China Education Resources Inc.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011

(Unaudited)

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of China Education Resources Inc. were prepared by management in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* and IFRS 1 - First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances. Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated interim condensed consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated interim condensed consolidated interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

Notice to Reader

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements; they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

		September 30,		De	ecember 31,		January 1,
	Note		2011		2010		2010
					(Restated*)		(Restated*)
Assets							
Current assets		_		.	1 0 0 0 1 0 1	<i></i>	
Cash	_	\$	209,552	\$	1,028,481	\$	138,432
Trade receivables	6		5,346,121		1,085,398		1,480,627
Inventories	7		143,474		140,195		12,970
Prepaid expenses and deposits			149,707		41,887		37,752
Other receivables	6		352,105		221,389		225,412
Due from related parties	6, 20		704,844		1,780,345		95,425
Total current assets			6,905,803		4,297,695		1,990,618
Non-current assets							
Other receivables	6, 10		26,941		26,085		25,183
Equipment and website development costs	8		155,078		225,592		411,335
Goodwill	9		2,560,218		2,560,218		2,560,218
Total non-current assets			2,742,237		2,811,895		2,996,736
Total assets		\$	9,648,040	\$	7,109,590	\$	4,987,354
Liabilities							
Current liabilities							
Trade and other payables	14	\$	3,986,039	\$	3,691,821	\$	2,335,204
Deferred revenue		Ŷ	51,029	Ŷ	75,048	Ŷ	_,000,201
Deferred income tax liabliity			225,407		218,243		_
Income taxes payable			2,409,457		2,263,852		2,415,455
Loan payables	15		342,214		2,205,052		2,415,455
Loan payables - related parties	20		297,730		_		_
Due to related parties	20		347,893		221,899		392,922
Total current liabilities			7,659,769		6,470,863		5,143,581
			7,039,709		0,470,805		5,145,501
Non-current liabilities Deferred income tax liability			33,722		32,650		_
Total non-current liabilities			33,722		32,650		-
Total liabilities			7,693,491		6,503,513		5,143,581
Equity							
Share capital	11		29,455,512		29,455,512		28,709,895
Contributed surplus	11		29,455,512		29,455,512		1,577,462
Accumulated other comprehensive income	11		451,293		433,158		490,461
Deficit	11		(31,184,438)		(31,900,840)		(31,369,768
Total equity (deficit) attributable to equity holders of	the Company		<u>(31,184,438)</u> 869,890		103,981		(591,950)
Non-controlling interest	ine company		1,084,659		502,096		435,723
Total equity (deficit)			1,084,039		606,077		
			1,734,347		000,077		(156,227)
Total liabilities and equity		\$	9,648,040	\$	7,109,590	\$	4,987,354

Approved by the Board:

"CF Zhou"

Director

''Bill Calvin''

Director

* See Note 3.

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

	Th	ree months end	led S	•	Nine months ended Se			•	
Note		2011		2010 (Restated*)		2011		(Restated*)	
				(Restated)				(Restated)	
Revenue	.				.		*		
Book sales and distribution services	\$	1,407,171	\$	1,264,604	\$	3,949,363	\$	3,529,551	
Teacher training		1,755,040		847,983		2,484,588		1,180,038	
Cost of sales		3,162,211		2,112,587		6,433,951		4,709,589	
Book sales and distribution services		(513,186)		(459,071)		(1,416,589)		(1,403,942	
Teacher training		(72,157)		(113,680)		(183,619)		(205,477	
Gross profit		2,576,868		1,539,836		4,833,743		3,100,170	
		2,270,000		1,007,000		1,000,710		2,100,170	
General and administrative		(377,611)		(336,306)		(1,421,520)		(988,976	
Amortization		(27,317)		(42,248)		(92,188)		(214,879	
Selling expenses		(1,325,732)		(822,901)		(2,236,136)		(1,459,639	
Stock-based compensation 13		(11,868)		(13,961)		(31,372)		(503,709	
Equipment written-off		-		(4,540)		-		(4,540	
Gain on disposal of equipment		-		10,144		-		12,439	
Recovery of accounts receivable written off		-		-		73,615		-	
Result from operating activities		834,340		330,024		1,126,142		(59,134	
Finance income		(239)		350		1,295		878	
Finance costs		(33,874)		(1,108)		(40,322)		(4,642	
Net finance costs 4		(34,113)		(758)		(39,027)		(3,764	
Profit (loss) before income tax		800,227		329,266		1,087,115		(62,898	
Income tax recovery (expenses)		(8,119)		-		-		-	
Profit (loss) for the period		792,108		329,266		1,087,115		(62,898	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax									
Unrealized exchange gain (loss) on translation									
of self-sustaining foreign operations		58,189		(19,775)		18,135		1,395	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax		58,189		(19,775)		18,135		1,395	
Total compreshensive income (loss) for the period	\$	850,297	\$	309,491	\$	1,105,250	\$	(61,503	
Profit (loss) attributable to:									
Owners of the Company	\$	792,108	\$	329,266	\$	1,087,115	\$	(62,898	
Non-controlling interest		(121,266)		3,934		(370,713)		(249,624	
Net profit (loss) for the period	\$	670,842	\$	333,200	\$	716,402	\$	(312,522	
						1 105 250	¢	(61,503	
	\$	850,297	\$	309,491	\$	1,105,250	\$	(01,505	
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to: Owners of the Company Non-controlling interest	\$	850,297 (121,266)	\$	309,491 3,934	\$	(370,713)	Ф	-	
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to: Owners of the Company Non-controlling interest	\$ \$		\$ \$		\$ \$		\$ \$	(249,624	
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to: Owners of the Company		(121,266)		3,934	·	(370,713)		(249,624 (311,127	
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to: Owners of the Company Non-controlling interest Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		(121,266)		3,934	·	(370,713)		(249,624	
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to: Owners of the Company Non-controlling interest Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period Earnings per share 12	\$	(121,266) 729,031	\$	3,934 313,425	\$	<u>(370,713)</u> 734,537	\$	(249,624) (311,127)	

(1) Basic and diluted loss per share was the same as the inclusion of potential dilutive 3,524,000

(2010: 3,994,000) stock options in the calculation of diluted loss per share would be anti-dilutive.

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC. Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

Attributable to equity holders of the Company										
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)	Number of Shares		Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Cumulative translation account		Deficit	Total	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
Balance January 1, 2011	47,364,983	\$	29,455,512	\$ 2,116,151	\$ 433,158	\$	(31,900,840)	\$ 103,981	\$ 502,096	\$ 606,077
Impact of change in accounting policy	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	_
Restated balance at January 1, 2011	47,364,983		29,455,512	2,116,151	433,158		(31,900,840)	103,981	502,096	606,077
Total comprehensive income for the period Profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2011	-		-	-	-		716,402	716,402	370,713	1,087,115
Other comprehensive income										
Investment in non-controlling interest entity	-		-	-	-		-	-	185,688	185,688
Foreign currency translation differences	-		-	-	18,135		-	18,135	26,162	44,297
Total other comprehensive income	-		-	-	18,135		716,402	734,537	582,563	1,317,100
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity										
Stock-based compensation expenses	-		-	31,372	-		-	31,372	-	31,372
Total contributions by and distribution to owners	-		-	31,372	-		-	31,372	-	31,372
Balance September 30, 2011	47,364,983	\$	29,455,512	\$ 2,147,523	\$ 451,293	\$	(31,184,438)	\$ 869,890	\$1,084,659	\$ 1,954,549

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year ended December 31, 2010

(Unaudited)

