

CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE INC.

Form 10-Q

August 14, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2015

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: **001-34386**

CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE, INC.

(Exact name of Company as specified in its charter)

North Carolina

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

56-2012361

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

58 Heng Shan Road, Kun Lun Shopping Mall

Harbin, People's Republic of China

(Address of principal executive offices)

150090

(Zip Code)

86-451-8233-5794

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date:

As of August 13, 2015, there were 10,582,530 shares of \$0.001 par value common stock issued and outstanding.

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CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE, INC.

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$9,822,981	\$ 22,696,126
Accounts receivable	22,901	22,763
Other receivables	364,949	464,550
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	423,929	594,390
Total current assets	10,634,760	23,777,829
Non-current Assets		
Property and equipment, net	5,205,746	6,555,511
Intangibles and capitalized software, net	180,024	961,839
Total non-current assets	5,385,770	7,517,350
Total Assets	\$ 16,020,530	\$ 31,295,179
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$429,184	\$ 468,098
Deferred revenue	1,334,560	1,319,962
Income tax and other taxes payable	210,199	210,582
Total current liabilities	1,973,943	1,998,642
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities	-	-
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock (\$0.001 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 10,582,530 and 10,582,530 issued as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively; 137,512 and 137,512 shares held in treasury, as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014,	10,583	10,583

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respectively)

Additional paid-in capital	40,942,009	40,942,009
Statutory reserve	3,792,161	3,792,161
Retained earnings	(40,908,546)	(25,859,244)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	12,524,752	12,338,272
Less: Treasury stock	(977,072)	(977,072)
Stockholders' equity - CEAI and Subsidiaries	15,383,887	30,246,709
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	(1,337,300)	(950,172)
Total stockholders' equity	14,046,587	29,296,537
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 16,020,530	\$ 31,295,179

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

China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenue				
Online education revenue	\$ 85,199	\$ 130,383	\$ 168,979	\$ 257,647
Training center revenue	101,592	459,155	207,461	1,056,585
Total revenue	186,791	589,538	376,440	1,314,232
Cost of Revenue				
Online education costs	1,042,140	1,072,595	2,109,214	2,107,464
Training center costs	156,521	377,479	279,778	775,004
Total cost of revenue	1,198,661	1,450,074	2,388,992	2,882,468
Gross Profit/(Loss)				
Online education gross loss	(956,941)	(942,212)	(1,940,235)	(1,849,817)
Training center gross profit/(loss)	(54,929)	81,676	(72,317)	281,581
Total gross loss	(1,011,870)	(860,536)	(2,012,552)	(1,568,236)
Operating Expenses				
Selling expenses	884,813	1,185,254	1,777,003	2,395,702
Administrative expenses	5,096,159	5,001,944	10,264,123	8,704,791
Depreciation and amortization	304,909	523,968	749,625	1,016,164
Total operating expenses	6,285,881	6,711,166	12,790,751	12,116,657
Loss from operations	(7,297,751)	(7,571,702)	(14,803,303)	(13,684,893)
Other Income (Expense)				
Other income(expenses), net	(830)	9,967	(241)	38,023
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(21,109)	(10,709)	(31,245)	(16,162)
Impairment loss on intangible assets	(625,922)	-	(625,922)	-
Interest income	12,459	42,284	29,936	87,870
Total other income/(expense), net	(635,402)	41,542	(627,472)	109,731
Net Loss Before Provision for Income Tax	(7,933,153)	(7,530,160)	(15,430,775)	(13,575,162)
Income taxes:				
Current	-	-	-	-
Deferred	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	(7,933,153)	(7,530,160)	(15,430,775)	(13,575,162)
Net Loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	(326,805)	(138,388)	(381,473)	(206,325)

