these estimates, including those related to useful lives of real estate assets, cost reimbursement income, bad debts, impairment, net lease intangibles, contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates. The analysis set forth below is provided pursuant to applicable SEC regulations and is not intended to serve as a basis for projections of future events. See “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements” above.

Overview

Our principal business is the distribution of educational resources in the PRC through the Internet. Our website, www.edu-chn.com, is a comprehensive education network platform which is based on network video technology and large data sources of education resources. We have a data base comprised of such resources as test papers for secondary education courses as well as video on demand. Our data base includes more than 350,000 exams and test papers and courseware for secondary and elementary schools. We also offer, through our website, video on demand, which includes tutoring of past exam papers and exam techniques.

We also provide on-site teaching services in Harbin, where we have a 36,600 square foot training facility with 17 classrooms that can accommodate 1,200 students. These classes complement our on-line education services. The

courses cover primarily the compulsory education curriculum of junior, middle and high school. We charge tuition for these classes.

We generate revenue through our website by selling prepaid debit cards to our subscribers. These debit cards permit the subscriber to download materials from our website over a specified period, usually one year. We recognize revenue from the debit cards when the students use the debit cards to purchase our products. To the extent that the debit cards expire unused, we recognize the remaining balance of the debit card at that time. We also recognize revenue from our on-line education business through the sale of advertising on our website. We recognize revenue from the classes conducted at our training centers ratably over the term of the courses, and we recognize revenue from face-to-face tutorials to students in our training center and face-to-face information technology training courses.

The laws of People Republic of China give the government broad power to fix and adjust prices. We need to obtain government approval in setting our prices for classroom coursework and tutorials, which affects our revenue in our training center business. Although the sale of educational material over the Internet is not presently subject to price controls, we cannot give you any assurance that they will not be subject to controls in the future. To the extent that we are subject to price control, our revenue, gross profit, gross margin and net income will be affected since the revenue we derive from our services will be limited and we may face no limitation on our costs. Further, if price controls affect both our revenue and our costs, our ability to be profitable and the extent of our profitability will be effectively subject to determination by the applicable PRC regulatory authorities.

Because students who purchase our on-line programs purchase debit cards for the programs that they use and students who enroll in our training classes pay their tuition before starting classes, we do not have significant accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2009, we have \$1,274,727 of accounts receivable, comprised of \$966,308 from on-line advertising and \$308,420 from the sale of prepaid debit cards sold to re-sellers.

Our prepaid expenses at \$2,692,310 account for of our current assets 3.9% of current assets as of December 31, 2009. Prepaid expenses are primarily comprised of advance payments made for services to teachers, online materials and video, outdoor advertising and prepaid rent. As of December 31, 2009, prepayments to teachers for online materials totaled \$294,622, prepayment of rent expense totaled \$305,853, prepayments for outdoor advertising totaled \$1,812,973, prepaid services and professional fees totaled \$81,441, and other prepaid expenses were \$197,421. We amortize the prepayments to teachers over three months, which is the estimated life of the testing materials. The prepaid rent related to our Beijing office and dormitory rental for our training center and the prepayment to teachers decreases as the materials are delivered and the prepaid rent decreases ratably during the terms of the leases.

As a result of both the manner in which we recognize revenue and the manner in which we expense the cost of our materials, there is a difference between our cash flow and our revenue and cost of revenue.

In our on-line education business, the principal components of cost of sales are the cost of obtaining new material to offer students as we increase the available material as well as depreciation related to computer equipment and software and direct labor cost. Our on-line education business generates a gross margin of 79.4% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The gross margin is affected by the payments we have to make to the teachers for the materials. In our training center business, the principal components of cost of sales are costs of the faculty and the amortization of intangible assets. This business generates a gross margin close to on-line education business, which was 78.8% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The tuition that we charge our students at our training center is subject to government approval. As a result, we may not be able to pass on to our students any increases in costs we incur, including increased costs of faculty. Our gross margin in the training center is also affected by the size of our classes.

Our on-line products and our training services are dependent upon the government's education policies. Any significant changes in curriculum or testing methods could render all or a significant portion of our library of test papers and our training center obsolete and we may have to devote substantial resources in adapting to the changes.

We have recently added a platform for training agencies and schools to offer their services, and we offer job search guidance and career planning courses to college students and graduates. This business is part of our on-line education business, since it is presently largely an Internet-based activity.

Because the purchase of both our on-line and our training center programs is made from discretionary funds, our business is dependent upon both the PRC economy and the perception of students that they will benefit from improving their ability to perform well on standardized entrance exams for middle school, high school and university.

In December 2006, we acquired, for approximately \$1.0 million, all of the fixed assets and franchise rights of Harbin Nangang Compass Computer Training School (“Compass Training School”), which was engaged in the business of providing on-line education resources to computer vocational training school students. As a result of this acquisition, we became the exclusive partner of Beida Qingniao APTEC Software Engineering within Heilongjiang Province in the PRC for vocational training. The acquisition included materials and resources to provide on-site education classes and patented course materials. Compass Training School currently has two principal education programs focused on network engineering and ACCP software engineering with 9 on-site classrooms and 9 multimedia/computer classrooms at two centers.

We own 70% of Beijing Hua Yu Hui Zhong Technology Development Co., Ltd, which was formed on September 30, 2006. At the time of its organization, we transferred a 30% interest in this subsidiary to the National Vocational Education Association of China, a non-profit, quasi-government entity, for no consideration in order to enable us to work with the Guidance Center’s network to expand our business. The value of this 30% interest, which is based on our cost, is treated as goodwill.

We are in the process of introducing new services aimed at students who want to attend vocational school. These students include high school students who do not continue their education at universities and university graduates who are not able to find employment. The core business for our vocation education will be in three main areas: vocation training, vocational certification, and career development for college graduates. We have collaborated with the to the National Vocational Education Association of China in setting up www.360ve.com, which provides information regarding vocation training schools and vocation training both on-line and on-site.

On April 18, 2008, ZHLD entered into an agreement and supplementary agreement with Harbin Daily Newspaper Group (“Newspaper Group”) to invest in a joint venture company, Harbin Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd. Media Co., Ltd. ZHLD contributed RMB 3,000 000 (approximately, \$430,000) and Newspaper Group contributed RMB 3,120,000 (approximately, \$445,000) towards the registered capital of Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd.. In return for their respective contributions, ZHLD will own 49.02% equity interest and Newspaper Group will own 50.98% equity interest in Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd.. The parties are prohibited, for the duration of the joint venture from retiring or transferring their equity interests. This joint venture will create new educational material distribution channels in readable newspaper format in the future. The value of this investment as of December 31, 2009 is \$341,686.

Pursuant to the terms of the supplementary agreement, Newspaper Group assigned all their rights in the “Scientific Discovery” a scientific information newspaper with a focus on education to introduce scientific knowledge to elementary and secondary students exclusively, to the joint venture company, Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd.. In the event that the rights to “Scientific Discovery” expire because of reason other than a change in government policies and an inability to defend against or resist such changes, Newspaper Group is liable to ZHLD for twice the latter’s registered contribution in the joint venture in liquidated damages. The transaction closed on July 7, 2008 and as a result, Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd. is now a 49.02% owned equity investment of ZHLD, referred to as a long term investment in the accompanying balance sheet.

