China Education Resources Inc.

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

Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded, and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee are composed primarily of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Group. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Audit Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Board of Directors is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Group's external auditors.

MNP LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants, is appointed by the shareholders to audit the consolidated financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Audit Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

April 29, 2019

(signed)	(signed)
"Chengfeng Zhou"	"Danny Hon"
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of China Education Resources Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of China Education Resources Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that as of December 31, 2018, the Group had an accumulative deficit of $33,543,882. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Suite 2200, MNP Tower, 1021 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C3, Phone: (604) 685-8408,
1 (877)688-8408

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jian-Kun Xu.

Vancouver, British Columbia

MNP LLP

April 29, 2019

Chartered Professional Accountants

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

AS AT	Note		**December 31, 2018**		**December 31, 2017**
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		$	3,382,267	$	2,864,633
Accounts and other receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $130,836, December 31, 2017: $145,019)	7		4,146,847		6,031,319
Prepaid expenses and deposits			172,290		87,250
Total current assets			7,701,404		8,983,202
Non-current assets					
Equipment	8		86,823		118,441
Total non-current assets			86,823		118,441
Total assets		$	7,788,227	$	9,101,643
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	11	$	3,931,256	$	4,512,268
Deferred revenue			34,733		184,284
Taxes payable	12		691,326		926,926
Loans payable	13		779,258		504,872
Bank loan	14		-		461,070
Loans payable - related parties	19		334,340		335,747
Due to related parties	19		1,755,716		1,726,411
Total current liabilities			7,526,629		8,651,578
Shareholders' Deficiency					
Share capital	9		29,455,512		29,455,512
Contributed surplus			2,715,799		2,714,918
Accumulated other comprehensive income			929,454		858,323
Deficit			(33,543,882)		(33,392,184)
Total shareholders' deficiency attributable to shareholders of the Company			(443,117)		(363,431)
Non-controlling interest	20		704,715		813,496
Total Equity			261,598		450,065
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		$	7,788,227	$	9,101,643

Approved by the Board:

"Chengfeng Zhou"
Director

"Danny Hon"
Director

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

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.
Consolidated Statements of (Loss) Income and Comprehensive (Loss) Income
For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	2018	2017
Revenue			
Book sales and distribution services		$ 6,450,715	$ 5,249,251
Online products		5,412,626	6,576,744
		11,863,341	11,825,995
Cost of sales			
Book sales and distribution services		(4,304,592)	(3,087,355)
Online products		(2,838,988)	(2,933,127)
Gross profit		4,719,761	5,805,513
Depreciation	8	(37,881)	(34,880)
General and administrative	15	(1,811,716)	(1,647,715)
Selling commission, marketing and copyrights	16	(3,101,264)	(3,179,954)
Other expense		(5,122)	(4,965)
Other income		8,227	8,732
Operating (loss) profit		(227,995)	946,731
Finance income		46,138	43,738
Finance costs		(108,353)	(120,266)
Net finance costs		(62,215)	(76,528)
Net (loss) income before income taxes		(290,210)	870,203
Income taxes recovery	21	79,843	532,806
Net (loss) income for the year		$ (210,367)	$ 1,403,009
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income taxes			
Unrealized exchange gain on translation of foreign operations		21,019	22,207
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		21,019	22,207
Compreshensive (loss) income for the year		$ (189,348)	$ 1,425,216
Net (loss) income attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		$ (151,698)	$ 1,357,757
Non-controlling interest	20	(58,669)	45,252
Net (loss) income for the year		$ (210,367)	$ 1,403,009
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		$ (80,567)	$ 1,340,357
Non-controlling interest	20	(108,781)	84,859
Comprehensive (loss) income for the year		$ (189,348)	$ 1,425,216
(Loss) earnings per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share		$ (0.00)	$ 0.03
Diluted earnings (loss) per share		$ (0.00)	$ 0.03
Weighted average number of common shares used to calculate basic earnings per share		47,364,983	47,364,983
Weighted average number of common shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share		47,364,983	48,060,826