		Attribu	itable to e	quity h	olders o	of the Com	pany			
_	Number				Cumu				Non-	
	of	Share	Contrib		transl	lation			controlling	Total
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)	Shares	Capital	Surp	us	account		Deficit	Total	interest	equity
Balance January 1, 2010	45,864,983	\$ 28,709,895	\$ 1.57	7,462	¢ 1	90,461 \$	(31,369,768) \$	(591,950)	\$ 435,723	\$ (156,227)
Impact of change in accounting policy	45,004,905	\$ 28,709,893	φ 1,37	,402	φ 4	90,401 ş	(31,309,708) \$	(391,930)	\$ 433,723	\$ (130,227)
Restated balance at January 1, 2010	45,864,983	28,709,895	1 57	7,462	4	90,461	(31,369,768)	(591,950)	435,723	(156,227)
Restated bullion a suitary 1, 2010	13,001,703	20,709,095	1,57	,102		90,101	(51,50),700)	(3)1,930)	133,723	(150,227)
Total comprehensive income for the period										
Loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2010	-	-		-		-	(312,522)	(312,522)	249,624	(62,898)
Other comprehensive income										
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-		-		1,395	-	1,395	-	1,395
Total other comprehensive income	-	-		-		1,395	(312,522)	(311,127)	249,624	(61,503)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity										
Issue of common shares	1,500,000	745,617		-		-	-	745,617	-	745,617
Stock-based compensation expenses	-	-		3,709		-	-	503,709	-	503,709
Total contributions by and distribution to owners	1,500,000	745,617	50	3,709		-	-	1,249,326	-	1,249,326
Balance September 30, 2010	47,364,983	\$ 29,455,512	\$ 2,08	1,171	\$ 4	91,856 \$	(31,682,290) \$	346,249	\$ 685,347	\$ 1,031,596
Total comprehensive income for the period							(219,550)	(219,550)	(104.804)	
Profit for the period from October 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010	-	-		-		-	(218,550)	(218,550)	(194,894)	(413,444)
Other comprehensive income										
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-		-	(.	58,698)	-	(58,698)	11,643	(47,055)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-		-	(.	58,698)	(218,550)	(277,248)	(183,251)	(460,499)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity										
Stock-based compensation expenses	-	-		1,980		-	-	34,980	-	34,980
Total contributions by and distribution to owners	-	-	34	1,980		-	-	34,980	-	34,980
Balance December 31, 2010	47,364,983	\$ 29,455,512	\$ 2,11	5,151	\$ 43	33,158 \$	(31,900,840) \$	103,981	\$ 502,096	\$ 606,077

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

(Expressed in 0.5. Donars)	,	Three months en	ded Sep		Nine months ended September 30,			
		2011	1	2010		2011		2010
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities								
Income (Loss) for the period	\$	670,842	\$	333,200	\$	716,402	\$	(312,522)
Adjustments for:	÷	070,012	Ŷ	000,200	Ŷ	, 10, 102	Ŷ	(012,022)
Amortization		27,317		42,248		92,188		214,879
Gain on disposal of equipment		-		(10,144)		- ,		(12,439)
Non-controlling interest		121,266		(3,934)		370,713		249,624
Provision		26				26		,
Recovery of accounts receivable written off		3,763		-		(69,852)		-
Rent inducement		1,796				1,796		
Stock based compensation		11,868		13,961		31,372		503,709
Changes in trade and other receivable		(2,180,002)		- (905,708)		(4,269,480)		- (2,320,116)
Changes in inventory		4,282		311,207		1,299		(21,994)
Changes in prepaid expenses and deposits		43,592		(177,131)		(106,265)		(230,641)
Changes in trade and other payables		181,185		355,951		215,002		1,676,199
Changes in income tax payable		214,673		35,203		240,752		165,325
Changes in deferred income		(3,988)		-		(26,011)		-
Cash from (used in) operating activities		(903,379)		(5,147)		(2,802,057)		(87,976
Interest paid		(1,333)		-		(1,839)		(2
Taxes paid		(140,958)		-		(153,657)		-
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		(1,045,670)		(5,147)		(2,957,553)		(87,978)
Cash flows used in investing activities								
Acquisition of equipment		(978)		(7,007)		(15,657)		(24,299)
Proceeds from sale of equipment		-		12,598		-		26,513
Net cash used in investing activities		(978)		5,591		(15,657)		2,214
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities								
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-		-		-		745,617
Loan payables		343,441		-		343,441		-
Loan payables - related parties		292,429		-		292,429		-
Repayment from (advance to) related parties		115,271		42,357		1,138,867		(594,427
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		751,142		42,357		1,774,738		151,190
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(295,506)		42,801		(1,198,472)		65,426
Cash at July 1 and January 1,		225,224		168,151		1,028,481		138,432
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		279,834		8,175		379,543		15,269
Cash at September 30,	\$	209,552	\$	219,127	\$	209,552	\$	219,127

1. Reporting Entity

China Education Resources Inc. ("the Company") is a company domiciled in Canada. The address of the Company's registered office is Suite 300, 515 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 6H5. The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The Group provides an education internet portal with educational content, resources and training programs to users in People's Republic of China ("China") and distributes educational textbooks and materials developed by the Group to bookstores and schools in China.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The Group previously prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as set out in the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA Handbook"). In 2010, the CICA Handbook was revised to incorporate International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and requires publicly accountable enterprises to apply such standards effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Group's transition date to IFRS was January 1, 2011. Accordingly, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB"). In these financial statements, the term "Canadian GAAP" refers to Canadian generally accepted accounting principles previously adopted by the Group before the Group's adoption of IFRS.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. These are the Group's first IFRS interim financial statements for part of the period covered by the first IFRS annual financial statements. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS has been applied.

The preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared to the most recent annual financial statements prepared under Canadian GAAP. An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group is provided in note 21. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Group's Canadian GAAP annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The policies applied in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and current as of November 29, 2011, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2011 could result in restatement of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on the change-over to IFRS.

2. Basis of Preparation - Continued

(b) Basis of measurement

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost and going concern basis, which presumes that the Group will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as going concern as described in the following paragraph. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

The Group has a need for financing for working capital, development and updating its education internet education portal. Since inception, the Group has incurred cumulative losses of \$31,184,438 and a working capital deficiency of \$753,966 at September 30, 2011. The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the acceptance of the education internet portal by the users to achieve a profitable level of operations by the Group and on the ability of the Group to obtain necessary financing to fund the Group's future business plan. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, which is the Company's reporting currency. The Company's functional currency is Canadian dollars in Canada and the functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries in China is Chinese Renminbi ("RMB").

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2. Basis of Preparation - Continued

(d) Use of estimates and judgments - Continued

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

Note 5 – utilization of tax losses

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated financial statements and in preparing the opening IFRS statement of financial statement at January 1, 2010 for the purposes of the transition to IFRSs, unless otherwise indicated.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Group entities.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combinations

Acquisitions on or after January 1, 2010

For acquisitions on or after January 1, 2010, the Group measures goodwill as the fair value of the consideration transferred including the recognized amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure non-controlling interest at its fair value, or at its proportionate share of the recognized amount of the identifiable net assets, at the acquisition date.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Acquisitions prior to January 1, 2010

As part of its transition to IFRSs, the Group elected not to restate those business combinations that occurred on or before January 1, 2010. In respect of acquisitions prior to January 1, 2010, goodwill represents the amount recognized under previous Canadian GAAP.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(a) Basis of consolidation - Continued

(ii) Acquisitions of non-controlling interests

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders; therefore no goodwill is recognized as a result of such transactions.

(iii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

(iv) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation, or qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(b) Foreign currency - Continued

(i) Foreign currency transactions - Continued

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the cumulative translation account.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the cumulative amount of foreign currency translation differences is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the relevant proportion is reclassified to profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the cumulative amount of foreign currency translation differences.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(c) Financial instruments - Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets - Continued

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group has the following non-derivative financial assets: loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(c) Financial instruments - Continued

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group initially recognizes debt securities issued on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables.

Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Share capital

Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Repurchase of share capital (treasury shares)

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity.