On April 27, 2008, we entered into a Share Transfer Agreement with Mr. Yuli Guo (the “Vendor”) and World Exchanges, Inc. (“WEI”) to purchase from the Vendor seventy (70) issued and outstanding ordinary shares in WEI, representing 70% of the entire issued share capital of WEI (the “WEI Acquisition”). WEI is incorporated under the laws of Canada and was organized on December 19, 1991. WEI has been registered at 30 Denton Avenue, Apartment 2216, Toronto, Canada. In consideration for the said shares, we issued to the Vendor 400,000 shares of its common stock, with a market value of \$2.33 per share. The Vendor retained the remaining 30% of the issued share capital of WEI. The Vendor has agreed not to transfer the shares of China Education Alliance to a third party for fifteen (15) years and to grant us a right of first refusal in the event the Vendor is desirous of selling such shares.

The WEI acquisition has not been fully completed as of December 31, 2009 due to the non-resolution of ongoing administrative and legal matters in connection with WEI’s five entities in the PRC. We are currently attempting to fully resolve all outstanding issues related to this acquisition. As of December 31, 2009 we decided to exclude WEI from the consolidated financial statements until such time as the WEI acquisition is fully completed. As of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 the Company has outstanding advances made to WEI of \$223,860 and \$80,000, respectively. Management has fully reserved these advances as of December 31, 2009, until such time as all administrative and legal matters regarding the WEI acquisition are fully resolved. As of December 31, 2009, the Company’s management has not reserved their advance on acquisition for WEI, totaling 400,000 shares of the Company’s common stock valued at \$932,000 as these shares are held in trust by the Company. These shares will either be returned to the Company or cancelled, if the WEI acquisition is not successfully resolved or concluded.

Results of Operation

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

The following table sets forth information from our statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

	(Dollars)			
	Years Ended December 31,			
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 36,967,483	100.0%	\$ 24,851,017	100.0%
Cost of sales	7,364,939	19.9%	4,964,939	20.0%
Gross profit	29,602,544	80.1%	19,886,078	80.0%
Income from operations	16,151,865	43.7%	10,018,437	40.3%
Other income	260,731	0.7%	664,627	2.7%
Income before income taxes	16,411,925	44.4%	10,587,733	42.6%
Provision for income taxes	1,295,224	3.5%	669,197	2.7%
Income net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	15,116,701	40.9%	9,918,536	39.9%
Net income	15,206,772	41.1%	10,009,499	39.9%

Our net cash provided by operating activities was \$18,553,167 for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of \$8,799,852 or 90.2% from \$9,753,315 for the same period in 2008. This increase was due to an increase in net income of \$5,197,273 along with non-cash charges related to an increase of stock based compensation \$1,530,919, and depreciation and amortization of \$1,586,417, a decrease of prepaid expense of \$745,196, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

We operate in one business segment, that of education, in which we operate in three revenue areas of online education, education training centers and on-line advertising. The following table sets forth information as to the gross margin

for our three revenue areas for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

	(Dollars)	
	Years Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Online Education:		
Revenue	\$ 22,238,325	\$ 16,706,917
Cost of sales	4,584,519	2,859,593
Gross profit	17,653,806	13,847,324
Gross margin	79.4%	82.9%
Training center:		
Revenue	12,097,375	5,552,969
Cost of sales	2,569,538	1,922,841
Gross profit	9,527,837	3,630,128
Gross margin	78.8%	65.4%
Advertising:		
Revenue	2,631,783	2,591,131
Cost of sales	210,882	182,505
Gross profit	2,420,901	2,408,626
Gross margin	92.0%	93.0%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$12,116,500 or 48.8% in fiscal year 2009 to \$36,967,500, compared to \$24,851,000 in 2008, resulting in gross profit of \$29,602,500 for fiscal year 2009 as compared to gross profit of \$19,886,100 in fiscal year 2008. The increase in revenue reflected increases of \$5,531,000 from our on-line education area, \$6,544,000 for our training center area, and \$41,000 from our advertising income. Advertising income increased slightly between the two years. For both fiscal years 2009 and 2008, the total gross margins were at around 80%.

We believe the education market in China is quite large and significantly fragmented. Our current activities are primarily in the Northeast four provinces of China. China has about 150 million students aged 6 -18, which are the target of our education services. In the Northeast four provinces, there are about 10 million students in the 6-18 age group, while the number of student we are serving ranges from 500,000 – 600,000, only about 5% of the students in our current market. Therefore, we believe that we have great potential to grow. Our growth will depend on how we penetrate and expand into the market. Our expansion may take the form of organic growth and acquisitions and the key to our growth will be better penetration of our existing market combined with expanding to new market areas.

Cost of sales. Our overall cost of sales increased by \$2,400,000 to \$7,364,939 in fiscal year 2009 compared to \$4,964,939 in fiscal year 2008. The increase in cost of sales reflects a \$1,725,000 increase in our cost of sales for our on-line education segment, \$647,000 increase in cost of sales from our training center segment, and \$28,000 from our advertising segment. The on-line training area gross margin dropped slightly to 79.4% in fiscal year 2009 from 82.9% in fiscal year 2008. Our training center segment's gross margin increased to 78.8% in fiscal year 2009 from 65.4% in fiscal year 2008 due to an increase in demand of training courses. Our advertising segment's gross margin was at 92.0% in fiscal year 2009, at about the same level from 93.0% in fiscal year 2008 due to the fact that advertising cost are somewhat fixed and margins increase with volume.

Our cost of sales is expected to grow in proportion to the revenue. However, with our anticipated market expansion in the future years, we may incur additional costs associated with the new market. The specific cost will depend on the geographic location of the new market, and at this time we are not able to accurately forecast the cost details of possible future expansion.

Selling expenses. Selling expenses increased by \$1,885,274, or 25.2%, to \$9,352,392 in fiscal year 2009 from \$7,467,118 in fiscal year 2008. The increase in selling expenses includes increased agency fees associated with increased sales of our debit cards.

The selling expenses were about 25% of our total revenue in 2009. We anticipate the selling expenses will keep at around 25% of the total revenue in the next year. However, with our further penetration into national market in the future, we may need to develop nation-wide advertising campaign to increase market awareness of our products, and this may cause our selling expenses to increase. We estimate the nation-wide advertisement would add marketing costs equal to approximately 5% of the total revenue.

Administrative expenses. Administrative expenses increased by \$1,639,683, or 108.8%, to \$3,146,094 in fiscal year 2009 compared to \$1,506,411 in fiscal year 2008. The increase in administrative expenses was due to the increase in professional fees and office expenses, and stock based compensation related to the parent company, ZHLD, and Beijing Hua Yu Hui Zhong Technology Development Co., Ltd.

