

China Education Resources Inc.

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

Six Months Ended June 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 fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited 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)

	Note	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010 (Restated*)	January 1, 2010 (Restated*)
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash		\$ 405,224	\$ 1,028,481	\$ 138,432
Trade receivables	6	3,027,618	1,085,398	1,480,627
Inventories	7	145,985	140,195	12,970
Prepaid expenses and deposits		194,446	41,887	37,752
Other receivables	6	418,901	221,389	225,412
Due from related parties	6	687,225	1,780,345	95,425
Total current assets		4,879,399	4,297,695	1,990,618
Non-current assets				
Other receivables	6	26,601	26,085	25,183
Equipment and website development costs	8	179,277	225,592	411,335
Goodwill	9	2,560,218	2,560,218	2,560,218
Total non-current assets		2,766,096	2,811,895	2,996,736
Total assets		\$ 7,645,495	\$ 7,109,590	\$ 4,987,354
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	14	\$ 4,117,127	\$ 3,913,720	\$ 2,728,126
Deferred revenue		54,252	75,048	-
Deferred income tax liability		222,941	218,243	-
Income taxes payable		2,324,530	2,263,852	2,415,455
Total current liabilities		6,718,850	6,470,863	5,143,581
Non-current liabilities				
Deferred income tax liability		32,913	32,650	-
Total non-current liabilities		32,913	32,650	-
Total liabilities		6,751,763	6,503,513	5,143,581
Equity				
Share capital	11	29,455,512	29,455,512	28,709,895
Contributed surplus		2,135,655	2,116,151	1,577,462
Accumulated other comprehensive income		393,104	433,158	490,461
Deficit		(31,855,280)	(31,900,840)	(31,369,768)
Total equity (deficit) attributable to equity holders of the Company		128,991	103,981	(591,950)
Non-controlling interest		764,741	502,096	435,723
Total equity (deficit)		893,732	606,077	(156,227)
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 7,645,495	\$ 7,109,590	\$ 4,987,354

Approved by the Board:

"CF Zhou"
Director

"Bill Calvin"
Director

* See Note 3.

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

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(Unaudited)

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
		2011	2010 (Restated*)	2011	2010 (Restated*)
Revenue					
Book sales and distribution services		\$ 800,516	\$ 845,478	\$ 2,542,192	\$ 2,264,947
Teacher training		303,438	48,736	729,548	332,055
		1,103,954	894,214	3,271,740	2,597,002
Cost of sales					
Book sales and distribution services		(360,651)	(432,077)	(903,403)	(944,871)
Teacher training		(103,556)	(54,891)	(111,462)	(91,797)
Gross profit		639,747	407,246	2,256,875	1,560,334
General and administrative		(507,411)	(331,013)	(1,043,909)	(652,670)
Amortization		(28,676)	(41,875)	(64,871)	(172,631)
Selling expenses		(630,010)	(360,437)	(910,404)	(636,738)
Stock-based compensation	13	(13,416)	(16,505)	(19,504)	(489,748)
Gain on disposal of equipment		-	-	-	2,295
Recovery of accounts receivable written off		48,443	-	73,615	-
Result from operating activities		(491,323)	(342,584)	291,802	(389,158)
Finance income		978	304	1,534	528
Finance costs		(5,129)	(704)	(6,448)	(3,534)
Net finance costs	4	(4,151)	(400)	(4,914)	(3,006)
Profit (loss) before income tax		(495,474)	(342,984)	286,888	(392,164)
Income tax recovery (expenses)		(661)	-	8,119	-
Profit (loss) for the period		(496,135)	(342,984)	295,007	(392,164)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax					
Unrealized exchange gain (loss) on translation of self-sustaining foreign operations		11,190	(441)	(40,054)	21,170
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax		11,190	(441)	(40,054)	21,170
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		\$ (484,945)	\$ (343,425)	\$ 254,953	\$ (370,994)
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		\$ (496,135)	\$ (342,984)	\$ 295,007	\$ (392,164)
Non-controlling interest		97,704	(13,971)	(249,447)	(253,558)
Profit (loss) for the period		\$ (398,431)	\$ (356,955)	\$ 45,560	\$ (645,722)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		\$ (484,945)	\$ (343,425)	\$ 254,953	\$ (370,994)
Non-controlling interest		97,704	(13,971)	(249,447)	(253,558)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		\$ (387,241)	\$ (357,396)	\$ 5,506	\$ (624,552)
Earnings per share					
Basic and diluted earnings per share		\$ (0.0084)	\$ (0.0075)	\$ 0.0010	\$ (0.0138)