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Net Loss - attributable to CEAI and Subsidiaries	\$ (7,606,348)	\$ (7,391,772)	\$ (15,049,302)	\$ (13,368,837)
Net Loss per common stock-basic and diluted	\$ (0.72)	\$ (0.70)	\$ (1.42)	\$ (1.26)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding-basic and diluted	10,582,530	10,582,530	10,582,530	10,582,530
The Components of Other Comprehensive Income				
Net Loss	\$ (7,606,348)	\$ (7,391,772)	\$ (15,049,302)	\$ (13,368,837)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	109,653	60,654	186,480	(451,437)
Comprehensive Loss	\$ (7,496,695)	\$ (7,331,118)	\$ (14,862,822)	\$ (13,820,274)

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

China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)**

	Six Months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$(15,430,775)	\$(13,575,162)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization - operating expenses	749,624	1,016,164
Depreciation and amortization - cost of revenue	761,208	875,902
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	31,245	16,162
Impairment loss on intangible assets	625,922	-
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	1	(22,586)
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	272,702	(300,171)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(40,819)	(631,355)
Income tax and other taxes payable	(383)	106,848
Deferred revenue	6,470	322,784
Net cash used in operating activities	(13,024,805)	(12,191,414)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	-	(1,205,116)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	10,087	2,602
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	10,087	(1,202,514)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	141,573	(393,951)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(12,873,145)	(13,787,879)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	22,696,126	56,377,154
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$9,822,981	\$42,589,275
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Income tax paid	\$-	\$-

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

China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Description of Business

Nature of organization - China Education Alliance, Inc. (the “Company”), formerly known as ABC Realty Co., was organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina on December 2, 1996. ABC Realty Co.’s primary purpose was to act as a broker or agent in residential real estate transactions. On September 15, 2004, ABC Realty Co., pursuant to a Plan of Exchange, acquired Harbin Zhong He Li Da Education Technology, Inc. (“ZHL D”), a corporation formed on August 9, 2004 in the City of Harbin in the Heilongjiang Province, People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”), with an authorized capital of \$60,386 (Renminbi (“RMB”) 500,000).

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

ZHL D is a technology company engaged in the online education industry in the PRC. Its mission is to promote online exam preparation services in the PRC, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of elementary education, secondary education, vocational education, skill education, continuing education, and professional training programs, and to integrate with the international education system.

ZHL D’s subsidiary, Heilongjiang Zhonghe Education Training Center (“ZHTC”) was registered in the PRC on July 8, 2005 with a registered capital of RMB0.5 million (approximately \$60,788) and is accounted for as a wholly owned subsidiary of ZHL D. ZHL D owns 99% of ZHTC with 1% held in trust by Mr. Xiqun Yu, the Company’s CEO, for the benefit of ZHL D. In December 2013, ZHTC increased its share capital to RMB1 million (approximately \$142,412).

ZHL D also owns 70% of the equity interests of Beijing Hua Yu HuiZhong Technology Development Co., Ltd. (“BHYHZ”). BHYHZ was formed on September 30, 2006 in the PRC. At the time of its organization, we transferred a 30% interest in this subsidiary to the National Vocational Education Association of China, a non-profit, quasi-government entity, for no consideration to enable us to work with the Association’s network to expand our business.