Administrative expenses were about 9% of our total revenue in 2009, compared to 6% in year 2008. We will attempt to keep our administrative expenses around 10% of total revenue in the future years.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased by \$58,000, to \$952,193 in fiscal year 2009 compared to \$894,112 in fiscal year 2008. This increase was due to depreciation and amortization associated with increases in fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets.

Interest income. Interest income in 2009 was \$130,675 compared to \$127,751 in 2008, which related to earnings on our cash balances.

Income Taxes. Under previous PRC tax law, a wholly foreign owned enterprise had a 100% tax exemption or “holiday” for the first two years after it so qualifies, and thereafter, a 50% tax “holiday” for three years. The Company received a 100% tax holiday for the year ended December 31, 2006, and then 50% reduction of the prevailing tax rate until the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009, subject to changes in tax rates implemented in 2007 that became effective on January 1, 2008 which will have the effect of increasing the enterprise tax rate by 2% per year until it reaches and effective tax rate of 25%. For the years ended December 31, 2008, ZHLD’s effective income tax rate was at 7.5%, based on having received a 50% exemption in the year ended December 31, 2007 when the prevailing effective tax rate was 30%, and an additional 50% exemption as ZHLD was a technology and software entity. During the year ended December 31, 2009, ZHLD obtained similar exemptions to those of the year ended December 31, 2008; however, the prevailing tax rate had a minimum threshold of 10% for the year ended December 31, 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company was assessed an additional PRC enterprise income tax, above their effective rate, due to tax regulations implemented by the PRC in the year ended December 31, 2009 relating to a prior period. ZHLD management, expects ZHLD to continue being qualified as a technology and software entity, and expects to receive a 50% reduction in their statutory PRC enterprise income tax rates. If such status is not achieved, ZHLD could be subject to increased tax expense in fiscal years subsequent to December 31, 2009. Furthermore, additional taxes can be assessed, beyond statutory rates enacted and approved tax abatements received by the Company, or ZHLD. The Company’s ZETC subsidiary is currently exempt from PRC taxation, as it operates a business enterprise engaged in educational opportunities. The Company’s other subsidiaries; BHYHZ and ZHLDBJ are taxed at the PRC statutory rate (25%), and have not accrued for taxes since inception, due to recurring losses incurred since inception.

Net income. As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of \$15,206,772, or \$0.63 per share basic and \$0.59 diluted, for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with net income of \$10,009,499 or \$0.46 per share basic and \$0.41 diluted, for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2009, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our current assets primarily consist of cash, account receivables, and prepaid expenses. We do not have inventory. Our account receivables are primarily from our advertising business on our websites. Our prepaid expenses are primarily advance payments made to teachers for on-line materials, prepaid advertisement fee and prepaid rent.

At December 31, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$65,035,332, an increase of \$41,617,234, or 177.7%, from \$23,418,098 at December 31, 2008. This increase reflected principally the net income generated by our business during 2009, proceeds from issuance common stock \$18.4 million, as well as exercises of warrants for common stock of approximately \$6.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Our net cash provided by operating activities was \$18,553,167 for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of \$8,799,852 or 90.2% from \$9,753,315 for the same period in 2008. This increase was due to an increase in net income of \$5,197,273 along with non-cash charges related to an increase of stock based compensation \$1,530,919, and depreciation and amortization of \$1,586,417, a decrease of prepaid expense of \$745,196, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

At December 31, 2009, we had working capital of \$66,737,494, an increase of \$41,298,775 from working capital of \$25,438,719 at December 31, 2008. We consider current working capital and borrowing capabilities adequate to cover our planned operating and capital requirements.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2009, were \$1,255,991, an increase of \$455,299, or 57%, from \$800,692 at December 31, 2008, resulting from the increased level of business during the year.

We believe that our working capital, together with our cash flow from operations will be sufficient to enable us to meet our cash requirements for the next 12 months. However, in the long term we may incur additional expenses as we seek to expand our business to offer services in other parts of the PRC. During the next five years, we may incur substantial expenditure for acquisitions and the setup of new schools and training centers in new markets. During this five year expansion period we may require additional funding for the expansion purpose. At this time we are unable to accurately project the funding needs beyond the next twelve months since long-term needs depend on the availability and the scale of acquisitions we might make. The anticipated cost for the future expansion may also associate with the development of a nation-wide advertising campaign, which is estimated to be approximately additional 5% of our total revenue. If additional funds are needed in the future we anticipate obtaining such funds through the sale of equity. We cannot assure you that funding will be available if and when we require funding.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates including the allowance for doubtful accounts, the salability and recoverability of our products, income taxes and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form our basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Property and equipment are evaluated for impairment whenever indicators of impairment exist. Accounting standards require that if an impairment indicator is present, we must assess whether the carrying amount of the asset is unrecoverable by estimating the sum of the future cash flows expected to result from the asset, undiscounted and without interest charges. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment charge must be recognized, based on the fair value of the asset.

Intangible assets and capitalized software, which we acquired from third parties, are amortized over the lives of the rights agreements, which is two to eight years. We evaluate the carrying value of the franchise rights during the fourth quarter of each year and between annual evaluations if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the intangible asset below its carrying amount. There were no impairments recorded during the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes. This process involves estimating our current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Our deferred tax asset is from US corporate parent and has been fully reserved. Our US parent provides corporate and administrative functions for the entire consolidated Company. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent that we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include a tax provision or reduce our tax benefit in the statements of operations. We use our judgment to determine our provision or benefit for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We believe, based on a number of factors including historical operating losses, that we will not realize the future benefits of a significant portion of our net deferred tax assets and we have accordingly provided a full valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. However, various factors may cause those assumptions to change in the near term.

We cannot predict what future laws and regulations might be passed that could have a material effect on our results of operations. We assess the impact of significant changes in laws and regulations on a regular basis and update the assumptions and estimates used to prepare our financial statements when we deem it necessary.

We have determined the significant principles by considering accounting policies that involve the most complex or subjective decisions or assessments. Our most significant accounting policies are those related to revenue recognition and deferred revenue.

Revenue is recognized when the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) the service has been rendered; (3) the selling price is fixed or determinable; and (4) collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. We believe that these criteria are satisfied upon customers' download of prepaid study materials. Prepaid debit cards allow our subscribers to purchase a predetermined monetary amount of download materials posted on our website. Prepaid service contracts are amortized to income on a straight line basis over the length of the service contract. These service contracts allow the user to obtain materials for a designed period of time. At the time that the prepaid debit card is purchased, the receipt of cash is recorded as deferred revenue. Revenue is recognized in the month when services are actually rendered. Unused value relating to debit cards is recognized as revenue when the prepaid debit card has expired. Revenue from advertising on our website is recognized when the advertisement is run. Since advertising customers are billed monthly, there are no unearned advertising revenue.