When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/from retained earnings.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(d) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(d) Property, plant and equipment - Continued

(iii) Depreciation - Continued

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer equipment	2 to 5 years
Software	2 years
Office equipment	2 to 5 years
Motor vehicle	3 to 10 years
Website development costs	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(e) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

In respect of acquisitions prior to January 1, 2010, goodwill is included on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under previous Canadian GAAP.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(e) Intangible assets - Continued

(iv) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Inventory consists of books and CD products that are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are mainly printing cost and material cost. Net realizable value is calculated as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion, discounts, commissions and other selling expenses necessary to make the sale.

(g) Impairment

(i) Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(g) Impairment – Continued

(i) Financial assets (including receivables) - Continued

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Group considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than biological assets, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(g) Impairment - Continued

(ii) Non-financial assets - Continued

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognized separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in an associate is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate may be impaired.

(h) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profitsharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(h) Employee benefits - Continued

(ii) Share-based payment transactions - Continued

Share-based payment arrangements in which the Group receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, regardless of how the equity instruments are obtained by the Group.

The Group uses the Black-Scholes option valuation model to calculate the fair value of share purchase options at the date of grant. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

(i) Revenue

(i) Goods sold

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

The timing of the transfers of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale. Sales from product sales are recognized when title and risk are transferred and payments are received or rights to receive consideration are obtained, evidence of an arrangement exists, and collection of consideration is reasonably assured. Revenues received in advance of these criteria are deferred until future periods.

(ii) Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(i) Revenue

(ii) Services

Teacher training services provided through the internet portal are recognized when services are rendered and payments are received or rights to receive consideration are obtained and collection of consideration is reasonably assured. Revenues received in advance of these criteria are deferred until future periods.

(j) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and impairment losses recognized on financial assets. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

(k) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(k) Income tax - Continued

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxators that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(l) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

(m) Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications have not had an impact on results of operations for the period.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(n) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The Group has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Group:

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement"

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", which replaces the current standard, IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The new standard replaces the current classification and measurements criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted. The Group will be required to adopt this standard. The Group has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt it early.

IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" was issued in May 2011 and will supersede the consolidation requirements in SIC-12 "Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities" and IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted. IFRS 10 builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard also provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where this is difficult to assess. The Group is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"

IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" was issued in May 2011 and will supersede existing IAS 31, "Joint Ventures" effective for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted. IFRS 11 provides for the accounting of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form (as is currently the case). The standard also eliminates the option to account for jointly controlled entities using the proportionate consolidation method. The Group is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" was issued in May 2011 and is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(n) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted - Continued

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" was issued in May 2011 and sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value. IFRS 13 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. This definition of fair value emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. In addition, IFRS 13 also requires specific disclosures about fair value measurement. IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

As of January 1, 2013, the Group will be required to adopt the amendments to IAS 1 "*Presentation of Financial Statements*" as it relates to the presentation of other comprehensive income (OCI). The amendments to this standard do not change the nature of the items that are currently recognized in OCI, but requires presentational changes. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

4. Finance Income and Finance Costs

	Three mor Septem	nths ended Iber 30,	Nine months ended September 30,			
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
Recognized in profit and loss						
Interest income on bank deposits	\$ 408	\$ 350	\$ 1,295 \$	878		
Net foreign exchange gain	(647)	-	-	-		
Finance income	\$ (239)	\$ 350	\$ 1,295 \$	878		
Bank charges Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured	\$ (2,829)	\$ (612)	\$ (4,373) \$	(1,786)		
at amortized cost	(21,174)	(180)	(26,078)	(247)		
Net foreign exchange loss	(9,871)	(316)	(9,871)	(2,609)		
Finance costs	\$ (33,874)	\$ (1,108)	\$ (40,322) \$	(4,642)		
Net finance costs recognized in profit or loss	\$ (34,113)	\$ (758)	\$ (39,027) \$	(3,764)		
Recognized in other comprehensive income Foreign currency translation differences for foreign						
operations	\$ 58,189	\$ (19,775)	\$ 18,135 \$	1,395		
Finance income recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 58,189	\$ (19,775)	\$ 18,135 \$	1,395		
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Company	\$ 18,829	\$ (19,775)	\$ (8,027) \$	1,395		
Non-controlling interest	39,360	-	26,162	-		
	\$ 58,189	\$ (19,775)	\$ 18,135 \$	1,395		

5. Income Tax

At September 30, 2011, the Company has non-capital loss carry forwards for Canadian purposes aggregating approximately \$6,275,000 available to reduce taxable income otherwise calculated in future years. The Company also has non-capital loss carry forwards for China tax purposes aggregating approximately \$3,058,000 available to reduce taxable income otherwise calculated in future years.

The Company also has capital losses of approximately \$1,265,000 available to offset future capital gains in Canada. The capital loss is carried forward indefinitely.

6. Trade and other receivables

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Trade receivables	5,346,121	1,085,398	1,480,627
Other receivables - current portion	352,105	221,389	225,412
Due from related parties	-	48,434	80,778
Loan to a company related to the			
non-controlling shareholders of ZYCY	704,844	1,731,911	14,647
	6,403,070	3,087,132	1,801,464
Other receivables	26,941	26,085	25,183
	6,430,011	3,113,217	1,826,647
Non-current	26,941	26,085	25,183
Current	6,403,070	3,087,132	1,801,464
	6,430,011	3,113,217	1,826,647

7. Inventories

	Sept	ember 30, 2011	Dec	ember 31, 2010	Ja	nuary 1, 2010
Finished goods	\$ \$	143,474 143,474	\$ \$	140,195 140,195	\$ \$	12,970 12,970
Inventories carried at fair value less cost to sell	\$	143,474	\$	140,195	\$	12,970

7. Inventories - Continued

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, changes in finished goods recognized as cost of sales amounted to \$1,416,589 (2010: \$1,403,942). During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the write-down of inventories to net realizable value amounted to \$nil (2010: \$nil) and the reversal of write-downs amounted to \$nil (2010: \$nil). The write-down and reversal are included in cost of sales.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Computer equipment		Office uipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvement				Total
Cost or deemed cost									
Balance, at January 1, 2010	\$ 408,466	\$	38,999	\$ 416,629	\$	52,597	\$	3,051,894	\$ 3,968,585
Additions	34,988		2,534	34,553		-		-	72,075
Disposals	(16,095)		-	(67,256)		-		-	(83,351)
Effect of movements in									
exchange rates	17,116		1,466	14,054		1,886		121,843	156,365
Balance, at December 31, 2010	\$ 444,475	\$	42,999	\$ 397,980	\$	54,483	\$	3,173,737	\$ 4,113,674
Balance, at January 1, 2011	\$ 444,475	\$	42,999	\$ 397,980	\$	54,483	\$	3,173,737	\$ 4,113,674
Additions	4,209	Ŷ	11,349	-	Ŧ	-	Ŷ	-	15,558
Disposals	-		-	-		-		-	-
Effect of movements in									
exchange rates	14,146		1,691	13,064		1,788		115,577	146,266
Balance, at September 30, 2011	\$ 462,830	\$	56,039	\$ 411,044	\$	56,271	\$	3,289,314	\$ 4,275,498