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

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company							
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)	**Number of Shares**	**Share Capital**	**Contributed Surplus**	**Accumulative Other Comprehensive Income Account**	**Deficit**	**Total**	**Non-Controlling Interest**	**Total Equity (Deficiency)**
Balance December 31, 2016	47,364,983	$ 29,455,512	$ 2,624,782	$ 875,723	$ (34,749,941)	$ (1,793,924)	$ 728,637	$ (1,065,287)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	1,357,757	1,357,757	45,252	1,403,009
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(17,400)	-	(17,400)	39,607	22,207
Stock-based compensation	-	-	90,136	-	-	90,136	-	90,136
Balance December 31, 2017	47,364,983	29,455,512	2,714,918	858,323	(33,392,184)	(363,431)	813,496	450,065
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	(151,698)	(151,698)	(58,669)	(210,367)
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	71,131	-	71,131	(50,112)	21,019
Stock-based compensation	-	-	881	-	-	881	-	881
Balance December 31, 2018	47,364,983	$ 29,455,512	$ 2,715,799	$ 929,454	$ (33,543,882)	$ (443,117)	$ 704,715	$ 261,598

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

CHINA EDUCATION RESOURCES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss) income for the year	$ (210,367)	$ 1,403,009
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	37,881	34,880
Intererst accrued	38,284	26,885
Loss on disposition of equipment	-	4,105
Provision of accounts receivable	144,914	107,385
Share-based payment	881	90,136
Changes in accounts and other receivable	1,475,735	(1,939,119)
Changes in prepaid expenses and deposits	(93,823)	22,916
Changes in trade and other payables	(368,037)	(351,254)
Changes in taxes payable	(194,142)	(689,888)
Changes in deferred revenue	(145,193)	(116,333)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	686,133	(1,407,278)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of equipment	(12,113)	(52,235)
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,113)	(52,235)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from bank loan	-	443,940
Proceeds from third parties loan	604,868	1,078,034
Repayment of bank loan	(453,651)	(295,960)
Repayment of third parties loan	(302,434)	(1,148,267)
Advance from related parties	177,013	181,333
Net cash provided by financing activities	25,796	259,080
Net increase (decrease) in cash	699,816	(1,200,433)
Cash, beginning of the year	2,864,633	3,844,356
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	(182,182)	220,710
Cash, end of the year	$ 3,382,267	$ 2,864,633
Supplementary disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	$ (48,108)	$ (32,817)
Taxes paid	$ (88,279)	$ (347,056)

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

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 consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 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. Going Concern

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group had an operating loss of $227,995 (December 31, 2017: operating profit of $946,731), and cash flow from operating activities of $686,133 (December 31, 2017: negative cash flow from operating activities $1,407,278). In addition, as at December 31, 2018, the Group had an accumulated deficit of $33,543,882 since inception. The Group's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon, among other things, the continuing growth of the Group's revenue to sustain profitability and attain positive cashflow from operations by the Group or its ability to obtain necessary financing. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. However, primarily as a result of the conditions described above, there is material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern. Management of the Group is of the opinion that it will be in position to raise ongoing financing; however, there is no certainty that these and other strategies will be sufficient to permit the Group to continue as a going concern.

3. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective December 31, 2018.

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued as of December 31, 2018. These consolidated financial statements were authorized to issue by the audit committee and Board of Directors of the Group on April 29, 2019.

3. Basis of Preparation - Continued

(b) Basis of preparation

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

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. A summary of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

		Ownership interest	
Name of subsidiary	**Country of incorporation**	**December 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
CEN China Education Network Ltd. ("CEN Network") (inactive)	Canada	100%	100%
China Education International Inc. (inactive)	BVI	100%	100%
CEN China Education Overseas Corporation (inactive)	BVI	100%	100%
CEN Smart Networks Ltd. ("CEN Smart") (inactive)	China	100%	100%
Today's Teachers Technology & Culture Ltd. ("TTTC")	China	100%	100%
The Winning Edge Ltd. ("TWE") (inactive)	China	100%	100%
Zhong Yu Cheng Yuan Education Technology Ltd. ("ZYCY")	China	60%	60%

Inter-company balances and transactions and any unrealized gains or losses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

3. Basis of Preparation - Continued

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. 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.