The Company engages an advertisement agency to manage its on-line advertisement revenue. Per the contract with this agency, upon posting of an on-line advertisement on the Company's website, the Company is entitled to share with the agency 50% of the amount charged to the on-line advertiser. The Company recognizes revenue upon posting of an advertisement on their web-site. The agency is responsible for collection of all ad revenue from advertisers. The agency is required to make their remittance for on-line advertising six months after on-line ads are posted on their website.

Prepaid expenses are primarily comprised of advance payments made for services to teachers for on-line materials and video, outdoor advertising and prepaid rent.

Deferred revenue includes subscriber prepayments and education fee prepayments. Subscriber prepayments represents deferred revenue for the purchase of debit cards used to pay for the on-line downloading of education materials, including testing booklets, supplemental materials and teaching video clips. We value the sales based on the actual occurrence of customer download. Therefore, the spare time between the purchase of debit cards and actual download is recorded under advances on accounts as deferred or unearned revenue. Once the download takes place, the amount is then transferred from advances on accounts to sales. Education fee prepayments represent tuition payments and payments for service contracts which are amortized over their respective terms.

We have granted a stock option "D" to our officers, directors or key employees to purchase a total of 456,000 shares of common stock of the company, such options to vest yearly in equal installments. To the extent that we do adopt such plans in the future, such grants will be valued at the granting date and expensed over the applicable vesting period as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payments."

New Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements applicable to the Company are summarized below.

- Effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification TM (the "Codification" or "ASC") is the single source of authoritative literature of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The Codification consolidates all authoritative accounting literature into one internet-based research tool, which supersedes all pre-existing accounting and reporting standards, excluding separate rules and other interpretive guidance released by the SEC. New accounting guidance is now issued in the form of Accounting Standards Updates, which update the Codification. The Company adopted the Codification in the period ending September 30, 2009. The adoption of Codification did not result in any change the Company's significant accounting policies.
- In May 2009 the FASB issued standards that establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. These

standards require the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date, that is, whether the date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This standard was effective in the first interim period ending after June 15, 2009. The Company expects this standard to have an impact on disclosures in their consolidated financial statements, but the nature and magnitude of the specific effects will depend upon the nature, terms and value of the any subsequent events occurring after adoption.

- In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which eliminates the exemption for qualifying special-purpose entities from consolidation requirements, contains new criteria for determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, and increases the frequency of required reassessments to determine whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. The guidance is applicable for annual periods beginning after November 15, 2009 and interim periods therein and thereafter. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.
- In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, creates more stringent conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale, clarifies other sale-accounting criteria, and changes the initial measurement of a transferor's interest in transferred financial assets. The guidance is applicable for annual periods beginning after November 15, 2009 and interim periods therein and thereafter. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.
- EITF Issue No. 07-5 (ASC 815), "Determining Whether an Instrument (or embedded Feature) is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock" (EITF 07-5) was issued in June 2008 to clarify how to determine whether certain instruments or features were indexed to an entity's own stock under EITF Issue No. 01-6 (ASC 815), "The Meaning of "Indexed to a Company's Own Stock" (EITF 01-6) (ASC 815),. EITF 07-5(ASC 815), applies to any freestanding financial instrument (or embedded feature) that has all of the characteristics of a derivative as defined in FAS 133, for purposes of determining whether that instrument (or embedded feature) qualifies for the first part of the paragraph 11(a) scope exception. It is also applicable to any freestanding financial instrument (e.g., gross physically settled warrants) that is potentially settled in an entity's own stock, regardless of whether it has all of the characteristics of a derivative as defined in FAS 133 (ASC 815), for purposes of determining whether to apply EITF 00-19 (ASC 815). EITF 07-5(ASC 815) does not apply to share-based payment awards within the scope of FAS 123(R), Share-Based Payment (FAS 123(R) (ASC 718)). However, an equity-linked financial instrument issued to investors to establish a market-based measure of the fair value of employee stock options is not within the scope of FAS 123(R) and therefore is subject to EITF 07-5(ASC 815).
- In January 2009, the FASB issued FSP EITF 99-20-1 (ASC 325), to amend the impairment guidance in EITF Issue No. 99-20 (ASC 325) in order to achieve more consistent determination of whether an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") has occurred. This FSP amended EITF 99-20 (ASC 325) to more closely align the OTTI guidance therein to the guidance in Statement No. 115 (ASC 320, 10-35-31). Retrospective application to a prior interim or annual period is prohibited. The guidance in this FSP was considered in the assessment of OTTI for various securities at December 31, 2008.
- On June 5, 2003, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") adopted final rules under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404"), as amended by SEC Release No. 33-9072 on October 13, 2009. Commencing with its annual report for the year ending March 31, 2011, the Company will be required to include a report of management on its internal control over financial reporting. The internal control report must include a statement of:

Management's responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over its financial reporting;
Management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of year- end; and
The framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Furthermore, it is required to file the auditor's attestation report separately on the Company's internal control over financial reporting on whether it believes that the Company has maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting.

- In August 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-04 "Accounting for Redeemable Equity Instruments - Amendment to Section 480-10-S99" which represents an update to section 480-10-S99, distinguishing liabilities from equity, per EITF Topic D-98, Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities. The Company does not expect the adoption of this update to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.
- In August 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-05 "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures Topic 820 – Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value", which provides amendments to subtopic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures – Overall, for the fair value measurement of liabilities. This update provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value using one or more of the following techniques: 1. A valuation technique that uses: a. The quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset b. Quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets. 2. Another valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of topic 820; two examples would be an income approach, such as a present value technique, or a market approach, such as a technique that is based on the amount at the measurement date that the reporting entity would pay to transfer the identical liability or would receive to enter into the identical liability. The amendments in this update also clarify that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of the liability. The amendments in this update also clarify that both a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market when no adjustments to the quoted price of the asset are required are Level 1 fair value measurements. The Company does not expect the adoption of this update to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.
- In September 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-08 "Earnings Per Share – Amendments to Section 260-10-S99", which represents technical corrections to topic 260-10-S99, Earnings per share, based on EITF Topic D-53, Computation of Earnings Per Share for a Period that includes a Redemption or an Induced Conversion of a Portion of a Class of Preferred Stock and EITF Topic D-42, The Effect of the Calculation of Earnings per Share for the Redemption or Induced Conversion of Preferred Stock. The Company does not expect the adoption of this update to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.
- In September 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-09 "Accounting for Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures and Accounting for Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees". This update represents a correction to Section 323-10-S99-4, Accounting by an Investor for Stock-Based Compensation Granted to Employees of an Equity Method Investee. Additionally, it adds observer comment Accounting Recognition for Certain Transactions Involving Equity Instruments Granted to Other Than Employees to the Codification. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