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

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year ended December 31, 2010
(Unaudited)

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)	Attributable to equity holders of the Company					Total	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Cumulative translation account	Deficit	Total			
Balance January 1, 2010	\$ 28,709,895	\$ 1,577,462	\$ 490,461	\$ (31,369,768)	\$ (591,950)	\$ 435,723	\$ (156,227)	
Impact of change in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Restated balance at January 1, 2010	28,709,895	1,577,462	490,461	(31,369,768)	(591,950)	435,723	(156,227)	
Total comprehensive income for the period								
Loss for the six months ended June 30, 2011	-	-	-	(645,722)	(645,722)	253,558	(392,164)	
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	21,170	-	21,170	-	21,170	
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	21,170	(645,722)	(624,552)	253,558	(370,994)	
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Issue of common shares	745,617	-	-	-	745,617	-	745,617	
Stock-based compensation expenses	-	489,748	-	-	489,748	-	489,748	
Total contributions by and distribution to owners	745,617	489,748	-	-	1,235,365	-	1,235,365	
Balance June 30, 2010	\$ 29,455,512	\$ 2,067,210	\$ 511,631	\$ (32,015,490)	\$ 18,863	\$ 689,281	\$ 708,144	
Total comprehensive income for the period								
Profit for the period from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010	-	-	-	114,650	114,650	(198,828)	(84,178)	
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(78,473)	-	(78,473)	11,643	(66,830)	
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	(78,473)	114,650	36,177	(187,185)	(151,008)	
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Stock-based compensation expenses	-	48,941	-	-	48,941	-	48,941	
Total contributions by and distribution to owners	-	48,941	-	-	48,941	-	48,941	
Balance December 31, 2010	\$ 29,455,512	\$ 2,116,151	\$ 433,158	\$ (31,900,840)	\$ 103,981	\$ 502,096	\$ 606,077	

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

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
Six months ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)	Attributable to equity holders of the Company					Non- controlling interest	Total equity
	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Cumulative translation account	Deficit	Total		
Balance January 1, 2011	\$ 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	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 six months ended June 30, 2011	-	-	-	45,560	45,560	249,447	295,007
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(40,054)	-	(40,054)	13,198	(26,856)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	(40,054)	45,560	5,506	262,645	268,151
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
Stock-based compensation expenses	-	19,504	-	-	19,504	-	19,504
Total contributions by and distribution to owners	-	19,504	-	-	19,504	-	19,504
Balance June 30, 2011	\$ 29,455,512	\$ 2,135,655	\$ 393,104	\$ (31,855,280)	\$ 128,991	\$ 764,741	\$ 893,732

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

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.
Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(Unaudited)