8. Property, Plant and Equipment - Continued

	Computer equipment	Office uipment	Motor vehicles	easehold provement	Website development	Total
Depreciation and impairment los	ses					
Balance, at January 1, 2010	\$ 261,022	\$ 8,120	\$ 301,083	\$ 19,906	\$ 2,967,119	\$ 3,557,250
Depreciation for the period	80,498	3,273	67,800	-	85,594	237,165
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(11,485)	-	(53,147)	-	-	(64,632)
Effect of movements in						
exchange rates	12,488	832	11,187	12,768	121,024	158,299
Balance, at December 31, 2010	\$ 342,523	\$ 12,225	\$ 326,923	\$ 32,674	\$ 3,173,737	\$ 3,888,082
Balance, at January 1, 2011	\$ 342,523	\$ 12,225	\$ 326,923	\$ 32,674	\$ 3,173,737	\$ 3,888,082
Depreciation for the period	59,507	3,151	20,712	8,238	-	91,607
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of movements in						
exchange rates	11,745	893	11,240	1,275	115,577	140,731
Balance, at September 30, 2011	\$ 413,775	\$ 16,269	\$ 358,875	\$ 42,187	\$ 3,289,314	\$ 4,120,420
Carrying amounts						
At January 1, 2010	\$ 147,444	\$ 30,879	\$ 115,546	\$ 32,691	\$ 84,775	\$ 411,335
At December 31, 2010	\$ 101,952	\$ 30,774	\$ 71,057	\$ 21,809	\$-	\$ 225,592
At January 1, 2011	\$ 101,952	\$ 30,774	\$ 71,057	\$ 21,809	\$ -	\$ 225,592
At September 30, 2011	\$ 49,055	\$ 39,770	\$ 52,169	\$ 14,084	\$-	\$ 155,078

9. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
Cost	
Balance, at January 1, 2010	\$ 2,560,218
Movements during the period	
Balance, at December 31, 2010	\$ 2,560,218
Balance, at January 1, 2011	\$ 2,560,218
Movements during the period	
Balance, at September 30, 2011	\$ 2,560,218
	Goodwill
Amortization and impairment losses	
Balance, at January 1, 2010	\$ -
Impairment loss	
Balance, at December 31, 2010	\$ -
Balance, at January 1, 2011	\$ -
Impairment loss	-
Balance, at September 30, 2011	\$ -
Carrying amounts	
At January 1, 2010	\$ 2,560,218
At December 31, 2010	\$ 2,560,218
At Janury 1, 2011	\$ 2,560,218
At September 30, 2011	\$ 2,560,218

The impairment loss is recognized in cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income.

10. Long-Term Other Receivable

	September 30,		December 31,		January 1,
	2011		2010		2010
Loan due from Shengshi Education Service Company ("Shengshi") [i] Bad debt provision	\$	661,235 (634,294) 26.941	\$	640,221 (614,136) 26,085	\$638,859 (613,676) \$25,183

[i] Shengshi is a non-related business partner of one of the Chinese subsidiaries. The total loan due from Shengshi was RMB 7,630,000 (\$1,118,405) of which RMB 3,970,000 (\$581,923) was non-interest bearing and was due September 2006, RMB 1,320,000 (\$193,486) was bearing 10% interest and was due on June 2006 and RMB 2,340,000 (\$342,997) was bearing 10% interest and was due on August 2006. Of the total loan, RMB 4,551,269 (\$667,125) was collateralized by the shares of the Company owned by Beijing Anli Information and Consulting Company ("Anli") and a shareholder of the Company. In 2006, management determined the collectability of this loan became uncertain. In light of this uncertainty, management set up a provision of RMB 3,078,731 (\$451,280) for the portion of the loan that is unsecured and did not accrue the interest income. In 2007, management decided to adjust the receivable to net realizable amount by recording an additional provision of RMB4,189,769 (\$614,136). No additional provision was recorded as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. As the above noted receivable had been long overdue and the anticipated time of collection is not certain, the Company has classified the receivable as long term other receivable.

11. Share Capital and Reserves

Issuance of common shares

On February 3, 2010, 1,500,000 common shares were issued at C\$0.53 (\$0.50) per share upon completion of a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of C\$795,000 (\$749,364).

Common shares and preferred shares

At September 30, 2011, the authorized share capital comprised of unlimited voting common shares without par value and 20,000,000 preferred shares. No preferred shares have been issued to date.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. The preferred shares rank equally on winding up. The directors shall by resolution determine the rights and restrictions attaching to the preferred shares prior to their issuance.

11. Share Capital and Reserves - Continued

Accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI")

AOCI is comprised of the following separate components of equity:

Cumulative translation account

The cumulative translation account comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

12. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

(a) Basic earnings (loss) per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the three months ended September 30, 2011 was based on the profit attributable to common shareholders of \$670,842 (2010: \$333,200), and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 47,364,983 (2010: 47,364,983).

The calculation of basic earnings (loss) per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was based on the profit attributable to common shareholders of \$716,402 (2010: net loss of \$312,522), and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 47,364,983 (2010: 46,958,390), calculated as follows:

Weighted average number of common shares for basic earnings (loss) per share calculations:

	Three mon Septem		Nine months ended September 30,			
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
Issued common share at January 1	47,364,983	47,364,983	47,364,983	45,864,983		
Effect of shares issued in February 2010	-	-	-	1,093,407		
Weighted average number of common						
shares at September 30	47,364,983	47,364,983	47,364,983	46,958,390		

(b) Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended September 30, 2011 was based on the profit attributable to common shareholders of \$670,842 (2010: \$333,200), and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 47,364,983 (2010: 47,364,983)

12. Earnings (Loss) Per Share - Continued

The calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was based on the profit attributable to common shareholders of \$716,402 (2010: net loss of \$312,522), and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 47,364,983 (2010: 46,958,390)

Weighted average number of common shares for diluted earnings per share calculations:

	Three mon Septem		Nine months ended September 30,			
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
Weighted average number of						
common shares at September 30	47,364,983	47,364,983	47,364,983	46,958,390		
Effect of share options on issue	-	-	-	-		
Diluted Weighted average number of						
common shares at September 30	47,364,983	47,364,983	47,364,983	46,958,390		

For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2011, 3,524,000 share options (2010: 3,994,000) were excluded from the diluted weighted average number of common shares calculation as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

The average market value of the Company's shares for purposes of calculating the dilutive effect of share options was based on quoted market prices for the period during which the options were outstanding.

13. Share Purchase Options and Warrants

(a) Stock options

At September 30, 2011, the Group has the following share-based payment arrangements:

The Company has stock option plans that allow it to grant options to its employees, officers, directors and consultants to acquire up to 10% of issued and outstanding common stock. The exercise price of each option shall not be less than the weighted average closing price of the common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange on the last five trading days before the date of the grant. Options have a maximum term of five years and terminate thirty to ninety days following the termination of the optionee's employment. The right to exercise the options will vest in installments over the life of the option as determined at the time the option is granted.

13. Share Purchase Options and Warrants - Continued

(a) Stock options - Continued

The terms and conditions relating to the grants of the share options are as follows:

On February 3, 2010, the Company granted incentive stock options of 50,000 shares at C\$0.60 (\$0.57) per share expiring on February 3, 2011 (expired subsequently) which exceeds the market price at the grant date to a consultant with 12,500 share purchase option vested immediately and the balance in equal installments on April 3, 2010, June 3, 2010 and September 3, 2010 respectively.

On February 3, 2010, the Company granted incentive stock options of 300,000 shares at C\$1.00 (\$0.94) per share which exceeds the market price at the grant date to four directors expiring on February 3, 2015 and all the share purchase option were vested immediately.

On February 3, 2010, the Company granted incentive stock options of 200,000 shares at C\$0.60 (\$0.57) per share which exceeds the market price at the grant date to an employee expiring on February 3, 2015 with 40,000 share purchase option vested immediately and another 20% will vest every 12 months.

On October 6, 2010, the Company granted incentive stock options of 100,000 shares at C\$0.45 (\$0.45) per share which is less than market price at the grant date to a consultant expiring on October 5, 2013 with 25,000 share purchase option vested immediately and each 25% of the total options will vest every 3 months. The Company granted incentive stock options of another 100,000 shares at C\$0.60 (\$0.60) per share which exceeds the market price at the grant date to the same consultant expiring on October 5, 2013 with 25,000 share purchase option vested immediately and each 25% of the total options will vest every 3 months.