-In September 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-12 “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic 820 – Investment in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Assets Value Per Share (or Its Equivalent)”, which provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures-Overall, for the fair value measurement of investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent). The amendments in this update permit, as a practical expedient, a reporting entity to measure the fair value of an investment that is within the scope of the amendments in this update on the basis of the net asset value per share of the investment (or its equivalent) if the net asset value of the investment (or its equivalent) is calculated in a manner consistent with the measurement principles of Topic 946 as of the reporting entity’s measurement date, including measurement of all or substantially all of the underlying investments of the investee in accordance with Topic 820. The amendments in this update also require disclosures by major category of investment about the attributes of investments within the scope of the amendments in this update, such as the nature of any restrictions on the investor’s ability to redeem its investments at the measurement date, any unfunded commitments (for example, a contractual commitment by the investor to invest a specified amount of additional capital at a future date to fund investments that will be made by the investee), and the investment strategies of the investees. The major category of investment is required to be determined on the basis of the nature and risks of the investment in a manner consistent with the guidance for major security types in U.S. GAAP on investments in debt and equity securities in paragraph 320-10-50-1B. The disclosures are required for all investments within the scope of the amendments in this update regardless of whether the fair value of the investment is measured using the practical expedient. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

-In October 2009, the FASB issued guidance for amendments to FASB Emerging Issues Task Force on EITF Issue No. 09-1 “ Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of a Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing ” (Subtopic 470-20) “Subtopic”. This accounting standards update establishes the accounting and reporting guidance for arrangements under which own-share lending arrangements issued in contemplation of convertible debt issuance. This Statement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2009. Earlier adoption is not permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

A variety of proposed or otherwise potential accounting standards are currently under study by standard setting organizations and various regulatory agencies. Due to the tentative and preliminary nature of those proposed standards, management has not determined whether implementation of such proposed standards would be material to the consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not Applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Directors
China Education Alliance, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of China Education Alliance, Inc. and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China Education Alliance, Inc. and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Sherb & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

New York, New York
March 15, 2010

China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 65,035,332	\$ 23,418,098
Advances to related parties	–	142,006
Accounts receivable	1,274,727	469,607
Prepaid expenses	2,692,310	3,437,506
Total current assets	69,002,369	27,467,217
Property and equipment, net	6,589,982	5,761,269
Intangibles and capitalized software, net	737,761	1,239,072
Advance on acquisition	932,000	932,000
Long-term investment	341,686	342,357
	\$ 77,603,798	\$ 35,741,915
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,255,991	\$ 800,692
Deferred revenues	1,008,884	1,227,806
Total current liabilities	2,264,875	2,028,498
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock (\$0.001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 4,502,142 and 7,597,645 issued and outstanding, respectively, aggregate liquidation preference of \$1,665,793 and \$2,811,129, respectively)	1,867,644	3,010,144
Common stock (\$0.001 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 30,040,954 and 21,892,631 issued and outstanding, respectively)	30,041	21,893
Additional paid-in capital	38,231,623	10,751,732
Statutory reserve	3,016,143	1,990,238
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,886,087	2,696,443
Retained earnings	30,044,687	15,863,820
Stockholders' equity - China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries	76,076,225	34,334,270
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	(737,302)	(620,853)
Total stockholders' equity	75,338,923	33,713,417
	\$ 77,603,798	\$ 35,741,915

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

China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Revenues		
Online education revenues	\$ 22,238,325	\$ 16,706,917
Training center revenues	12,097,375	5,552,969
Advertising revenues	2,631,783	2,591,131
Total revenue	36,967,483	24,851,017
Cost of Goods Sold		
Online education costs	4,584,519	2,859,593
Training center costs	2,569,538	1,922,841
Advertising costs	210,882	182,505
Total cost of goods sold	7,364,939	4,964,939
Gross Profit		
Online education gross profit	17,653,806	13,847,324
Training center gross profit	9,527,837	3,630,128
Advertising gross profit	2,420,901	2,408,626
Total gross profit	29,602,544	19,886,078
Operating Expenses		
Selling expenses	9,352,392	7,467,118
Administrative	3,146,094	1,506,411
Depreciation and amortization	952,193	894,112
Total operating expenses	13,450,679	9,867,641
Other Income (Expense)		
Other income	130,056	536,876
Interest income	130,675	127,751
Investment loss	(671)	(95,331)
Total other income	260,060	569,296
Net Income Before Provision for Income Tax	16,411,925	10,587,733
Provision for Income Taxes	1,295,224	669,197
Net Income	15,116,701	9,918,536
Less: net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	(90,071)	(90,963)
Net Income - attributable to China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ 15,206,772	\$ 10,009,499
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.46
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.41
Basic Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	24,081,002	21,549,381
Diluted Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	25,622,606	24,662,830

The Components of Other Comprehensive Income

Net income	\$ 15,206,772	\$ 10,009,499
Foreign currency translation adjustment	189,644	1,444,539
Comprehensive Income	\$ 15,396,416	\$ 11,454,038

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

China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Statutory Reserve	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital						
Balance at December 31, 2017	9,397,645	\$ 3,677,944	19,409,830	\$ 19,410	\$ 6,378,110	\$ 1,151,885	\$ 1,250,470	\$ 6,692,674	\$ (528,456)	\$ 18,600,000	
Issuance of shares			1,482,801	1,483	2,666,076					2,667,559	
Repurchase of shares	(1,800,000)	(667,800)	600,000	600	667,200					(1,132,600)	
Shares issued by subsidiary			400,000	400	931,600					932,000	
Share-based compensation					5,326		1,445,973		(1,434)	1,443,535	
Share-based compensation for services					103,420					103,420	
Share-based compensation reserve						838,353		(838,353)			
Share-based compensation expense								10,009,499	(90,963)	9,918,536	
Balance at December 31, 2018	7,597,645	3,010,144	21,892,631	21,893	10,751,732	1,990,238	2,696,443	15,863,820	(620,853)	33,700,000	
Issuance of shares			3,296,787	3,297	6,426,428					6,429,725	
Repurchase of shares	(3,095,502)	(1,142,500)	1,031,834	1,032	1,141,468					(1,054,730)	
Shares issued by subsidiary			223,339	223	1,043,241					1,043,464	
Share-based compensation			3,596,363	3,596	18,381,299					18,384,898	

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							15,206,772	(90,071)		15,1
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er 31,	4,502,143	\$ 1,867,644	30,040,954	\$ 30,041	\$ 38,231,623	\$ 3,016,143	\$ 2,886,087	\$ 30,044,687	\$ (737,302)	\$ 75,3

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

China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Income	\$ 15,206,772	\$ 10,009,499
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by Operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	1,586,417	1,598,624
Warrants issued for services	-	103,420
Stock based compensation	487,455	5,326
Common stock issued for services	1,043,464	-
Loss on equity investment	671	95,331
Loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	(90,071)	(90,963)
Net change in assets and liabilities		
Account receivables	(805,120)	(469,607)
Prepaid expenses and other	745,196	(1,824,727)
Advances to related parties	142,006	(33,470)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	455,299	377,583
Deferred revenue	(218,922)	(17,701)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,553,167	9,753,315
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,840,377)	(996,434)
Purchases of intangible assets	(73,442)	(792,147)
Long-term investment	-	(437,688)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,913,819)	(2,226,269)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Warrants exercised	6,429,725	2,667,559
Proceeds from issuance of common stock per underwriting agreement	18,384,895	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	24,814,620	2,667,559
Effect of exchange rate	163,266	1,444,539
Net increase in cash	41,617,234	11,639,144
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	23,418,098	11,778,954
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 65,035,332	\$ 23,418,098
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Taxes paid	\$ 1,199,414	\$ 669,197
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Conversion of preferred stock to common	\$ 1,142,500	\$ 667,800