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities				
Income (Loss) for the period	\$ (398,431)	\$ (356,955)	\$ 45,560	\$ (645,722)
Adjustments for:				
Amortization	28,676	41,875	64,871	172,631
Gain on disposal of equipment	-	-	-	(2,295)
Recovery of accounts receivable written off	(48,443)	-	(73,615)	-
Stock based compensation	13,417	16,505	19,504	489,748
Non-controlling interest	(97,704)	13,971	249,447	253,558
		-		-
Changes in trade and other receivable	180,440	(234,254)	(2,089,478)	(1,414,408)
Changes in inventory	(142,587)	(297,848)	(2,983)	(333,201)
Changes in prepaid expenses and deposits	(137,460)	63,915	(149,857)	(53,510)
Changes in trade and other payables	314,091	804,290	33,817	1,320,248
Changes in income tax payable	35,545	(13,368)	26,079	130,122
Changes in deferred income	(3,899)	-	(22,023)	-
Cash from (used in) operating activities	(256,355)	38,131	(1,898,679)	(82,829)
Interest paid	(477)	-	(506)	(2)
Taxes paid	(34,728)	-	(12,699)	-
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	(291,560)	38,131	(1,911,883)	(82,831)
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Acquisition of equipment	(12,107)	(17,292)	(14,679)	(17,292)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	-	-	-	13,915
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,107)	(17,292)	(14,679)	(3,377)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities				
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	-	-	745,617
Repayment from (advance to) related parties	105,979	(209,833)	1,203,596	(636,784)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	105,979	(209,833)	1,203,596	108,833
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(197,688)	(188,994)	(722,966)	22,625
Cash at January 1,	478,789	353,597	1,028,481	138,432
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	124,122	3,548	99,709	7,094
Cash at June 30,	\$ 405,224	\$ 168,151	\$ 405,224	\$ 168,151

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

China Education Resources Inc.
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

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 six months ended June 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 Company 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. 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 Company before the Company’s adoption of IFRS.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. These are the Company’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 Company’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 August 29, 2011, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company’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.

China Education Resources Inc.
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
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(Unaudited)

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 \$31,855,280 and a negative working capital of \$1,839,451 at June 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.

China Education Resources Inc.
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
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Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

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.

China Education Resources Inc.
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

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 intra-group 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 re-translation 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.

China Education Resources Inc.
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

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.

China Education Resources Inc.
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

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.

China Education Resources Inc.
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

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.

China Education Resources Inc.
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 profit-sharing 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.

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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.

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.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(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.

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 taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates 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.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

(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.

(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”

As of January 1, 2013, the Group will be required to adopt IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments”, which is the result of the first phase of the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. The new standard replaces the current multiple classification and measurement models for financial assets and liabilities with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”

On May 12, 2011, IFRS 10 – “Consolidated Financial Statements” was released and will be effective January 1, 2013 for the Group. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this pronouncement will have on the financial statements.

IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”

On May 12, 2011, IFRS 11 – “Joint Arrangements” was released and will be effective January 1, 2013 for the Group. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this pronouncement will have on the financial statements.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

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

IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”

On May 12, 2011, IFRS 12 – “*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*” was released and will be effective January 1, 2013 for the Group. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this pronouncement will have on the financial statements.

IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”

On May 12, 2011, IFRS 13 - “*Fair Value Measurement*” was released and will be effective January 1, 2013 for the Group. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this pronouncement will have on the financial statements.

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4. Finance Income and Finance Costs

	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2011	2010
Recognized in profit and loss		
Interest income on bank deposits	\$ 887	\$ 528
Net foreign exchange gain	647	-
Finance income	\$ 1,534	\$ 528
Bank charges	\$ (1,544)	\$ (1,174)
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(4,904)	(67)
Net foreign exchange loss	-	(2,293)
Finance costs	\$ (6,448)	\$ (3,534)
Net finance costs recognized in profit or loss	\$ (4,914)	\$ (3,006)
Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	\$ (40,054)	\$ 21,170
Finance income recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ (40,054)	\$ 21,170
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	\$ (26,856)	\$ 21,170
Non-controlling interest	(13,198)	-
	\$ (40,054)	\$ 21,170

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5. Income Tax

At June 30, 2011, the Company has non-capital loss carry forwards for Canadian purposes aggregating approximately \$6,175,000 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 \$3,333,000 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