The number and weighted average exercise prices of the share options are as follows:

	Number of Shares	E	Weighted Average xercise Price Per Share (USD)	E	Weighted Average xercise Price Per Share (CND)
Balance, January 1, 2010	3,474,000	\$	0.75	\$	0.77
Granted during the period	820,000		0.71		0.73
Cancelled/expired during the period	(720,000)		0.82		0.84
Balance, December 31, 2010	3,574,000		0.78		0.80
Cancelled/expired during the period	(50,000)		0.58		0.60
Balance, September 30, 2011	3,524,000	\$	0.78	\$	0.80

13. Share Purchase Options and Warrants - Continued

(a) Stock options - Continued

The options outstanding at September 30, 2011 have an exercise price in the range of \$0.47 to \$1.09 (December 31, 2010: \$0.45 to \$1.04) and a weighted average contractual life of 2.27 years (December 31, 2010: \$2.98).

There were no stock options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Inputs for measurement of grant date fair values

The grant date fair value of share-based payment plans was measured based on the Black-Scholes formula. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility. The inputs used in the measurement of the fair values at grant date of the share-based payment plan are the following:

	Year ended December 31,
Fair value of share options and assumptions	2010
Fair value at grant date (per share)	\$0.37 - \$0.56
Share price at grant date	\$0.40 - \$0.58
Exercise price	\$0.45 - \$1.01
Expected volatility	179.76% - 331.15%
Option life	1 year - 5 years
Expected dividends	\$ -
Risk-free interest rate	1.59% - 2.45%

(b) Share purchase warrants

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company did not issue any warrants.

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, there were no outstanding warrants.

14. Trade and Other Payables

	Se	ptember 30, 2011	D	ecember 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Trade payables	\$	3,953,047	\$	1,709,186	\$ 474,847
Customer deposits		22,922		22,112	21,347
Non-trade payables and accrued expenses		10,070		1,960,522	1,839,010
	\$	3,986,039	\$	3,691,821	\$ 2,335,204

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 16.

15. Loans Payable

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2011							
			U.S.	Annual				
		Canadian	dollars	interest	Due			
	RMB	dollars	equivalent	rate	date			
Unsecured loan	-	95,053	91,494	15%	On demand			
Unsecured loan	300,000	-	47,010	15%	11/26/2011			
Unsecured loan	300,000	-	47,010	15%	11/29/2011			
Unsecured loan	500,000	-	78,350	15%	12/20/2011			
Unsecured loan	500,000	-	78,350	15%	12/31/2011			
	1,600,000	95,053	342,214	-				

At December 31, 2010, there was no outstanding loans payable.

At September 30, 2011, interest payable of \$10,070 was accrued and grouped under trade and other payables.

16. Financial Instruments

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

		Carrying amount						
	Se	ptember 30, 2011	D	ecember 31, 2010		January 1, 2010		
Loans and receivables	\$	6,430,011	\$	3,113,217	\$	1,826,647		
Cash		209,552		1,028,481		138,432		
	\$	6,639,563	\$	4,141,698	\$	1,965,079		

The maximum exposure to credit risk for loans and receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

		Carrying amount						
	Se	ptember 30, 2011	I	December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010		
China	\$	6,427,316	\$	3,106,494	\$	1,823,838		
Canada		2,695		6,723		2,809		
	\$	6,430,011	\$	3,113,217	\$	1,826,647		

The maximum exposure to credit risk for loans and receivables at the reporting date by type of counterparty was:

		Carrying amount						
	September 3 20		December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010			
End-user customers	\$ 5,346,12	21 \$	1,085,398	\$	1,480,627			
Others	1,083,89	0	2,027,819		346,020			
	\$ 6,430,01	1 \$	3,113,217	\$	1,826,647			

16. Financial Instruments - Continued

Credit risk - Continued

Exposure to credit risk - Continued

The Group's most significant customer, accounted for \$817,859 of receivables carrying amount at September 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010: \$nil; January 1, 2010: \$296,767).

The aging of loans and receivables at the reporting date was:

	September	30, 2011	December	: 31, 2010	January 1, 2010			
	Gross		Gross		Gross			
	amount	Impairment	amount Impairment		amount	Impairment		
Outstanding 0 - 30 days	\$ 2,770,632	\$-	\$ 359,914	\$-	\$ 366,525	\$-		
Outstanding 31 - 120 days	1,516,959	-	679,493	-	1,261,273	-		
Outstanding 121 - 365 days	1,030,858	-	1,064,087	-	46,094	-		
Outstanding for more than 1 year	1,820,658	(709,096)	1,718,819	(709,096)	861,851	(709,096)		
	\$ 7,139,107	\$ (709,096)	\$ 3,822,313	\$ (709,096)	\$ 2,535,743	\$ (709,096)		

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of loans and receivables during the period was as follows:

2010

	2010
Balance at January 1 Impairment loss recognized	\$ 709,096 -
Balance at December 31	\$ 709,096
	2011
Balance at January 1	\$ 709,096
Impairment loss recognized	 -
Balance at September 30	\$ 709,096

Based on the historic default rates, the Group believes that, apart from the above, no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables other than those specified.

16. Financial Instruments - Continued

Credit risk - Continued

Exposure to credit risk - Continued

100% of the Group's revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 were derived from customers located in China. Two (December 31, 2010: Three) customers represent in excess of 10% of trade accounts receivable at September 30, 2011. Two (2010: Four) customers represent in excess of 10% of total revenue at September 30, 2011.

The allowance accounts in respect of loans and receivables are used to record impairment losses unless the Group is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible; at which point the amounts are considered irrecoverable and are written off against the financial asset directly. As September 30, 2011 the Group has collective impairments on its loans and receivables of \$709,096. (December 31, 2010: \$709,096).

Currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

Foreign currency	Septemb	er 30, 2011	December 31	, 2010	January	1, 2010	
in U.S. dollar equivalent	CAD	RMB	CAD	RMB	CAD	RMB	
Cash at bank	\$ 2,738	\$ 206,814	\$ 12,830 \$ 1	1,015,651	\$ 29,800	\$ 108,632	
Trade receivables		5,346,121	- 1	1,085,398	-	1,480,627	
Other receivables	2,695	349,410	6,723	214,666	2,809	222,603	
Due from related parties	-	704,844	- 1	1,780,345	-	95,425	
Other receivables (non-current)	-	26,941	-	26,085	-	25,183	
Trade and other payables	(253,068)	(3,699,979)	(502,957) (3	3,410,763)	(292,651)	(2,435,475)	
Loan payable	(62,617)	(250,720)	-	-	-	-	
Loan payable - related parties	(28,877)	(297,730)	-	-	-	-	
Gross statement of financial							
position exposure	\$ (339,129)	\$ 2,385,701	\$ (483,404) \$	711,382	\$ (260,042)	\$ (503,005)	

16. Financial Instruments - Continued

Sensitivity analysis - Continued

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the U.S. dollars, as indicated below, against the Canadian dollars ("CAD") and Renmenbi ("RMB") at September 30, 2011 would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2010, albeit that the reasonably possible foreign exchange rate variances were different, as indicated below:

U.S. dollars against	Equi	ty	Profit or loss
September 30, 2011 CAD (10% strengthening) RMB (10% strengthening)	\$ \$		\$ 25,702 \$ 179,195
December 31, 2010 CAD (10% strengthening) RMB (10% strengthening)	\$ \$	-	\$ 48,340 \$ 71,138

A weakening of the U.S. dollar against the above currencies at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

The fluctuation of interest rate has minimal impact on the Group as most of the financial instruments are not interest bearing.