Areas of estimates and judgements

(i) Expected credit loss

Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment at each reporting date by applying the "expected credit loss" impairment model under IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*. Expected credit loss represents management's best estimate and assumptions based on actual credit loss experience and informed credit assessment, and also taking into consideration of forward-looking information. If actual credit losses differ from estimates, future earnings would be affected. As at December 31, 2018, impairment allowance is $130,836 (December 31, 2017 - $145,019) based on management's assessment of credit history with the customers and current relationships with them.

(ii) Deferred taxes

The Group recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Group to obtain tax deductions in the future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

3. Basis of Preparation - Continued

(c) Use of estimates and judgments- Continued

(iii) Income tax

Tax regulations are very complex and changing regularly. As a result, the Group is required to make judgments about the tax applications and probability of certain tax exposure. Also, all tax returns are subject to further government's reviews, with the potential reassessments. All those facts can impact income tax provisions and operation results. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group reassessed the tax provision and penalty accrued 10 years ago due to the uncertainty of deductibility of certain expenses. Based on the laws and regulations in China and management's best estimates, it is not probable that the deductibility of the expenses would be challenged by the tax authority in the future. Therefore, the tax provision of $635,088 and accrued penalty of $270,289 have been reversed during the year ended December 31, 2017.

(iv) Going concern

Management has applied judgments in the assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing its consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Management prepares the financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. 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 considered a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability, debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing. As a result of the assessment, management concluded there is a significant doubt as to the ability of the Group to meet its obligations as they fall due and, accordingly, the ultimate appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Group to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currencies ("foreign currencies") are initially recorded by each entity at the rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the accumulated other comprehensive income.

(b) Financial instruments – Recognition and Measurements

The Group adopted IFRS 9 - *Financial Instrument* on the required effective date of January 1, 2018. Financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument or derivative contract. Financial instruments are required to be initially measured at fair value and are subsequently accounted for based on their classification as described below. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. Except in very limited circumstances, the classification is not changed subsequent to initial recognition.

i) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

4. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(b) Financial instruments – Recognition and Measurements – Continued

i) Fair value estimation – Continued

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety. These levels are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

ii) Financial assets

Based on their nature, the Group classifies its non-derivative financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is based on the contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing the financial asset. Financial assets are recognized when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that meets the amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria as measured at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. This designation will be recorded until the financial asset is derecognized.

Derivative instruments are recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with both realized and unrealized changes in fair value recognized immediately in other income in the consolidated statements of earnings. As at December 31, 2018, the Group did not have any outstanding financial derivatives.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or when the Group transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows of the asset in a transaction whereby all risks and rewards of the financial asset are transferred. Any retained interest in the financial asset transferred is recognized as a separate financial asset or liability.

4. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(b) Financial instruments – Recognition and Measurements – Continued

ii) Financial assets – Continued

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not both derivatives and quoted in an active market are classified as financial assets at amortized cost. The objective is to hold such assets to collect contractual cash flows and contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets at FVTOCI represent those non-derivative financial assets that are held to achieve an objective by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, where contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. Subsequent fair value gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive earnings, except for impairment. For interest-bearing financial assets, interest calculated using the effective interest method and any foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if it does not meet the criteria for assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if it is a derivative that is not designated as effective as a hedging instrument. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss. Transaction costs associated with assets classified as FVTPL are recognized as incurred through profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalent and trade and other receivables (excluding GST and value added tax ("VAT") receivables) are classified as financial assets at amortized cost. No financial assets are designated as FVTPL or FVTOCI as at December 31, 2018.

4. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(b) Financial instruments – Recognition and Measurements – Continued

iii) Financial liabilities

The Group has the following non-derivative financial liabilities that are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method: trade and other payables (excluding GST and VAT payables), due to related parties, loans payable (including related parties loan) and bank loan. The Group initially recognizes financial liabilities on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated 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.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term money market instruments with an original maturity of three months or less when acquired, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Group has no cash equivalent as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

(d) Share capital

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.

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.

4. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(e) Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended purpose. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of assets as follows:

Computer equipment	2 to 5 years
Office equipment	2 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 10 years

Estimates of residual values and useful lives are reassessed annually and any change in estimate is taken into account in the determination of remaining depreciation charges. Depreciation commences on the date the asset is available for use and capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the statement of income in the period in which the item is derecognized.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If there is an indication of impairment, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

4. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets – Continued

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Impairment of financial assets

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. An expected credit loss impairment model is applied where expected credit losses are the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the receivable. Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Group first identifying credit loss event. Instead the Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit loss, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the receivable.

(h) Share-based payment transactions

The Group grants stock options to acquire common shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

4. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(i) Revenue recognition

The Group adopted IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on the required effective date of January 1, 2018. Revenue is recognized by applying the five-step model under IFRS 15. The Group recognizes revenue when the control over goods or services are transferred to the customer and performance obligations are satisfied.

(i) Sale of textbooks

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at a point in time, generally upon delivery of the textbooks. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. 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. Consideration received in advance of these criteria are deferred until future periods.

(ii) Training services

Training services include teacher training services provided through the internet portal and face-to-face training programs. Revenue from training services rendered is recognized in the consolidated statements of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income over time, using the output method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. Consideration received in advance of these criteria are deferred until future periods.

(j) Income tax

The Group follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. 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.

4. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(j) Income tax – Continued

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for 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 the related asset is realized or liability is settled, 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.

(k) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested that are recognized in statement of operations. 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 the statements of comprehensive loss using the effective interest method.

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

(l) Earnings (loss) per share

Earnings per share calculations are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For calculations of diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding are adjusted to include the effects of dilutive stock options, whereby proceeds from the potential exercise of dilutive stock options with exercise prices that are below the average market price of the underlying shares are assumed to be used in purchasing the Group's common shares at their average market price for the period.

5. New Standards and Interpretations Adopted During the Year

IFRS 9 Financial instruments ("IFRS 9")

On January 1, 2018, the Group adopted IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, which introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets, using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. To be classified and measured at amortized cost, assets must satisfy the business model test for managing the financial assets and have certain contractual cash flow characteristics. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value. This standard allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income, with dividends as a return on these investments being recognized in profit or loss. In addition, those equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income would no longer have to apply any impairment requirements nor would there be any 'recycling' of gains or losses through profit or loss on disposal. The accounting for financial liabilities continues to be classified and measured in accordance with IAS 39, with one exception, being that the portion of a change of fair value relating to the entity's own credit risk is to be presented in other comprehensive income unless it would create an accounting mismatch.

The standard also amends the impairment model by introducing a new "expected credit loss" model for calculating impairment. It also includes a new general hedge accounting standard which aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The adoption of this standard did not have material impact to the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group's policies and procedures surrounding the identification of credit risk and the recognition of credit losses comply with the requirements of this standard.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the Group has changed its accounting policy with respect to financial instruments. Under IFRS 9, the Group's financial assets are classified for as follows when compared to the Group's previous policy in accordance with IAS 39.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

5. New Standards and Interpretations Adopted During the Year – Continued

IFRS 9 Financial instruments (“IFRS 9”) – Continued

	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable and other receivable (excluding GST/VAT)	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Trade and other payables (excluding GST/VAT), due to related parties	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans payable (including related parties loan) and bank loan	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

There were no adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial instruments as a result of the change in classification from IAS39 to IFRS 9.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”)

IFRS 15 was issued to replace IAS 18 *Revenue* and IAS 11 *Construction* Contracts and related interpretation. IFRS 15 introduces a single contract-based five-step model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches for the recognition of revenue: at a point in time or over time. The five steps are: identify the contract(s) with the customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price, and recognize revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service and has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. IFRS 15 also requires enhanced disclosures about revenue to help investors better understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers and improve the comparability of revenue from contracts with customers.

The Group adopted IFRS 15 on the required effective date of January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective approach. The Group has evaluated the impact of applying IFRS 15 by performing a comprehensive review of existing revenue contracts, control processes and revenue recognition methodology. For the Group's revenue earned from the sale of textbooks, the Group concluded there is no change in the timing of revenue recognized under the new standard, as the point of transfer of risk and reward for goods and transfer of control with the fulfillment of performance obligations occurs at the same time. For online training programs, the Group may defer and recognize the revenue over time as the performance obligation within the contracts are fulfilled. The Group concluded there is no change in the amount of revenue recognized as the Group recognizes revenue over time based on the project stage of completion.