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Trade receivables	\$ 3,027,618	\$ 1,085,398	\$ 1,480,627
Other receivables	418,901	221,389	225,412
Due from related parties	687,225	1,780,345	95,425
	<u>4,133,744</u>	<u>3,087,132</u>	<u>1,801,464</u>
Loans and receivables	26,601	26,085	25,183
	<u>\$ 4,160,345</u>	<u>\$ 3,113,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,826,647</u>
Non-current	\$ 26,601	\$ 26,085	\$ 25,183
Current	4,133,744	3,087,132	1,801,464
	<u>\$ 4,160,345</u>	<u>\$ 3,113,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,826,647</u>

7. Inventories

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Finished goods	\$ 145,985	\$ 140,195	\$ 12,970
	<u>\$ 145,985</u>	<u>\$ 140,195</u>	<u>\$ 12,970</u>
Inventories carried at fair value less cost to sell	<u>\$ 145,985</u>	<u>\$ 140,195</u>	<u>\$ 12,970</u>

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7. Inventories - Continued

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, changes in finished goods recognized as cost of sales amounted to \$905,304 (2010: \$944,871). During the six months ended June 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 equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvement	Website development	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	<u>\$ 444,475</u>	<u>\$ 42,999</u>	<u>\$ 397,980</u>	<u>\$ 54,483</u>	<u>\$ 3,173,737</u>	<u>\$ 4,113,674</u>
Balance, at January 1, 2011	\$ 444,475	\$ 42,999	\$ 397,980	\$ 54,483	\$ 3,173,737	\$ 4,113,674
Additions	4,209	10,470	-	-	-	14,679
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	9,860	973	7,870	1,077	69,624	89,404
Balance, at June 30, 2011	<u>\$ 458,544</u>	<u>\$ 54,442</u>	<u>\$ 405,850</u>	<u>\$ 55,560</u>	<u>\$ 3,243,361</u>	<u>\$ 4,217,757</u>

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8. Property, Plant and Equipment - Continued

	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvement	Website development	Total
Depreciation and impairment losses						
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	<u>\$ 342,523</u>	<u>\$ 12,225</u>	<u>\$ 326,923</u>	<u>\$ 32,674</u>	<u>\$ 3,173,737</u>	<u>\$ 3,888,082</u>
Balance, at January 1, 2011	\$ 342,523	\$ 12,225	\$ 326,923	\$ 32,674	\$ 3,173,737	\$ 3,888,082
Depreciation for the period	41,645	1,920	15,814	5,492	-	64,871
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	8,031	514	6,648	710	69,624	85,527
Balance, at June 30, 2011	<u>\$ 392,199</u>	<u>\$ 14,659</u>	<u>\$ 349,385</u>	<u>\$ 38,876</u>	<u>\$ 3,243,361</u>	<u>\$ 4,038,480</u>
Carrying amounts						
At January 1, 2010	\$ 147,444	\$ 30,879	\$ 115,546	\$ 32,691	\$ 84,775	\$ 411,335
At December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 101,952</u>	<u>\$ 30,774</u>	<u>\$ 71,057</u>	<u>\$ 21,809</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 225,592</u>
At January 1, 2011	\$ 101,952	\$ 30,774	\$ 71,057	\$ 21,809	\$ -	\$ 225,592
At June 30, 2011	<u>\$ 66,345</u>	<u>\$ 39,783</u>	<u>\$ 56,465</u>	<u>\$ 16,684</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 179,277</u>

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9. Intangible assets

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

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

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10. Long-Term Other Receivable

	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>January 1,</u> <u>2010</u>
Loan due from Shengshi Education Service Company ("Shengshi") [i]	\$ 652,880	\$ 640,221	\$ 638,859
Bad debt provision	(626,279)	(614,136)	(613,676)
	<u>\$ 26,601</u>	<u>\$ 26,085</u>	<u>\$ 25,183</u>