On January 4, 2009, ZHLD entered into an agreement with Mr. Guang Li to jointly incorporate and invest in a joint venture company, Zhong He Li Da (Beijing) Management Consultant Co., Ltd. ("ZHLDBJ"). ZHLD contributed RMB425,000 (approximately \$62,107), and Mr. Guang Li contributed RMB 75,000 (approximately \$10,960) towards the registered capital of ZHLDBJ, amounting to a total registered capital of RMB500,000 (approximately \$73,067). In return for their respective contributions, ZHLD owns an 85% equity interest, and Mr. Guang Li owns a 15% equity interest in ZHLDBJ. ZHLD has entrusted Mr. Xiqun Yu to hold 20% of its equity interest of ZHLDBJ on its behalf. ZHLDBJ will be involved in the vocational training business, which includes IT engineering, and accounting training. In February 2010, the Company, through ZHLD, incorporated a new company in the PRC, Beijing New Shifan Education & Technology Co., Ltd. ("New Shifan") with a registered capital of RMB1.95 million (approximately \$291,132). ZHLD owned a 65% equity interest in New Shifan and the other equity holders together owned a 35% equity interest in New Shifan. In September 2011, New Shifan changed its name to Beijing Hua Yu Pin Xue Education Technology Co., Ltd ("HYPX"). In October 2011, ZHLD took over the 35% equity interest from the other equity holders of HYPX without any consideration, and entrusted Mr. Xiqun Yu to hold the 35% equity interest on behalf of ZHLD. In November 2011, HYPX increased its share capital to RMB2 million (approximately \$298,567). In January 2012, due to changes in government regulations, the Company authorized Mr. Yu to hold the 100% equity interest on behalf of ZHLD. In 2012, HYPX established a wholly owned school - Beijing Xicheng District Hua Yu Pin Xue Training School, and together with a previously established wholly owned subsidiary of the Company - Beijing Shifanxuezhitang Information Science Institute, established the Company's new brand image and reputation in several districts in Beijing. In 2015, HYPX established another two wholly owned school – Beijing Dongcheng District Hua Yu Pin Xue Training School and Beijing Haidian District Pinxuetang Training School. HYPX focuses on expansion of our training centers in Beijing, as well as developing extensive marketing strategy to establish new markets in other main cities.

On March 4, 2011, the Company entered into a management agreement with Nanchang Institute of Technology (“NIT”), a vocational training institution based in Nanchang, PRC. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company would assist in managing the daily operations of NIT for ten years for an annual management fee of RMB 10 million (approximately \$1,461,347). The management fee was payable on a quarterly basis and in the event of late payment, a late fee would be imposed. Additionally, a liquidated damage of RMB 50 million (approximately \$7,935,122) would be paid by any party that defaulted on the agreement.

In connection with the management agreement, the Company entered in to a loan agreement, pursuant to which the Company loaned NIT RMB 50 million (approximately \$7,935,122) to build training facilities and NIT would repay the RMB 50 million (approximately \$7,935,112) in ten years from the date NIT received the principal. The loan had an annual interest rate of 20% and the Company would waive the interest if NIT made all payments under the management agreement in a timely manner. We received 20% annual interest income due each quarter, therefore, the management fee was waived. The assets of certain guarantors secured the loan. On March 29, 2013, NIT repaid the loan principal of RMB50 million and accrued interests and the loan agreement was terminated. On the same day, the management agreement with NIT was also terminated.

On February 25, 2011, the Company entered into a share transfer agreement with the shareholder of Harbin Tianlang Culture and Education School (“Tianlang”), a tutoring school with 5,000 students, based in Harbin, PRC. Pursuant to the share transfer agreement, the Company purchased 60% of the equity interests of Tianlang for RMB 35 million (approximately \$5.3 million). The shareholder and the Company also provided RMB 2 million (approximately \$0.3 million) and RMB 3 million (approximately \$0.5 million) as working capital for Tianlang, respectively. Tianlang had established a new board of directors with five directors, of which three directors were appointed by the Company and two directors were appointed by the shareholder. The acquisition of Tianlang was completed in April 2011. We are currently co-managing Tianlang with the previous majority owner. The Company and the previous majority owner will be entitled to 60% and 40%, respectively, of the profits of Tianlang. The Company did not foresee that the investment cost in Tianlang is recoverable in the near future. As a result, the Company conducted impairment test by the end of 2014 and June 2015, and the impairment loss of \$3,254,308 and \$625,922 has been included in this financial statement.

On May 31, 2011, the Company entered into share transfer agreements with the shareholders (the “Shareholders”) of Changchun City Chaoyang District Nuoya Foreign Languages School (“Changchun Nuoya”) and Harbin City Nangang District Nuoya Foreign Languages School (“Harbin Nuoya”), two foreign language schools based in the PRC.