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

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China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Description of Business

Nature of organization - China Education Alliance, Inc. (the “Company”), formerly known as ABC Realty Co., was originally organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina on December 2, 1996. ABC Realty Co.’s primary purpose was to act as a broker or agent in residential real estate transactions. On September 15, 2004, ABC Realty Co. was reorganized pursuant to the Plan of Exchange to acquire Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. (“ZHLD”), a corporation formed on August 9, 2004 in the City of Harbin of Heilongjiang Province, the People’s Republic of China (the PRC), with an authorized capital of \$60,386 (RMB500,000).

On September 15, 2004, ABC Realty Co. executed a Plan of Exchange with ZHLD and Duane C. Bennett, the former Chairman of ABC Realty Co., pursuant to which the shareholders of ZHLD exchanged all of their registered capital of \$60,386 for 18,333,334 shares of common stock of the Company, or approximately 95% of the Company’s common stock. On November 17, 2004, ABC Realty Co. changed its name to China Education Alliance, Inc. On December 13, 2004, China Education Alliance, Inc. consummated the Plan of Exchange with ZHLD and ZHLD’s shareholders. As a result of the Plan of Exchange, the transaction was treated for accounting purposes as a recapitalization of ZHLD.

ZHLD is a technology company engaged in the online education industry in China. Its mission is to promote distance learning development in China, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of elementary education, higher education, vocational education, skill education, continuing education, and professional training programs, and to integrate with the international education system.

ZHLD subsidiary Heilongjiang Zhonghe Education Training Center (“ZETC”) was registered in the PRC on July 8, 2005 with a registered capital of \$60,386 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of ZHLD. ZHLD owns 99% of ZETC with 1% held in trust by Xiqun Yu for the benefit of China Education Alliance, Inc.

The Company’s principal business is the distribution of educational resources through the Internet. The Company’s website, www.edu-chn.com, is a comprehensive education network platform which is based on network video technology and large data sources of elementary education resources. The Company has a data base comprised of such resources as test papers that were used for secondary education and university level courses as well as video on demand. The data base includes more than 350,000 exams and test papers and courseware for college, secondary and elementary schools. While some of these exams were given in previous years, new instructors are engaged to develop new exams and methodologies for taking the exams. The Company markets this data base under the name “Famous Instructor Test Paper Store.” Also offered, though the website, is video on demand, which includes tutoring of exam papers and exam techniques. The Company compliments the past exams and test papers by providing an interactive platform for students to understand the key points from the papers and exams. Although a number of the resources are available through the website without charge, our subscribers are charged for services such as the “Famous Instructor Test Paper Store” and for videos on demand. Subscribers can purchase debit cards which can be used to download material from the website.

The Company also provides on-site teaching services in Harbin, which are marketed under the name “Classroom of Famed Instructors.” The Company has a 36,600 square foot training facility in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, which has 17 classrooms and can accommodate up to 1,200 students. These classes, which complement our on-line education services, provide classroom and tutoring to our students. The courses primarily cover the compulsory education curriculum of junior, middle and high school. The Company charges tuition for these classes.

ZHLD also owns 70% of Beijing Hua Yu Hui Zhong Technology Development Co., Ltd. (“BHYHZ”). BHYHZ was formed on September 30, 2006 in the PRC. The remaining 30% interest was given to the National Vocational Education Association of China for no consideration. The 30% interest in BHYHZ that the Company transferred to The National Vocational Education Association of China for no consideration was treated as an intangible asset. The minority ownership interest of BHYHZ have no basis in their investment.

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On April 18, 2008, ZHLD entered into an agreement and supplementary agreement with Harbin Daily Newspaper Group (“Newspaper Group”) to invest in a joint venture company, Harbin New Discovery Media Co., Ltd. (“New Discovery”). ZHLD contributed RMB 3,000,000 (approximately, \$430,000) and Newspaper Group contributed RMB 3,120,000 (approximately, \$445,000) towards the registered capital of New Discovery. In return for their respective contributions, ZHLD will own 49.02% equity interest and Newspaper Group will own 50.98% equity interest in New Discovery. The parties are prohibited, for the duration of the joint venture from retiring or transferring their equity interests. This joint venture will create new educational material distribution channels in readable newspaper format in the future. The value of this investment as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$341,686 and \$342,357, respectively.

Pursuant to the terms of the supplementary agreement, Newspaper Group assigned all their rights in the “Scientific Discovery” a scientific information newspaper, with a focus on education to introduce scientific knowledge to elementary and secondary students exclusively to the joint venture company, New Discovery. In the event that the rights to “Scientific Discovery” expire because of reason other than a change in government policies and an inability to defend against or resist such changes, Newspaper Group is liable to ZHLD for twice the latter’s registered contribution in the joint venture in liquidated damages. The transaction closed on July 7, 2008 and as a result, New Discovery is now a 49.02% owned equity investment of ZHLD, referred to as a long-term investment in the accompanying balance sheet.

On January 4, 2009, China Education Alliance’s subsidiary ZHLD entered into an agreement with Mr. Guang Li to jointly incorporate and invest in a joint venture company, Zhong He Li Da (Beijing) Management Consultant Co., Ltd. (“ZHLDBJ”). ZHLD contributed RMB 425,000 (approximately, \$62,107), and Mr. Guang Li contributed RMB 75,000 (approximately, \$10,960) towards the registered capital of ZHLDBJ, amounting to a total registered capital of 500,000 RMB (approximately, \$73,067). In return for their respective contributions, ZHLD own 85% equity interest, and Mr. Guang Li own 15% equity interest in ZHLDBJ. ZHLD has authorized Mr. Xiqun Yu, the Company CEO, to hold 20% of its equity interest of ZHLDBJ on its behalf. ZHLDBJ will be involved in the vocational training business which includes IT engineering and accounting training, in particular, in running the “Million Managers Training Program”, with the goal of improving participants’ management skills and designing a complete solution for the management, clients and suppliers.

On April 27, 2008, the Company entered into a Share Transfer Agreement with Mr. Yuli Guo (the “Vendor”) and World Exchanges, Inc. (“WEI”) to purchase from Vendor seventy (70) issued and outstanding ordinary shares in WEI, representing 70% of the entire issued share capital of WEI (the “WEI Acquisition”). WEI is incorporated under the laws of Canada and was organized on December 19, 1991. WEI has been registered at 30 Denton Avenue, Apartment 2216, Toronto, Canada. In consideration for the said shares, the Company issued to the Vendor 400,000 shares of its common stock, with a market value of \$2.33 per share or \$932,000. The Vendor retained the remaining 30% of the issued share capital of WEI. The Vendor has agreed not to transfer the shares of the Company to a third party for fifteen (15) years and to grant the Company a right of first refusal in the event the Vendor is desirous of selling such shares.