- [i] Shengshi is a non-related business partner of one of the Chinese subsidiaries. The total loan due from Shengshi was RMB7,630,000 (\$1,118,405) of which RMB 3,970,000 (\$581,923) was non-interest bearing and was due September 2006, RMB1,320,000 (\$193,486) was bearing 10% interest and was due on June 2006 and RMB2,340,000 (\$342,997) was bearing 10% interest and was due on August 2006. Of the total loan, RMB4,551,269 (\$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 RMB3,078,731 (\$451,280) for the portion of the loan that is unsecured and did not accrue the interest income. In 2007, management set up additional provision of RMB235,000 (\$34,446). As of December 31, 2008, 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 June 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

	2010
On issue at January 1	45,864,983
Issued for cash	<u>1,500,000</u>
On issue at December 31	<u>47,364,983</u>

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11. Share Capital - Continued

	2011
On issue at January 1	47,364,983
Issued for cash	-
Exercise of share options	-
On issue at June 30	<u>47,364,983</u>

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 June 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.

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.

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12. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

(a) Basic earnings (loss) per share

The calculation of basic loss per share for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$398,431 (2010: \$356,955), 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 six months ended June 30, 2011 was based on the profit attributable to common shareholders of \$45,560 (2010: net loss of \$645,722), and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 47,364,983 (2010: 46,751,723), calculated as follows:

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

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 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	-	-	-	886,740
Weighted average number of common shares at June 30	47,364,983	47,364,983	47,364,983	46,751,723

(b) Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$398,431 (2010:\$356,955), and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 47,364,983 (2010: 47,364,983)

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was based on the profit attributable to common shareholders of \$45,560 (2010: net loss of \$645,722), and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 47,364,983 (2010: 46,751,723)

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12. Earnings (Loss) Per Share - Continued

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

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Weighted average number of common shares at June 30	47,364,983	47,364,983	47,364,983	46,751,723
Effect of share options on issue	-	-	-	-
Diluted Weighted average number of common shares at June 30	47,364,983	47,364,983	47,364,983	46,751,723

For the three months and six months ended June 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-based payment

(a) Stock options

At June 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.

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.

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13. Share-based payment – Continued

(a) Stock options - Continued

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		Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share (USD)		Weighted Average Exercise 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, June 30, 2011	3,524,000	\$	0.78	\$	0.80

The options outstanding at June 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 2.52 years (December 31, 2010: \$2.98).

There were no stock options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2011.

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13. Share-based payment – Continued

(a) Stock options - Continued

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:

Fair value of share options and assumptions	Year ended December 31, 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 six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company did not issue any warrants.

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

14. Trade and other payables

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Trade payables	\$ 1,463,111	\$ 1,731,299	\$ 496,194
Due to related parties	323,447	221,899	392,922
Non-trade payables and accrued expenses	2,330,569	1,960,522	1,839,010
	<u>\$ 4,117,127</u>	<u>\$ 3,913,720</u>	<u>\$ 2,728,126</u>

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14. Trade and other payables - Continued

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 15.

15. 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		
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Loans and receivables	\$ 4,160,345	\$ 3,113,217	\$ 1,826,647
Cash	405,024	1,028,481	138,432
	<u>\$ 4,565,369</u>	<u>\$ 4,141,698</u>	<u>\$ 1,965,079</u>

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

	Carrying amount		
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
China	\$ 4,139,987	\$ 3,106,494	\$ 1,823,838
Canada	20,358	6,723	2,809
	<u>\$ 4,160,345</u>	<u>\$ 3,113,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,826,647</u>

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15. Financial Instruments - Continued

Credit risk - Continued

Exposure to credit risk - Continued

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

	<u>Carrying amount</u>		
	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>	<u>January 1, 2010</u>
End-user customers	\$ 3,027,618	\$ 1,085,398	\$ 1,480,627
Others	1,132,727	2,027,819	346,020
	<u>\$ 4,160,345</u>	<u>\$ 3,113,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,826,647</u>

The Group's most significant customer, accounts for \$704,028 of receivables carrying amount at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010: \$591,507; January 1, 2010: \$116,496).