Fair values

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

16. Financial Instruments - Continued

Fair values - Continued

	September 30, 2011		Decembe	r 31, 2010
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	amount	value	amount	value
Assets carried at amortized cost				
Loans and receivables	\$ 6,430,011	\$ 6,430,011	\$ 3,113,217	\$ 3,113,217
Cash and cash equivalents	209,552	209,552	1,028,481	1,028,481
	\$ 6,639,563	\$ 6,639,563	\$ 4,141,698	\$ 4,141,698
Liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Trade and other payables	\$ 3,986,039	\$ 3,986,039	\$ 3,691,821	\$ 3,691,821
Loan payables	342,214	342,214	-	-
Loan payables - related parties	297,730	297,730	-	-
Due to related parties	347,893	347,893	221,899	221,899
	\$ 4,973,876	\$ 4,973,876	\$ 3,913,720	\$ 3,913,720

17. Determination of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognized as a result of a business combination is based on market values. The market value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably and willingly. The fair value of items of plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings is based on the market approach and cost approaches using quoted market prices for similar items when available and replacement cost when appropriate.

17. Determination of fair values

(ii) Intangible assets

The fair value of patents and trademarks acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that have been avoided as a result of the patent or trademark being owned. The fair value of customer relationships acquired in a business combination is determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, whereby the subject asset is valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

The fair value of other intangible assets is based on the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the assets.

(iii) Inventories

The fair value of inventories acquired in a business combination is determined based on the estimated selling price in the common course of business less the estimated costs of completion and sale, and a reasonable profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell the inventories.

(iv) Investment in equity and debt securities

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date. The fair value of available-for-sale investments not traded in an active market is determined using a valuation technique that considers earnings multiples of public companies in the same industry, recent transactions in the industry, as well as the original value allocated. The fair value of held-to-maturity investments is determined for disclosure purposes only.

(v) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables, excluding construction work in progress is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes.

(vi) Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of the employee share options and the share appreciation rights is measured using the Black-Scholes formula. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behavior), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

18. Financial risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's financial instruments consist of cash, trade and other receivables, due from related parties, long term other receivable, and trade and other payables.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to the risks described below:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Other receivables mainly consist of an advance to a third party for project development, as well as goods and services tax due from the Federal Government of Canada, interest receivable and amounts advanced to employees and others. Management assesses the credit risk concentration with respect to accounts receivable and other receivables annually and adjusts them accordingly.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. At September 30, 2011, the Group had a working capital deficiency of \$753,966 (December 31, 2010: \$2,173,168). The Group is focused on generating sales revenue and is actively pursuing additional sources of financing to ensure that it can meet its ongoing operating requirements and planned capital expenditures.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. From time to time, the Group is exposed to short term interest rates through the interest earned on cash and cash equivalents. The Group has no interest-bearing debt. The Group's current policy is to invest excess cash in short-term deposits with its banking institutions. The Group periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

18. Financial risk management - Continued

(c) Market risk - Continued

(ii) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The majority of the Group's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"), which was tied to the U.S. dollar and is now tied to a basket of currencies of China's largest trading partners, is not a freely convertible currency. The appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would result in an increase in the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Group and a foreign currency gain included in comprehensive income. Conversely, the devaluation of the RMB against the US dollar would result in a decrease in the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Group and a foreign currency loss included in comprehensive income.

The Group's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and RMB, respectively, and major transactions are transacted in Canadian dollars and RMB. The Group maintains Chinese RMB bank accounts in China to support monthly forecasted cash outflows. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is minimal and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Fluctuation in the value of Canadian dollar relative to US dollar has some impact on the Group's head office financial results. However, such exchange rate fluctuations have not materially affected the overall financial earnings and results on a consolidated basis.

(d) Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development and update of the educational internet portal. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

18. Financial risk management - Continued

(d) Capital management - Continued

Although the Company has commercialized its teaching training portal in February 2007 and launched its education internet portal in late 2008, the Company is still dependent on external financing to fund its future business plan until it achieves a profitable level of operations. The Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to develop additional features for its education internet portal and will also look into other opportunities to provide educational services provided through the internet if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Acquisition of ZYCY by share exchange is one of the strategies to improve the working capital position of the Company.

The Group's debt to capital ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	Se	ptember 30, 2011	D	December 31, 2010
Total liabilities Less: cash	\$	7,693,491 (209,552)	\$	6,503,513 (1,028,481)
Net debt	\$	7,483,939	\$	5,475,032
Total equity	\$	869,890	\$	103,981
Debt to capital ratio		9		53

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

19. Operating segments

Strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies.

Due to the size of the Group, the provision of education internal portal services and distribution of educational textbooks and materials were considered in one segment based on the organizational structure, strategies, decision making and the availability of financial information. The Group's CEO reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis.

Geographical segments

The Company's head office is located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The operations of the Company are primarily in two geographic areas: Canada and China. In presenting information on the basis of geographical information, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of the customers. Segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets. All of the Company's revenue was generated in China. All goodwill and majority of all of the capital assets were located in China.

A summary of geographical information for the Company's assets and net loss for the period and year were as follows:

Three months ended September 30, 2011	Canada China		China	Total	
Revenue from external customers	\$	_	\$ 3,162,211	\$ 3,162,211	
Equipment and website development costs	·	-	155,078	155,078	
Goodwill		-	2,560,218	2,560,218	
Three months ended September 30, 2010	Canad	a	China	Total	
Revenue from external customers	\$	-	\$ 2,112,587	\$ 2,112,587	
Revenue from external customers Equipment and website development costs	\$	-	\$ 2,112,587 206,937	\$ 2,112,587 206,937	

19. Operating segments - Continued

Nine months ended September 30, 2011	Canada	l	China		nina Tota	
Revenue from external customers	\$	-	\$	6,433,951	\$	6,433,951
Equipment and website development costs		-		155,078		155,078
Goodwill		-		2,560,218		2,560,218
Nine months ended September 30, 2010	Canada	l		China		Total
Revenue from external customers	\$	-	\$	4,709,589	\$	4,709,589
Equipment and website development costs		-		206,937		206,937
Goodwill		-		2,560,218		2,560,218
Year ended December 31, 2010	Canada			China		Total
Revenue from external customers	\$	-	\$	5,436,165	\$	5,436,165
Equipment and website development costs		-		225,592		225,592
Goodwill		-		2,560,218		2,560,218

Major customer

Revenues from one customer represents approximately \$672,159 (2010: \$739,420) of the Group's total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

20. Related parties

All related party transactions were recorded at the exchange amounts as agreed upon by the related parties.

Key management personnel and director transactions

Directors of the Company control 16.9% percent of the voting shares of the Company.

A number of key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of these entities.

20. Related parties - Continued

Key management personnel and director transactions - Continued

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

		Transactio	n value	Transaction value			
		three months ended		nine mon	ths ended		
Director/		Septembe	September 30,		lber 30,		
officer	Transaction	2011	2010	2011	2010		
C F Zhou	Salary and benefits	\$ 32,879	6 44,033	\$127,899	\$132,100		
Danny Hon (i)	Accounting fees	18,404	19,313	55,211	57,196		
		\$ 51,283	63,346	\$183,110	\$189,296		

		Balance outstanding										
Director/			ptember 30,	D	ecember 31,		January 1,					
officer	Transaction		2011		2010		2010					
C F Zhou	Salary and benefits	\$	336,540	\$	221,899	\$	116,516					
Danny Hon (i)	Accounting fees		115,933		33,624		10,269					
		\$	452,473	\$	255,523	\$	126,785					

(i) The Company engaged a company, which is controlled by Danny Hon, to provide accounting services.

20. Related parties - Continued

Unsecured loan payable

The Group had the following loan payables to the key management personnel of the Group with the terms and conditions summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2011								
			U.S.	Annual					
		Canadian	dollars	interest	Due				
Unsecured loans payable	RMB	dollars	equivalent	rate	date				
Qi Li	1,000,000	-	156,700	15%	12/22/2011				
Weiguo Mu	500,000	-	78,350	15%	2/11/2012				
Weiguo Mu	400,000	-	62,680	15%	11/26/2011				
	1,900,000	-	297,730						

At December 31, 2010, there was no outstanding loans payable.