WEI provides English training programs, English test preparation courses and overseas study and consulting services in the PRC. Included as part of the WEI Acquisition, is the acquisition of five English language schools in various parts of the PRC. The WEI acquisition has not been fully completed as of December 31, 2009 due to the non-resolution of ongoing administrative and legal matters in connection with the acquisition of WEI. The Company currently is attempting to fully resolve all outstanding issues related to this acquisition. As of December 31, 2009 the Company’s management decided to exclude completed portions of its WEI acquisition from the consolidated financial statements until such time as the WEI acquisition is fully completed. As of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 the Company has outstanding advances made to WEI of \$223,860 and \$80,000, respectively. Management has fully reserved these advances as of December 31, 2009, until such time as all administrative and legal matters regarding the WEI acquisition are fully resolved. The resolution of these WEI acquisition matters will either result in

the WEI acquisition being fully completed, or the abandonment of the WEI acquisition. As of December 31, 2009, Company management has not reserved their advance on acquisition for WEI, totaling 400,000 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$932,000, as these shares are held in trust by the Company. These shares will either be returned to the Company or cancelled if the WEI acquisition is not successfully resolved and concluded.

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The Company operates in one business segment, that of education, in which it operates in two revenue areas of online education and education training centers. With the Company's equity investment in New Discovery the Company is invested in the business of publishing and circulating "Scientific Discovery", a scientific information newspaper, with a focus on education.

2. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements differ from the financial statements used for statutory purposes in the PRC in that they have been prepared in compliance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and reflect certain adjustments, recorded on the entities' books, which are appropriate to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with GAAP. The principal adjustments are related to revenue recognition, foreign currency translation, deferred taxation, consolidation, and depreciation and valuation of property and equipment and intangible assets.

These notes and accompanying consolidated financial statements retroactively reflect a reverse split that became effective October 12, 2007. Fractional shares were rounded up resulting in the issuance of 216 shares in excess of the actual conversion rate of 3-to-1.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly subsidiaries (ZHL and ZETC) and its majority owned subsidiaries (BHYHZ and ZHLDBJ). All inter-company transactions and balances were eliminated.

Minority interest in the net assets and earnings or losses of BHYHZ and ZHLDBJ have been absorbed by the Company as minority interest holders in these subsidiaries have no basis in their investment in these subsidiaries.

Use of estimates - The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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 dates of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reported periods.

Significant estimates include values and lives assigned to acquired intangible assets, reserves for allowances, uncollectible accounts receivable and stock warrant valuation. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity period of three months or less to be cash or cash equivalents. The carrying amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value. Substantially all of the Company's cash is held in bank accounts in the PRC and is not protected by FDIC insurance or any other similar insurance. The cash that the Company maintains in US banks are insured up to \$250,000 at each bank as of December 31, 2009. The Company's cash at their US bank is in excess of statutorily insured limits as of December 31, 2009.

Property and equipment - Property and equipment are stated at the historical cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets after taking into account a 5% residual value for both financial and income tax reporting purposes as follows:

Buildings	20 years
Communication Equipment	10 years

Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	5 years

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Expenditures for renewals and betterments are capitalized while repairs and maintenance costs are normally charged to the statement of operations in the year in which they are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the asset, the expenditure is capitalized as an additional cost of the asset.

Upon sale or disposal of an asset, the historical cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization of such asset are removed from their respective accounts and any gain or loss is recorded in the Statements of Operations.

The Company reviews the carrying value of property, plant, and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing these assessments include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. Based on these assessments there was no impairment at December 31, 2009.

Intangibles and Capitalized Software - Intangibles and capitalized software consist of franchise rights on educational products, software and the transfer of minority interest in BHYHZ subsidiary for no consideration, that are amortized over the lives of the rights agreements, or their respective useful lives, which is three to eight years .

The Company evaluates the carrying value of intangible assets during the fourth quarter of each year and between annual evaluations if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the intangible asset below its carrying amount. There were no impairments recorded during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Long-Lived Assets - The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets under certain circumstances are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value. Assets to be disposed of and assets not expected to provide any future service potential to the Company are recorded at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. To the extent carrying values exceed fair values, an impairment loss is recognized in operating results.

Foreign Currency - The Company's principal country of operations is the PRC. The financial position and results of operations of the Company are recorded in Renminbi ("RMB") as the functional currency. The results of operations denominated in foreign currency are translated at the average rate of exchange during the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the market rate of exchange ruling at that date. The registered equity capital denominated in the functional currency is translated at the historical rate of exchange at the time of capital contribution. All translation adjustments resulting from the translation of the financial statements into the reporting currency ("U.S. Dollars") are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component within stockholders' equity.

Noncontrolling Interest - Noncontrolling interests in the Company's subsidiaries are recorded in accordance with the provisions of FASB Accounting Standards Codification 810 Consolidation ("ASC 810") and are reported as a component of equity, separate from the parent's equity. Purchase or sale of equity interests that do not result in a change of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Results of operations attributable to the noncontrolling interest are included in our consolidated results of operations and, upon loss of control, the interest sold, as well as interest retained, if any, will be reported at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in earnings.

Revenue recognition - Revenue is recognized when the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) the service has been rendered; (3) the selling price is fixed or determinable; and (4) collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. The Company believes that these criteria are satisfied when customers download prepaid study materials.

Prepaid debit cards allow the Company's subscribers to purchase a predetermined monetary amount of download materials posted on its website. The Company tracks usage of the debit card and records revenue when the debit card is used.

At the time that the prepaid debit card is purchased, the receipt of cash is recorded as deferred revenue. Revenues are recognized in the month when card is used. Unused value relating to debit cards is recognized as revenues when the prepaid debit card has expired.

Tuition from courses is recognized ratably over the period fees are earned, typically the life of the course. The Company offer credits to students if they should withdraw, or be unable to complete their required courses. Historically the issuances of credits have not been high with regards to tuition fees. The Company offers cash refunds on a limited basis based on individual circumstances.

The Company engages an advertisement agency to manage its on-line advertisement revenue. Per the contract with this agency, upon posting of an on-line advertisement on the Company's website, the Company is entitled to share with the agency 50% of the amount charged to the on-line advertiser. The Company recognizes revenue upon posting of an advertisement on their web-site. The agency is responsible for collection of all ad revenue from advertisers. The agency is required to make their remittance for on-line advertising six months after on-line ads are posted on their website.

Deferred revenue reflects the unearned portion of debit cards sold and tuition. Tuition is recognized as revenue ratably over the periods in which it is earned, generally the term of the program or as the debit card is used.