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

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>		<u>December 31, 2010</u>		<u>January 1, 2010</u>	
	Gross amount	Impairment	Gross amount	Impairment	Gross amount	Impairment
Outstanding 0 - 30 days	\$ 435,214	\$ -	\$ 359,914	\$ -	\$ 366,525	\$ -
Outstanding 31 - 120 days	1,429,679	-	679,493	-	1,261,273	-
Outstanding 121 - 365 days	1,715,307	-	1,064,087	-	46,094	-
Outstanding for more than 1 year	1,289,241	(709,096)	1,718,819	(709,096)	861,851	(709,096)
	<u>\$ 4,869,441</u>	<u>\$ (709,096)</u>	<u>\$ 3,822,313</u>	<u>\$ (709,096)</u>	<u>\$ 2,535,743</u>	<u>\$ (709,096)</u>

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15. Financial Instruments - Continued

Credit risk - Continued

Exposure to credit risk - Continued

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

	2010
Balance at January 1	\$ 709,096
Impairment loss recognized	-
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 709,096</u>
	2011
Balance at January 1	\$ 709,096
Impairment loss recognized	-
Balance at June 30	<u>\$ 709,096</u>

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.

100% of the Group's revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were derived from customers located in China. Three (December 31, 2010: Three) customers represent in excess of 10% of trade accounts receivable at June 30, 2011. Three (2010: Four) customers represent in excess of 10% of total revenue at June 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 June 30, 2011 the Group has collective impairments on its loans and receivables of \$709,096. (December 31, 2010: \$709,096).

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15. Financial Instruments - Continued

Currency risk

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

Foreign currency in U.S. dollar equivalent	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010	
	CAD	RMB	CAD	RMB	CAD	RMB
Cash at bank	\$ 415	\$ 404,809	\$ 12,830	\$ 1,015,651	\$ 29,800	\$ 108,632
Trade receivables	-	3,027,618	-	1,085,398	-	1,480,627
Other receivables	20,358	398,544	6,723	214,666	2,809	222,603
Due from related parties	-	687,225	-	1,780,345	-	95,425
Other receivables (non-current)	-	26,601	-	26,085	-	25,183
Trade and other payables	625,435	3,491,692	502,957	3,410,763	292,651	2,435,475
Gross statement of financial position exposure	\$ 646,208	\$ 8,036,489	\$ 522,510	\$ 7,532,908	\$ 325,260	\$ 4,367,945

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the U.S. dollars, as indicated below, against the Canadian dollars ("CAD") and Renmenbi ("RMB") at June 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	Equity	Profit or loss
June 30, 2011		
CAD (10% strengthening)	\$ -	\$ 32,310
RMB (10% strengthening)	\$ -	\$ 401,824
December 31, 2010		
CAD (10% strengthening)	\$ -	\$ 52,251
RMB (10% strengthening)	\$ -	\$ 753,291

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15. Financial Instruments - Continued

Sensitivity analysis - Continued

A weakening of the U.S. dollar against the above currencies at June 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:

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>		<u>December 31, 2010</u>	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets carried at amortized cost	\$ 179,277	\$ 179,277	\$ 225,592	\$ 225,592
Loans and receivables	4,160,345	4,160,345	3,113,217	3,113,217
Cash and cash equivalents	405,224	405,224	1,028,481	1,028,481
	<u>\$ 4,744,846</u>	<u>\$ 4,744,846</u>	<u>\$ 4,367,290</u>	<u>\$ 4,367,290</u>
Liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Trade and other payables	\$ 4,117,127	\$ 4,117,127	\$ 3,913,720	\$ 3,913,720
	<u>\$ 4,117,127</u>	<u>\$ 4,117,127</u>	<u>\$ 3,913,720</u>	<u>\$ 3,913,720</u>

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16. 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.

(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.

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16. Determination of fair values - Continued

(iv) Investments 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.

17. 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.

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17. Financial risk management - Continued

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 June 30, 2011, the Group had a negative working capital of \$1,839,451 (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.