The Group will continue to recognize revenue by applying the five-step model under IFRS 15. The Group continues to recognize revenue at a contract level as performance obligations are satisfied over time, using project stage of completion or as performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time as the control of services are transferred to the customer.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

6. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted during the year

The Group has not early adopted any amendment, standard or interpretation that has been issued by the IASB but is not yet effective. Changes in accounting standards not yet effective:

IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16")

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, replacing IAS17, "Leases". IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model and requires the lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases on its balance sheet providing the reader with greater transparency of an entity's lease obligations. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption provided. The Group does not expect that the new standard will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

7. Accounts and Other Receivables

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade receivables	$ 3,978,356	$ 5,877,287
Other receivables	168,491	154,032
	$ 4,146,847	$ 6,031,319

As at December 31, 2018, the Group's aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Trade receivables					
		Days past due				
	Current	< 30 days	30 - 90 days	90 - 120 days	> 120 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	3%	4%	3%	-	6%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	3,383,236	23,261	482,860	-	219,835	4,109,192
Expected credit loss	(103,763)	(831)	(12,099)	-	(14,143)	(130,836)

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

8. Equipment

	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost				
Balance, at January 1, 2017	$ 169,868	$ 19,738	$ 366,747	$ 556,353
Additions	5,593	6,082	40,560	52,235
Disposals	(23,900)	-	(15,420)	(39,320)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	10,989	1,586	26,223	38,798
Balance, at December 31, 2017	$ 162,550	$ 27,406	$ 418,110	$ 608,066
Balance, at January 1, 2018	$ 162,550	$ 27,406	$ 418,110	$ 608,066
Additions	9,658	2,455	-	12,113
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(9,184)	(1,580)	(22,661)	(33,425)
Balance, at December 31, 2018	$ 163,024	$ 28,281	$ 395,449	$ 586,754
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance, at January 1, 2017	$ 136,105	$ 18,924	$ 303,422	$ 458,451
Depreciation for the year	14,060	990	19,830	34,880
Disposals	(19,795)	-	(15,420)	(35,215)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	1,532	(609)	30,586	- 31,509
Balance, at December 31, 2017	$ 131,902	$ 19,305	$ 338,418	$ 489,625
Balance, at January 1, 2018	$ 131,902	$ 19,305	$ 338,418	$ 489,625
Depreciation for the year	13,813	2,641	21,427	37,881
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(2,606)	(819)	(24,150)	(27,575)
Balance, at December 31, 2018	$ 143,109	$ 21,127	$ 335,695	$ 499,931
Carrying amounts				
At December 31, 2017	$ 30,648	$ 8,101	$ 79,692	$ 118,441
At December 31, 2018	$ 19,915	$ 7,154	$ 59,754	$ 86,823

9. Share Capital and Reserves

Issuance of common shares

There was no common share issued during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Common shares and preferred shares

At December 31, 2018, the authorized share capital comprised of unlimited voting common shares without par value and 20,000,000 preferred shares.

The holders of common shares were entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Group. 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.

47,364,983 common shares are issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2018 and 2017. No preferred shares have been issued to date.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”)

AOCI is the cumulative translation account, which comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

10. Share Purchase Options and Warrants

(a) Stock options

At December 31, 2018, the Group has the following share-based payment arrangements:

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

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

10. Share Purchase Options and Warrants – Continued

(a) Stock options - Continued

	Number of Shares	**Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share (CAD)**
Balance, December 31, 2016	3,700,000	0.18
Expired during the year	(1,000,000)	0.40
Granted during the year	1,000,000	0.14
Balance, December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018	3,700,000	0.11

On March 15, 2017, 1,000,000 stock options at an exercise price of CAD$0.40 were expired and unexercised.