At September 30, 2011, interest payable of \$11,353 was accrued and grouped under due to related parties.

Other related party transactions

	September 30,		December 31,		January 1,
		2011		2010	2010
Amount due from Beijing Anli Information and Consulting					
Company ("Anli"), net of bad debt provision of \$94,960 [i]	\$	-	\$	48,434	\$ 80,778
Amount due from a company related to the non-controlling					
shareholders of ZYCY [ii]		704,844		1,731,911	14,647
	\$	704,844	\$	1,780,345	\$ 95,425

[i] Anli and its major shareholder are shareholders of the Company. In 2003, the Company advanced funds of RMB 1,200,000 (\$175,896) to Anli. A loan agreement was signed on October 28, 2003 for a one-year term, non-interest bearing. The loan was extended to October 31, 2008. At December 31, 2009, the loan was not yet been repaid and collateralized by the shares of the Company owned by Anli. The Company made a bad debt provision of RMB648,500 (\$95,057) in total based on the market value of the shares of the Company that held by the Company as the guarantee at December 31, 2008. No additional provision was recorded as of December 31, 2009 and 2010. The remaining balance was repaid in full during the period ended March 31, 2011.

20. Related parties - Continued

Other related party transactions - Continued

[ii] It represents an advance to a company related to the non-controlling shareholders of ZYCY as nonsecured and non-interest bearing short-term loan.

21. Group entities

Significant subsidiaries

		Own	nership interest	,
	Country of	September 30,	December 31,	January 1,
Name of subsidiary	incorporation	2011	2010	2010
CEN China Education Network Ltd. ("CEN Network")	Canada	100%	100%	100%
China Education International Inc.	BVI	100%	100%	100%
CEN China Education Overseas Corporation	BVI	100%	100%	100%
CEN Smart Networks Ltd. ("CEN Smart")	China	100%	90%	90%
Today's Teachers Technology & Culture Ltd. ("TTTC")	China	100%	90%	90%
The Winning Edge Ltd. ("TWE")	China	100%	100%	-
Zhong Yu Cheng Yuan Education Technology Ltd. ("ZYCY")	China	60%	54%	54%

The Company, through its China subsidiary The Winning Edge Ltd., acquired the remaining 10% equity ownership of its China subsidiary, CEN Smart Networks Ltd. ("CEN Smart") for a nominal value on September 26, 2011 resulting in a 100% equity ownership of CEN Smart. Through CEN Smart, the Company now has an effective ownership of 100% and 60% equity interests in our China subsidiaries, TTTC and ZYCY, respectively. The transaction was accounted for as an equity transaction and the non-controlling interest was adjusted to reflect the changes in the interest in CEN Smart.

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs

As stated in note 2(a), these are the Group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The accounting policies set out in note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position at January 1, 2010 (the Group's date of transition).

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

In preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, the Group has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with previous Canadian GAAP. An explanation of how the transition from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRSs has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables:

	Previous Canadian	Effect of transition		Previous Canadian	Effect of transition	
	GAAP	to IFRSs	IFRSs	GAAP	to IFRSs	IFRSs
	J	anuary 1, 20)10	De	cember 31, 2	2010
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138,432	\$ -	\$ 138,432	\$1,028,481	\$ -	\$1,028,481
Trade and other receivables	1,801,464	-	1,801,464	3,087,132	-	3,087,132
Prepaid expenses	37,752	-	37,752	41,887	-	41,887
Inventories	12,970	-	12,970	140,195	-	140,195
Total current assets	\$1,990,618	\$ -	\$1,990,618	\$4,297,695	\$-	\$4,297,695
T	ф. о <u>с</u> 100	¢	¢ 05 100	¢ 2 <005	¢	ф о соо с
Long-term other receivable	\$ 25,183	\$ -	ф с,100	\$ 26,085	\$ -	\$ 26,085
Property, plant and equipment	411,335	-	411,335	225,592	-	225,592
Intangible assets	2,560,218	-	2,560,218	2,560,218	-	2,560,218
Total non-current assets	\$2,996,736		\$2,996,736	\$2,811,895		\$2,811,895
Total assets	\$4,987,354	\$ -	\$4,987,354	\$7,109,590	\$-	\$7,109,590

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

		Previous Canadian GAAP Ja	t 1	Effect of ransition to IFRSs ary 1, 201	0	IFRSs	 Previous Canadian GAAP Dee	tı t	Effect of cansition o IFRSs ber 31, 20)10	IFRSs
				ai j 1, 201			200	con	1001 51, 2	,10	
Liabilities											
Current liabilities											
Trade and other payables	\$	5,143,581	\$	-	\$	5,143,581	\$ 6,177,572	\$	-	\$	6,177,572
Deferred income		-		-		-	75,048		-		75,048
Deferred tax liabilities		-		-		-	 218,243		-		218,243
Total current liabilities	\$	5,143,581	\$	-	\$	5,143,581	\$ 6,470,863	\$	-	\$	6,470,863
Deferred tax liabilities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 32,650	\$	-	\$	32,650
Total non-current liabilities	\$	-			\$	-	\$ 32,650			\$	32,650
Total liabilities	\$	5,143,581	\$	-	\$	5,143,581	\$ 6,503,513	\$	-	\$	6,503,513
Non-controlling interest	\$	435,723	\$	(435,723)	\$	-	\$ 502,096	\$	(502,096)	\$	-
Equity											
Share capital	\$	28,709,895	\$	-	\$	28,709,895	\$ 29,455,512	\$	-	\$	29,455,512
Contributed surplus		1,577,462		-		1,577,462	2,200,911		(84,760)		2,116,151
Accumulated other comprehensive income		490,461		-		490,461	433,158		-		433,158
Deficit	((31,369,768)		-		(31,369,768)	 (31,985,600)		84,760	((31,900,840)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of											
the Company		(591,950)		-		(591,950)	103,981		-		103,981
Non-controlling interest		-		435,723		435,723	 -		502,096		502,096
Total equity	\$	(591,950)	\$	435,723	\$	(156,227)	\$ 103,981	\$	502,096	\$	606,077
Total liabilities and equity	\$	4,987,354	\$	435,723	\$	4,987,354	\$ 7,109,590	\$	502,096	\$	7,109,590

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

	Previous Canadian GAAP	ffect of ansition FRSs	IFRSs		
	26	eptem	ber 30, 2010)	
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 219,127	\$	- 5	\$ 219,127	
Trade and other receivables	4,491,403		-	4,491,403	
Prepaid expenses	272,922		-	272,922	
Inventories	 35,606		-	35,606	
Total current assets	\$ 5,019,058	\$	- 5	\$ 5,019,058	
Due from related parties (Note 12)	\$ 82,422	\$	- 5	82,422	
Long-term other receivable	25,695		-	25,695	
Property, plant and equipment	206,937		-	206,937	
Intangible assets	2,560,218		-	2,560,218	
Total non-current assets	\$ 2,875,272	\$	- 5	\$ 2,875,272	
Total assets	\$ 7,894,330	\$	- 5	\$ 7,894,330	

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

	Previous Canadian GAAP Se			Effect of ransition to IFRSs mber 30, 20	010	IFRSs
Liabilities Current liabilities Trade and other payables	\$	6,862,733	\$	_	\$	6,862,733
Total liabilities	\$	6,862,733	\$	-	\$	6,862,733
Non-controlling interest	\$	685,348	\$	(685,348)	\$	-
Equity						
Share capital	\$	29,455,512	\$	-	\$	29,455,512
Contributed surplus		2,118,250		(37,079)		2,081,171
Accumulated other comprehensive income		491,856		-		491,856
Deficit		(31,719,369)		37,079		(31,682,290)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		346,249		-		346,249
Non-controlling interest		-		685,348		685,348
Total equity	\$	346,249	\$	685,348	\$	1,031,597
Total liabilities and equity	\$	7,894,330	\$	685,348	\$	7,894,330