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17. 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.

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17. 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:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Total liabilities	\$ 6,751,763	\$ 6,503,513
Less: cash	(405,224)	(1,028,481)
Net debt	<u>\$ 6,346,539</u>	<u>\$ 5,475,032</u>
 Total equity	 <u>\$ 128,991</u>	 <u>\$ 103,981</u>
 Debt to capital ratio	 49	 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 six months ended June 30, 2011. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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18. 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 June 30, 2011	Canada	China	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ -	\$ 1,103,954	\$ 1,103,954
Equipment and website development costs	-	179,277	179,277
Goodwill	-	2,560,218	2,560,218

Three months ended June 30, 2010	Canada	China	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ -	\$ 894,214	\$ 894,214
Equipment and website development costs	-	246,074	246,074
Goodwill	-	2,560,218	2,560,218

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18. Operating segments - Continued

Six months ended June 30, 2011	Canada	China	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ -	\$ 3,271,740	\$ 3,271,740
Equipment and website development costs	-	179,277	179,277
Goodwill	-	2,560,218	2,560,218

Six months ended June 30, 2010	Canada	China	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ -	\$ 2,597,002	\$ 2,597,002
Equipment and website development costs	-	246,074	246,074
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 \$519,586 (2010: \$597,489) of the Group's total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

19. 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.

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19. 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:

Director/ officer	Transaction	Transaction value Three months ended June 30,		Transaction value Six months ended June 30,	
		2011	2010	2011	2010
C F Zhou	Salary and benefits	\$ 46,685	\$ 44,108	\$ 95,148	\$ 88,215
Danny Hon (i)	Accounting fees	18,428	19,005	36,857	37,948
		<u>\$ 65,113</u>	<u>\$ 63,113</u>	<u>\$ 132,005</u>	<u>\$ 126,163</u>

Director/ officer	Transaction	Balance outstanding		
		June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
C F Zhou	Salary and benefits	\$ 323,447	\$ 221,899	\$ 116,516
Danny Hon (i)	Accounting fees	106,235	33,624	10,269
		<u>\$ 429,682</u>	<u>\$ 255,523</u>	<u>\$ 126,785</u>

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

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19. Related parties - Continued

Other related party transactions

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 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 shareholder of the subsidiary company [ii]	687,225	1,731,911	14,647
	<u>\$687,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,780,345</u>	<u>\$ 95,425</u>

[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.

[ii] It represents an advance to a shareholder of ZYCY as non-secured and non-interest bearing short-term loan. Subsequently, \$1,044,686 was received.

20. Group entities

Significant subsidiaries

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest		
		June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 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	90%	90%	90%
Today's Teachers Technology & Culture Ltd. ("TTTC")	China	90%	90%	90%
Zhong Yu Cheng Yuan Curriculum Development Center Ltd. ("ZYCY")	China	54%	54%	54%

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21. 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 six months ended June 30, 2011, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position at January 1, 2010 (the Group's date of transition).

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 GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRSs	IFRSs	Previous Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRSs	IFRSs
	January 1, 2010			December 31, 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	<u>\$ 1,990,618</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,990,618</u>	<u>\$ 4,297,695</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,297,695</u>
Long-term other receivable	\$ 25,183	\$ -	\$ 25,183	\$ 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	<u>\$ 2,996,736</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,996,736</u>	<u>\$ 2,811,895</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,811,895</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,987,354</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,987,354</u>	<u>\$ 7,109,590</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,109,590</u>

China Education Resources Inc.
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21. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

	Previous	Effect of	IFRSs	Previous	Effect of	IFRSs
	Canadian	transition		Canadian	transition	
	GAAP	to IFRSs		GAAP	to IFRSs	
	January 1, 2010			December 31, 2010		
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

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21. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