Pursuant to the agreements, the Company purchased 100% of the two schools for an aggregate of RMB 16 million (approximately \$2.5 million), and all consideration had been paid up. The Shareholders’ obligations under the agreements are guaranteed by a guarantor who will be jointly and severally liable in the event of a breach by the Shareholders. The acquisition of Changchun Nuoya and Harbin Nuoya was completed by the end of May 2011 and their financial statements had been consolidated with the Company’s financial statements since May 2011. The Company did not foresee that the investment cost in Harbin Nuoya and Changchun Nuoya is recoverable in the near future. As a result, the Company fully impaired its investment in the two schools. As there is little demand for

non-English classes at the time being, the Company has suspended the operation of both schools.

In June 2012, the Company, through ZHLD, incorporated a new company in the PRC, Harbin Zhong He Li Da Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“ZHLGIT”) with a registered capital of RMB2 million. Mr. Yu has been entrusted to hold the 100% equity interest on behalf of ZHLD. ZHLGIT was established to initiate and design a platform for online education programs, and provide this effective and efficient communication service to all the teachers and students.

2 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The portion of the income applicable to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries undertakings is reflected in the consolidated statement of operations.

The consolidated interim financial information as of June 30, 2015 and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 have been prepared without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Certain information and footnote disclosures, which are normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) have not been included. The consolidated interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and the notes thereto, included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, previously filed with the SEC.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present a fair statement of the Company’s consolidated financial position as of June 30, 2015, its consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, as applicable, have been made. The interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full fiscal year or any future periods.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of estimates - The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reported periods.

Significant estimates include values, classification, useful lives assigned to and impairment of acquired intangible assets, the useful lives and impairment of property and equipment, collectability of accounts receivable, reserves for allowances and stock option valuation. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity period of three months or less to be cash or cash equivalents. The carrying amounts reported in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value. All of the

Company's cash that is held in bank accounts in the PRC is not protected by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance or any other similar insurance in the PRC. The cash that the Company maintains in US banks is insured up to \$250,000 at each bank as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The Company's cash at their US banks is in excess of statutorily insured limits at \$466,689 and \$788,942, as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Property and equipment - Property and equipment is stated at the historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairments. Depreciation on property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	20 years
Communication equipment	10 years
Transportation vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Leasehold improvements	over unexpired lease terms

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

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

The Company reviews the carrying value of property and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property and equipment are used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors.

Intangibles - Intangibles consist of franchise rights on educational products, software, teacher list, student list, domain/brand name, course materials, goodwill, magazine rights and contest operation rights. Most intangible assets are amortized over the lives of the rights agreements, or their respective operational useful lives.

The Company evaluates the carrying value of intangible assets during the second quarter of each year and between annual evaluations if events occur, or circumstances change, that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the intangible asset below its carrying amount. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded \$625,922 and \$625,922, \$0 and \$0, respectively, as impairment loss.

In April 2011, the Company purchased 60% equity interest of Tianlang for RMB35 million (approximately \$5.3 million) and 100% ownership of Changchun Nuoya and Harbin Nuoya. These three schools' net assets included identifiable intangible assets such as domain name/brand name, cost of materials, student list, course materials and teacher lists. The economic useful life for domain name/brand name is estimated to be 10 years and the others are estimated to be 3 years.

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

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

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the market rate of exchange at that date. The registered equity capital denominated in the functional currency is translated at the historical rate of exchange at the time of capital contribution. All translation adjustments resulting from the translation of the financial statements into the reporting currency ("U.S. Dollars" or "US\$") are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component within shareholders' equity. The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in US\$. The functional currency of the Company is RMB. The consolidated financial statements are translated into US\$ from RMB at year-end exchange rates as to assets and liabilities and average exchange rates as to revenues and expenses. Capital accounts are translated at their historical exchange rates when the capital transactions occurred. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a component of shareholders' equity included in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in profit or loss. There were no gains and losses from foreign currency transactions during the quarter ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	As of	
	June 30,	December 31, 2014
	2015	
RMB: US\$ exchange rate	6.1088	6.1460
	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Average RMB: US\$ exchange rate	6.1067	6.1419

The RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currency and all foreign exchange transactions must take place through authorized institutions. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US\$ at the rates used in translation.