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the nine months ended September 30, 2010:

	Canadian GAAP		tı	Effect of ransition o IFRSs	IFRS
Continuing operations					
Revenue	\$	4,709,589	\$	-	\$ 4,709,589
Cost of sales		(1,609,419)		-	(1,609,419)
Gross profit	\$	3,100,170	\$	-	\$ 3,100,170
Selling and distribution expenses	\$	(1,459,639)	\$	-	\$ (1,459,639)
Adminstrative expenses		(993,618)		4,642	(988,976)
Amortization		(214,879)		-	(214,879)
Stock based compensation expenses		(540,788)		37,079	(503,709)
Equipment written-off		(4,540)			(4,540)
Gain on disposal of equipment		12,439			12,439
Results of operating activities	\$	(100,855)	\$	41,721	\$ (59,134)
Finance income	\$	878	\$	-	\$ 878
Finance cost		-		(4,642)	(4,642)
Net finance costs	\$	878	\$	(4,642)	\$ (3,764)
Profit before income tax	\$	(99,977)	\$	37,079	\$ (62,898)
Income tax expense		-		-	-
Non-controlling interest		(249,624)		249,624	-
Profit from continuing operations	\$	(349,601)	\$	286,703	\$ (62,898)
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	\$	1,395	\$	-	\$ 1,395
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	\$	1,395	\$	-	\$ 1,395
Total comprehensive income for the period	\$	(348,206)	\$	286,703	\$ (61,503)

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 - Continued:

	Canadian tra		Affect of ansition DIFRSs		IFRS	
Loss attributable to:						
Owners of the Company	\$	(99,977)	\$	37,079	\$	(62,898)
Non-controlling interest		(249,624)		-		(249,624)
Loss for the period	\$	(349,601)	\$	37,079	\$	(312,522)
Total comprehensive income attributable to: Owners of the Company Non-controlling interest	\$	(98,582) (249,624) (248,206)	\$	37,079	\$	(61,503) (249,624) (211,127)
Total comprehensive income for the period	φ	(348,206)	φ	57,079	φ	(311,127)
Earnings per share Basic and diluted loss per share	\$	(0.0074)			\$	(0.0067)

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	(Effect of Canadian transition GAAP to IFRSs			IFRS
Continuing operations					
Revenue	\$	5,436,165	\$	-	\$ 5,436,165
Cost of sales		(1,819,302)		-	(1,819,302)
Gross profit	\$	3,616,863	\$	-	\$ 3,616,863
Other income	\$	56,830	\$	-	\$ 56,830
Other expenses		(19,338)			(19,338)
Selling and distribution expenses		(1,862,438)		-	(1,862,438)
Adminstrative expenses		(1,419,914)		5,696	(1,414,218)
Amortization		(237,165)		-	(237,165)
Provision for doubtful accounts and inventory		(15,749)			(15,749)
Stock based compensation expenses		(623,449)		84,760	(538,689)
Results of operating activities	\$	(504,360)	\$	90,456	\$ (413,904)
Finance income	\$	1,233	\$	-	\$ 1,233
Finance cost		-		(5,696)	(5,696)
Net finance income (costs)	\$	1,233	\$	(5,696)	\$ (4,463)
					<u></u>
Loss before income tax	\$	(503,127)	\$	84,760	\$ (418,367)
Income tax expense		(57,975)		-	(57,975)
Non-controlling interest		(54,730)		54,730	-
Loss from continuing operations	\$	(615,832)	\$	139,490	\$ (476,342)
					<u> </u>
Other comprehensive loss					
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	\$	(57,303)	\$	-	\$ (57,303)
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of income tax	\$	(57,303)	\$	-	\$ (57,303)
		,			
Total comprehensive loss for the year	\$	(673,135)	\$	139,490	\$ (533,645)

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2010 - Continued:

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRSs	IFRS
Loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	\$ (561,102)	\$ 84,760	\$ (476,342)
Non-controlling interest	(54,730)	-	(54,730)
Loss for the year	\$ (615,832)	\$ 84,760	\$ (531,072)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to: Owners of the Company Non-controlling interest Total comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (618,405) (54,730) \$ (673,135)	-	\$ (533,645) (54,730) \$ (588,375)
Earnings per share Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.0131)	\$ 84,700	\$ (0.0113)

Material adjustments to the statement of cash flows for 2010

Consistent with the Group's accounting policy choice under IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, Interest paid and income taxes paid have moved into the body of the *Statement of Cash Flows*, whereas they were previously disclosed as supplementary information. Additionally, borrowing costs capitalized in relation to qualifying assets are presented as interest paid in operating activities. There are no other material differences between the statement of cash flows presented under IFRSs and the statement of cash flows presented under previous Canadian GAAP.

Notes to the reconciliations

(a) Business Combinations

IFRS 1 allows the Company to apply IFRS 3 (revised), *Business Combinations*, on a prospective or retrospective basis. The Company elected to apply this standard on a prospective basis for all business combinations completed subsequent to January 1, 2010 ('the Transition Date'').

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Notes to the reconciliations - Continued

(b) Property, plant and equipment

IFRS 1 allows the Group to measure certain assets of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at fair value at the Transition Date or revalue amounts previously determined under GAAP. The Company elected to use the carrying value under the old Canadian GAAP as the deemed cost as at January 1, 2010.

(c) Share-based payments

As permitted by IFRS 1, the Company elected not to apply IFRS 2 to options that were granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by January 1, 2010.

Under Canadian GAAP, each grant was treated as a single arrangement and compensation expense was determined at the time of grant and amortized over the vesting period on a straight-line basis. IFRS requires a separate calculation of compensation expense for awards that vest in installments. Under IFRS, compensation expense differs from Canadian GAAP based on the changing fair values used for each installment and the timing of recognizing compensation expense. Generally, this results in accelerated expense recognition under IFRS. Also, Forfeiture estimates are recognized in the period they are estimated, and are revised for actual forfeitures in subsequent periods. The changes to the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and year ended December 31, 2010 in compensation expenses because of applying IFRS were \$37,079 and \$84,760 respectively.

However, for options granted to non-employees, IFRS requires that share-based compensation be measured at the fair value of the services received unless the fair value cannot be reliably measured. Consequently, the share based compensation for options granted to non-employees during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was reduced by \$37,079 and the deficit for the year ended December 31, 2010 was reduced by \$84,760 to reflect the change on conversion from Canadian GAAP to IFRS.

(d) Impairment of Assets

Under Canadian GAAP, if an indication of impairment is identified, the asset's carrying value is compared to the asset's undiscounted cash flows. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the asset is impaired by the difference between the discounted cash flows and the carrying value. Under IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, if an indication of impairment is identified, the asset's carrying value is compared to the asset's discounted cash flows. If the discounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the asset is impaired by the amount equal to the difference between the discounted cash flows and the carrying value, the asset is impaired by the amount equal to the difference between the discounted cash flows and the carrying amount. The Group determined that no adjustment was required at the Transition Date or for the year ended December 31, 2010.

22. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Notes to the reconciliations - Continued

(e) Leases

The Group applied the transitional provision in IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a lease*, and assessed all arrangements as at the Transition Date. Consequently the Group assessed its arrangements as at January 1, 2010 instead of the date of the original arrangement. Since the arrangements have been treated similarly under both Canadian GAAP and IFRS, this has had no effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(f) Estimates

In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity's estimates at the date of transition to IFRS must be consistent with estimates made for the same date under Canadian GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were made in error. Hindsight was not used to create or revise estimates and accordingly the estimates made by the Company under Canadian GAAP are consistent with their application under IFRS.

(g) Finance income and finance expenses

Under IFRS, interest income is included as finance income and interest expenses are included as finance expenses. These individual amounts under Canadian GAAP have been reclassified for IFRS.