On May 29, 2017, the Group granted 1,000,000 incentive stock options that are exercisable at CAD$0.14 per share expiring on May 29, 2022 which exceeds the market price at the grant date to directors and consultant. The stock options are vested immediately. The total fair value of the stock options granted was CAD$114,913 ($86,115). The grant date fair value of share-based payment plans was measured based on the Black-Scholes pricing model. 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 were interest rate: 0.95% per annum, expected volatility: 141.16%, dividend yield: $nil and forfeiture rate: 7%. Total share-based payment for the year ended December 31, 2018 was $881 (December 31, 2017: $90,136), including $881 (December 31, 2017: $4,021) related to the options granted in 2015 but not vested until 2018. The amount has been included in general and administrative expenses.

The options outstanding at December 31, 2018 have an exercise price in the range of CAD$0.10 to CAD$0.14 (December 31, 2017: in the range of CAD$0.10 to CAD$0.14) and a weighted average contractual life of 2.31 years (December 31, 2017: 3.31 years).

There are 3,620,000 options exercisable at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017: 3,540,000), which have an exercise price of in the range of CAD$0.10 to CAD$0.14 (December 31, 2017: in the range of CAD$0.10 to CAD$0.14) and a weighted average contractual life of 2.34 years (December 31, 2017: 3.34 years).

(b) Share purchase warrants

At December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there was no outstanding warrant.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

11. Trade and Other Payables

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade payables	$ 2,222,338	$ 2,317,491
Other payables	1,183,323	1,661,170
Non-trade payables and accrued expenses	525,595	533,607
	$ 3,931,256	$ 4,512,268

12. Taxes Payable

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Income tax payable	$ 336,065	$ 546,428
Other tax payable	355,261	380,498
	$ 691,326	$ 926,926

13. Loans Payable

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 from unrelated individuals are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2018			
	Principal			
	RMB	U.S. dollars equivalent	Annual interest rate	Due date
	¥	$		
Unsecured loan (1)	3,360,000	488,490	0%	On demand
Unsecured loan (2)	2,000,000	290,768	10%	On demand
	5,360,000	779,258		
Loan payable		779,258		
Interest payable		-		
Total		$ 779,258		

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

13. Loans Payable – Continued

	December 31, 2017			
	RMB	U.S. dollars equivalent	Annual interest rate	Due date
Unsecured loan (1)	3,285,000	504,872	0%	June 24, 2018

(1) The loan matured on June 24, 2018 and became due on demand. As at December 31, 2018, there was no interest accrued in relation to this loan. The borrowing costs of RMB 75,000 ($11,341) has been fully amortized during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(2) In January 2018 and February 2018, the Group, through its subsidiary ZYCY, borrowed loans totaling RMB 4,000,000 ($581,536) from third parties. The loans bear an annual interest rate of 10%. In December 2018, the Group repaid loans of RMB 2,000,000 ($290,768). During the year ended December 31, 2018, interest expense of RMB 363,288 ($54,935) were paid and recorded in the consolidated statements of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income.

14. Bank Loan

In December 2017, the Group, through its subsidiary TTTC, arranged a bank loan of RMB3,000,000 ($461,070). The bank loan bears an annual interest rate of 5.655% and will be repayable by three equal instalments, RMB1,000,000 ($153,690) each time, on June 21, 2018, November 21, 2018 and December 22, 2018, respectively. Personal guarantee by one of the directors of TTTC has been provided to the bank.

As of December 31, 2018, the bank loan was fully repaid with interest expense of RMB138,548 ($20,951) for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

15. General and Administrative Expenses

The breakdown of Group's general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Accounting and audit (Note 19)	$ 172,902	$ 192,945
Administrative and office	18,236	30,946
Provision for bad debt	144,914	107,385
Conference	5,254	-
Consulting (Note 19)	140,768	140,457
Stock-based compensation	881	90,136
Legal and professional	14,105	3,055
Meals and entertainment	37,839	15,993
Registrar & transfer agent fees	2,268	3,043
Filing and listing	16,987	27,890
Rent	188,521	171,370
Travel	126,443	47,478
Salaries, wages, commission & benefits	735,623	731,777
Technology development	86,292	57,468
Investor relations	11,745	2,793
Miscellaneous	108,938	28,219
Accounts payable written off	-	(3,240)
	$ 1,811,716	$ 1,647,715