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

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

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

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

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

The Company engages an advertisement agency to manage its on-line advertisement revenue. Pursuant to the contract with this agency, upon posting of an on-line advertisement on the Company's website, the Company is entitled to share with the agency 50% of the amount charged to the on-line advertiser.

The Company recognizes advertising revenue monthly on receipt of the confirmation from the agent. The agency is responsible for collection of all ad revenue from advertisers. The agency is required to make their remittance for on-line advertising six months after on-line ads are posted on the Company's website.

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

Deferred revenue - Deferred revenue reflects the unearned portion of debit cards sold and tuition payments received. Deferred revenue as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$1,334,560 and \$1,319,962, respectively.

Advertising - The Company expenses advertising costs at the time they are published on the media channel and for all other advertising the first time the respective advertising takes place. These costs are included in selling and administrative expenses. The total advertising expenses incurred for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$453,806 and \$893,231, \$459,152 and \$881,620, respectively.

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

The Company does not accrue United States income tax on unremitted earnings from foreign operations, as it is the Company’s intention to invest these earnings in foreign operations for the foreseeable future. All of the Company’s revenues are generated in the PRC. The Company’s US operations provide corporate and administrative functions for the entire Company. The Company’s tax provisions for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are related to the Company’s PRC operations.

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

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

Income Tax

Private schools or colleges operated for reasonable returns, such as our subsidiary Tianlang, are subject to income taxes at 25%, but were sometimes subject to deemed amounts or preferential tax arrangement of income tax to be

determined by the relevant tax authorities. Our subsidiary Tianlang had not yet been charged income taxes under current regulation. The Company is unable to accurately estimate the chance of having the Tianlang's tax position being challenged by PRC tax authorities; therefore the Company did not record any tax liabilities in respect of Tianlang's profits.

Based on all known facts and circumstances and current tax law, the Company believes that the total amount of unrecognized tax provisions or benefits as of June 30, 2015, is not material to its results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. The Company also believes that the total amount of unrecognized tax provisions or benefits as of June 30, 2015, if recognized, would not have a material effect on its effective tax rate. The Company further believes that there are no tax positions for which it is reasonably possible, based on current PRC tax laws and policies, that the unrecognized tax provisions or benefits will significantly increase or decrease over the next 12 months producing, individually or in the aggregate, a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets, including tax loss and credit carry forwards, and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax expense represents the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and non-current based on their characteristics. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company had no deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Value added tax

The Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Value Added Tax ("VAT") promulgated by the State Council came into effect on January 1, 1994. Under these regulations and the Implementing Rules of the Provisional Regulations of the PRC Concerning VAT is imposed on goods sold in or imported into the PRC and on processing, repair and replacement services provided within the PRC.

The PRC Operating Companies are subject to business tax and related surcharges on the revenue earned for services provided in China. The applicable business tax rate was 5%. Business tax and related surcharges are deducted from revenues before arriving at net revenues. Certain PRC Operating Companies were also subject to value added tax ("VAT"). In general, the applicable VAT rate on the revenue earned is 6% for services and 17% for sales of prepaid study cards. VAT is computed on the difference after deduction of input value-added tax. Revenue is recognized net of related surcharges in the consolidated statement of operations.

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

The Company did not record any stock-based compensation expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

The Company did not have any assets or liabilities valued using Level 2 or Level 3 inputs as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Treasury stock - We account for treasury stock under the cost method and include treasury stock as a component of stockholders' equity. When retired, the excess of the cost of treasury stock over its par value is allocated between retained earnings and additional paid-in capital.