	Previous Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRSs	IFRSs
	June 30, 2010		
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 168,151	\$ -	\$ 168,151
Trade and other receivables	3,617,391	-	3,617,391
Prepaid expenses	90,657	-	90,657
Inventories	348,419	-	348,419
Total current assets	<u>\$ 4,224,618</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,224,618</u>
Long-term other receivable	\$ 25,353		25,353
Property, plant and equipment	246,074	-	246,074
Intangible assets	2,560,218	-	2,560,218
Total non-current assets	<u>\$ 2,831,645</u>		<u>\$ 2,831,645</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 7,056,263</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,056,263</u>

China Education Resources Inc.
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21. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

	Previous Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRSs	IFRSs
	<u>June 30, 2010</u>		
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	\$ 6,348,118	\$ -	\$ 6,348,118
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 6,348,118</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,348,118</u>
Non-controlling interest	\$ 689,282	\$ (689,282)	\$ -
Equity			
Share capital	\$ 29,455,512	\$ -	\$ 29,455,512
Contributed surplus	2,103,912	(36,702)	2,067,210
Accumulated other comprehensive income	511,631	-	511,631
Deficit	<u>(32,052,192)</u>	<u>36,702</u>	<u>(32,015,490)</u>
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	18,863	-	18,863
Non-controlling interest	-	689,282	689,282
Total equity	<u>\$ 18,863</u>	<u>\$ 689,282</u>	<u>\$ 708,145</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 7,056,263</u>	<u>\$ 689,282</u>	<u>\$ 7,056,263</u>

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21. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2010:

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRSs	IFRS
Continuing operations			
Revenue	\$ 2,597,002	\$ -	\$ 2,597,002
Cost of sales	(1,036,668)	-	(1,036,668)
Gross profit	\$ 1,560,334	\$ -	\$ 1,560,334
Other income	\$ 2,295	\$ -	\$ 2,295
Selling and distribution expenses	(636,738)	-	(636,738)
Administrative expenses	(656,204)	3,534	(652,670)
Amortization	(172,631)	-	(172,631)
Stock based compensation expenses	(526,450)	36,702	(489,748)
Results of operating activities	\$ (429,394)	\$ 40,236	\$ (389,158)
Finance income	\$ 528	\$ -	\$ 528
Finance cost	-	(3,534)	(3,534)
Net finance costs	\$ 528	\$ (3,534)	\$ (3,006)
Profit before income tax	\$ (428,866)	\$ 36,702	\$ (392,164)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	(253,558)	253,558	-
Profit from continuing operations	\$ (682,424)	\$ 290,260	\$ (392,164)
Other comprehensive income			
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	\$ 21,170	\$ -	\$ 21,170
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	\$ 21,170	\$ -	\$ 21,170
Total comprehensive income for the period	\$ (661,254)	\$ 290,260	\$ (370,994)

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21. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 - Continued:

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRSs	IFRS
Loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	\$ (428,866)	\$ 36,702	\$ (392,164)
Non-controlling interest	(253,558)	-	(253,558)
Loss for the period	\$ (682,424)	\$ 36,702	\$ (645,722)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	\$ (407,696)	\$ 36,702	\$ (370,994)
Non-controlling interest	(253,558)	-	(253,558)
Total comprehensive income for the period	\$ (661,254)	\$ 36,702	\$ (624,552)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.0146)		\$ (0.0138)

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21. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

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

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition 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)
Administrative 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)
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)
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)

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21. 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	\$ (618,405)	\$ 84,760	\$ (533,645)
Non-controlling interest	(54,730)	-	(54,730)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (673,135)	\$ 84,760	\$ (588,375)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.013)		\$ (0.011)

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.

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21. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

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").

(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 June 30, 2010 and year ended December 31, 2010 in compensation expenses because of applying IFRS were \$36,702 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 six months ended June 30, 2010 was reduced by \$36,702 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.

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21. Explanation of transition to IFRSs - Continued

Notes to the reconciliations - Continued

(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 amount. The Group determined that no adjustment was required at the Transition Date or for the year ended December 31, 2010.

(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.