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

16. Selling Commission, Marketing and Copyrights

The breakdown of Group's selling commission, marketing and copyrights for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
Copyright	$	1,143,196	$	507,758
Commission expense		94,331		384,744
Consulting fee		-		4,439
Development expenses		11,152		-
Education and research allowance		23,260		586,319
Meals and entertainment		76,008		106,974
Production fee		196,111		33,888
Printing cost		77,203		39,024
Payroll		165,637		172,555
Promotion fee		926,504		1,006,227
Office expenses		18,301		27,812
Shipping		33,442		2,976
Transportation		325,307		266,233
Training		10,812		41,005
	$	3,101,264	$	3,179,954

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 and cash equivalents, account and other receivables, trade and other payables, loans payable, bank loan, loan payable – related parties and due to related parties.

The Group'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 and other receivables. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Management assesses the credit risk concentration with respect to accounts and other receivables annually and adjusts them accordingly. The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by holding its cash in deposits with high credit quality Chinese and Canadian financial institutions.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

17. Financial Risk Management – Continued

(a) Credit risk – Continued

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

	Carrying amount			
		December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Account and other receivables (excluding GST/VAT)	$	4,145,510	$	6,029,462
Cash and cash equivalent		3,382,267		2,864,633
	$	7,527,777	$	8,894,095

The maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable at the reporting date by geographic region was:

	Carrying amount			
		December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
China	$	3,978,356	$	5,877,287

100% of the Group’s revenue for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was derived from customers located in China. Three (December 31, 2017: two) customers represent in excess of 10% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2018. Two (December 31, 2017: two) customers represent in excess of 10% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018. The Group’s most significant customers accounted for $1,738,502 of receivables carrying amount at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017: $2,453,687).

17. Financial Risk Management – Continued

(a) Credit risk - Continued

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

(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 December 31, 2018, the Group had a net working capital of $174,775 (December 31, 2017: $331,624). 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. The Group only has debt with fixed interest rates. 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.

(ii) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange rate when the Group undertakes transactions and hold assets and liabilities in currencies other than its functional currencies. The Group currently does not use derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to those risks. As at December 31, 2018, the Group is subject to immaterial currency risk as it did not have material assets or liabilities held in currencies other than its functional currencies.

(d) Fair values

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature. The Group has not offset financial assets with financial liabilities.

17. Financial Risk Management – Continued

(e) Capital management

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Group, 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 Group's management to sustain future development of the business**.**

Although the Group has commercialized its teaching training portal in February 2007 and launched its education internet portal in late 2008, the Group is still dependent on external financing to fund its future business plan until it achieves a profitable level of operations. The Group will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Group 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 Group.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Neither the Group nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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 Group’s head office is located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The operations of the Group 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 Group’s revenue was generated in China, and majority of the equipment was located in China.

19. Related Parties Transactions

All related party transactions are recorded in the normal course of operations on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

19. Related Parties Transactions - Continued

Key management personnel and director transactions

Directors of the Group control approximately 13.7% percent of the voting shares of the Group as at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

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 those entities.

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	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
C F Zhou (director and CEO)	Consulting fees (i)	$ 140,768	$ 140,457
C F Zhou (director and CEO)	Interest expense (ii)	18,834	18,793
Danny Hon (director and CFO)	Accounting fees (iii)	68,412	65,112
Danny Hon (director and CFO)	Interest expense (iv)	8,110	8,092
		$ 236,124	$ 232,454

Director/Officer	Outstanding balance	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
C F Zhou (director and CEO)	Consulting fees payable (i)	$ 1,232,893	$ 1,208,549
C F Zhou (director and CEO)	Loan payable (ii)	119,264	129,693
C F Zhou (director and CEO)	Loan interest payable (ii)	107,359	97,294
Danny Hon (director and CFO)	Accounting fees payable (iii)	522,823	517,862
Danny Hon (director and CFO)	Loan payable (iv)	51,351	55,841
Danny Hon (director and CFO)	Loan interest payable (iv)	56,366	52,919
		$ 2,090,056	$ 2,062,158

(i) The consulting fees owing to C F Zhou as at December 31, 2018 is unsecured, due on demand with no interest.