Accounts Receivables - Included in accounts receivables are receivables from advertising on the Company's websites and from the sale of prepaid debit cards to resellers. The sales of prepaid debit cards to resellers are recorded as deferred revenue until such time as the cards are used to download material from the Company's website. Total accounts receivables as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1,274,727 and \$469,607, respectively.

The Company reviews its accounts receivables on a periodic basis and makes general and specific allowances when there is doubt as to the collectability of individual balances. In evaluating the collectability of individual receivable balances, the Company considers many factors, including the age of the balance, customer's historical payment history, its current credit-worthiness and current economic trends. Accounts are written off after exhaustive efforts at collection. If accounts receivable are to be provided for, or written off, they would be recognized in the consolidated statement of operations within operating expenses. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company has not established an allowance for doubtful accounts, in addition the Company has not provided for, or written off, accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Advertising - The Company expenses advertising costs for outdoor spots at the time they are aired and for all other advertising the first time the respective advertising takes place. These costs are included in selling expenses. The total advertising expenses incurred for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$1,093,535 and \$892,724, respectively.

Taxation - Taxation on profits earned in the PRC are calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the year at the rates of taxation prevailing in the PRC after taking into effect the benefits from any special tax credits or “tax holidays” allowed in the PRC.

The Company does not accrue United States income tax on unremitted earnings from foreign operations as it is the Company’s intention to invest these earnings in foreign operations for the foreseeable future. All Company revenues are generated in the PRC. The Company’s US operations provide corporate and administrative functions for the entire Company. The Company’s tax provisions for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 are related to the Company’s PRC operations.

If the Company should have an uncertainty in accounting for income taxes, the Company evaluates a tax position in a two step process. The first step is to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of any related appeals or litigation based on the technical merits of the position. The second step is to measure the tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not threshold to determine the amount of benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. A tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit where there is a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

The tax position that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent period in which the threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not criteria should be de-recognized in the first subsequent reporting period in which the threshold is no longer met.

Based on all known facts and circumstances and current tax law, the Company believes that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2009, is not material to its results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. The Company also believes that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2009, if recognized, would not have a material effect on its effective tax rate. The Company further believes that there are no tax positions for which it is reasonably possible, based on current Chinese tax law and policy, that the unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease over the next 12 months producing, individually or in the aggregate, a material effect on the Company’s results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Enterprise income tax

Under the Provisional Regulations of the PRC Concerning Income Tax on Enterprises promulgated by the State Council which came into effect on January 1, 1994, income tax is payable by Wholly Owned Foreign Enterprises at a rate of 15% of their taxable income. Preferential tax treatment may, however, be granted pursuant to any law or regulations from time to time promulgated by the State Council. ZHLD enjoyed a 100% exemption from enterprise income taxes during 2006 due to its classification as a “Wholly Owned Foreign Enterprise.” This exemption ended on December 31, 2006, at which time ZHLD qualified under the current tax structure for a 50% reduction in the statutory enterprise income tax rates for the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009. For the years ended December 31, 2008, ZHLD’s effective income tax rate was at 7.5%, based on having received a 50% exemption in the year ended December 31, 2007 when the prevailing effective tax rate was 30%, and an additional 50% exemption as ZHLD was a technology and software entity. During the year ended December 31, 2009, ZHLD obtained similar exemptions to those of the year ended December 31, 2008; however, the prevailing tax rate had a minimum threshold of 10% for the year ended December 31, 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company was assessed an additional PRC enterprise income tax, above their effective rate, due to tax regulations implemented by the PRC in the year ended December 31, 2009 relating to a prior period. ZHLD management, expects ZHLD to continue being qualified as a technology and software entity, and expects to receive a 50% reduction in their statutory PRC enterprise income tax rates. If such status is not achieved, ZHLD could be subject to increased tax expense in fiscal years subsequent to December 31, 2009. Furthermore, additional taxes can be assessed, beyond statutory rates enacted and

approved tax abatements received by the Company, or ZHLD. The Company's ZETC subsidiary is currently exempt from PRC taxation, as it operates a business enterprise engaged in educational opportunities. The Company's other subsidiaries; BHYHZ and ZHLDBJ are taxed at the PRC statutory rate (25%), and have not accrued for taxes since inception, due to recurring losses incurred since inception.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets, including tax loss and credit carry forwards, and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax expense represents the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and non-current based on their characteristics. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. In addition, the Company has not recorded a deferred tax expense for the two years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Value added tax

The Provisional Regulations of the PRC Concerning Value Added Tax promulgated by the State Council came into effect on January 1, 1994. Under these regulations and the Implementing Rules of the Provisional Regulations of the PRC Concerning Value Added Tax, value added tax is imposed on goods sold in or imported into the PRC and on processing, repair and replacement services provided within the PRC.

Value added tax payable in the PRC is charged on an aggregated basis at a rate of 13% or 17% (depending on the type of goods involved) on the full price collected for the goods sold or, in the case of taxable services provided, at a rate of 17% on the charges for the taxable services provided, but excluding, in respect of both goods and services, any amount paid in respect of value added tax included in the price or charges, and less any deductible value added tax already paid by the taxpayer on purchases of goods and services in the same financial year.

Software companies are eligible for a 14% VAT tax refund under PRC tax policy. The Company applied for and received VAT refunds of \$0 and \$536,876 during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Related party – A related party is a company, or individual, in which a director or an officer has beneficial interests in and in which the Company has significant influence. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company has advanced \$223,860 and \$80,000 to WEI, an acquisition of the Company that has not been fully completed as of December 31, 2009, due to the non-resolution of ongoing administrative and legal matters in connection with the acquisition of WEI. These advances were made to expand WEI's operations either inside or outside of the PRC. Management has fully reserved these advances as of December 31, 2009, until such time as all administrative and legal matters regarding the WEI acquisition being fully resolved. The resolution of these WEI acquisition matters will either result in the WEI acquisition being fully completed, or the abandonment of the WEI acquisition. In addition, the Company prior to the formation of ZHLDBJ advanced \$62,006 to related party's of this entity. ZHLDBJ was established on January 4, 2009, at which time these advances became inter-company advances and have been eliminated in consolidation.

All advances to related parties are non- interest bearing and due upon demand.

Stock based compensation - The Company records compensation expense associated with stock-based awards and other forms of equity compensation. Such compensation would include the recording of cost resulting from all stock-based payment transactions including shares issued under its stock option plans. The Company records expense over the vesting period in connection with stock options granted. The compensation expense for stock-based awards includes an estimate for forfeitures and is recognized over the expected term of the award on a straight line basis.

Fair value of financial instruments - The Company has adopted newly issued generally accepted accounting principles with regards to fair value measurement for assets and liabilities that establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied to existing generally accepted accounting principles that require the use of fair value measurements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements. The adoption of these recently issued principles did not have an impact on the Company's financial position or operating results, but did expand certain disclosures.

Current fair value of financial instruments defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Additionally, current standards require the use of valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These inputs are prioritized below:

Level 1 Observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data

Level 3 Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, which require the use of the reporting entity's own assumptions.