(ii) The short-term loans were unsecured and due on demand with an annual interest rate of 15%. As at December 31, 2018, there was an interest payable balance of $107,359 (December 31, 2017: $97,294) owed to C F Zhou.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

19. Related Parties Transactions - Continued

(iii) The Group engaged a company, which is controlled by Danny Hon, to provide accounting services. The balance owing to this company controlled by Danny Hon as at December 31, 2018 is unsecured, due on demand and bears no interest.

(iv) The short-term loans were unsecured and due on demand with an annual interest rate of 15%. As at December 31, 2018, there was an interest payable balance of $56,366 (December 31, 2017: $52,919) owed to Danny Hon.

20. Non-controlling Interests

The following subsidiary has material non-controlling interests ("NCI"):

Name	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Operating segment	Ownership interests held by NCI 2018
Zhong Yu Cheng Yuan (ZYCY)	China	Textbook sales	40%

The following is summarized financial information for ZYCY, prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The information is before inter-company eliminations with other companies in the Group.

Amount in USD		Year ended December 31, 2018		2017
Revenue	$	7,916,765	$	7,436,484
Net (loss) income	$	(146,672)	$	113,130
Net (loss) income attributable to NCI	$	(58,669)	$	45,252
Other comprehensive (loss) income	$	(125,281)	$	99,017
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$	(271,953)	$	212,147
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NCI	$	(108,781)	$	84,859

		December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Current assets	$	5,063,613	$	5,948,702
Non-current assets		28,061		42,265
Current liabilities		(2,849,113)		(3,476,453)
Net assets	$	2,242,561	$	2,514,514

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

20. Non-controlling Interests - Continued

	Year ended December 31, 2018		2017
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 1,051,658	$	(957,777)
Cash flow used in investing activities	(1,806)	$	-
Cash flow from financing activities	302,434	$	-
Effect on foreign translation	(126,659)	$	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,225,627	$	(957,777)
Dividends paid to NCI during the year	-		-

21. Income Tax

	2018	2017
	$	$
Net (loss) income before tax	(290,210)	870,203
Statutory tax rate	27%	26%
Expected tax recovery	(78,357)	226,253
Non-deductible items	(32,820)	37,909
Change in tax rates	(49,275)	34,974
Functional currency adjustments	123,792	(113,111)
Foreign tax rate difference	(2,361)	(121,316)
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	105,472	187,757
Adjustments recognized in the current year for income taxes of prior periods	(146,294)	(787,401)
Others	-	2,129
Total tax (recovery) expense	(79,843)	(532,806)

	2018	2017
	$	$
Current tax (recovery) expense	(79,843)	(532,806)
Deferred tax (recovery) expense	-	-
	(79,843)	(532,806)

The statutory tax rate increased from 26.00% to 27.00% due to an increase in BC corporate tax rate on January 1, 2018.

The unrecognized deductible temporary differences are as follows:

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

21. Income Tax - Continued

	2018	2017
	$	$
Non-capital loss carry forwards - Canada	4,223,602	5,236,709
Net capital loss carry forwards - Canada	461,054	501,371
Property, plant and equipment - Canada	100,480	200,943
Non-capital loss carryforwards - China	149,236	50,846
Property, plant and equipment - China	283,791	372,322
Allowance for doubtful account - China	244,826	-
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	5,462,989	6,362,191

As at December 31, 2018, the Group has non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately $4,223,602 (2017: $5,236,709) which may be carried forward to apply against future income for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

Expiry	2018
	$
2028	325,658
2029	447,546
2030	418,455
2031	370,638
2032	394,870
2033	378,880
2034	378,020
2035	379,412
2036	346,332
2037	397,312
2038	386,479
TOTAL	4,223,602

As at December 31, 2018, the Group has net capital loss carryforwards of approximately $461,054 (2017: $501,371) which may be carried forward indefinitely to apply against future capital gains for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities.

As at December 31, 2018, the Group has non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately $149,236 (2017: $50,846) which may be carried forward to apply against future income for Chinese income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

21. Income Tax - Continued

Expiry	2018
	$
2019	5,717
2020	4,346
2021	4,415
2022	4,333
2023	130,425
TOTAL	149,236