Recent accounting pronouncements - Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards or pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. Concentrations of business and credit risk

The majority of the Company's bank accounts are with banks located in the PRC that are not covered by any type of protection similar to that provided by the FDIC on funds held in U.S. banks.

The Company is operating in the PRC, which may give rise to significant foreign currency risks from fluctuations and the degree of volatility of foreign exchange rates between the US\$ and the RMB.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and accounts receivable, the balances of which are stated on the balance sheet. The Company places its cash in high credit quality financial institutions; however, such funds are not insured in the PRC. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company maintains cash in the US, in a financial institution insured by the FDIC that has approximately \$466,689 and \$788,942, respectively, in funds in excess of FDIC insured amounts.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, no sales to a single customer accounted for 10% or more of our revenue.

Our subsidiaries, ZHTC, Changchun Nuoya and Harbin Nuoya, are private schools not operated for reasonable returns; therefore, are not allowed to distribute dividends. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the total un-distributable net assets of ZHTC, Changchun Nuoya and Harbin Nuoya amounted to \$32,564,638 and \$33,504,304, respectively.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
(Unaudited)	

Cash on Hand -China	\$ 43,747	\$ 50,871
Bank Deposits-China	9,062,545	21,606,313
Bank Deposits-US	716,689	1,038,942
	\$ 9,822,981	\$ 22,696,126

6. Other Receivables

Other receivable consist of the following:

	June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Security deposit	\$ 329,165	\$ 386,750
Staff temporarily borrowing	16,229	54,350
Others	19,555	23,450
	\$ 364,949	\$ 464,550

7. Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Prepaid expenses consist of the following:

	June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Prepaid rent	\$ 147,361	\$ 339,888
Prepaid teachers and online material	216,609	215,715
Prepaid services and professional fees	818	12,474
Other prepaid expenses	59,141	26,313
	\$ 423,929	\$ 594,390

8. Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Buildings	\$ 1,454,953	\$ 1,446,146
Transportation vehicles	142,931	142,066
Communication equipment	9,098,594	9,535,304
Furniture and fixtures	4,924,457	5,224,229
Leasehold improvement	5,588,640	5,554,811
	21,209,575	21,902,556
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(16,003,829)	(15,347,045)
Property and Equipment, net	\$ 5,205,746	\$ 6,555,511

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, depreciation expenses totaled \$606,253 and \$1,348,811, \$746,614 and \$927,308, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, loss on disposal of fixed assets was \$21,109 and \$31,245, \$10,709 and \$7,363, respectively.

9. Intangibles and capitalized software, net

Intangibles of the Company consisted of franchise rights on educational products, software, magazine rights, contest operation rights, domain name/brand name, course materials, student list and teacher list, and goodwill.

Franchise rights

The franchise rights owned by the Company consist of the following:

“The ACCP training course is an authority for training software engineers under training procedures with textbooks;

“The BENET training course is an authority for training internet engineers under training procedures with textbooks.

Capitalized software

The capitalized software of the Company consists of all the Company's software, among which two main ones are the following:

- ..The usage rights for job seekers is software to help university students to search jobs, post their resumes, and communicate with potential employers;
- ..The usage right for learners is software to help elementary and secondary students to do assignments, test papers, and get instructions from teachers.

Intangible assets on acquisitions

In March 2011, the Company acquired a 60% controlling interest in Tianlang for a purchase price of RMB 35 million (approximately \$5.3 million). The school had insignificant tangible assets or liabilities at the acquisition date. The entire estimated fair value of approximately \$8.9 million has been allocated to the net identifiable assets of Tianlang; the intangible assets recorded are all subject to amortization.

In May 2011, the Company acquired a 100% ownership in Changchun Nuoya and Harbin Nuoya. The aggregate purchase price for the two schools was RMB 16 million (approximately \$2.5 million). The schools had insignificant tangible assets or liabilities at the acquisition date. The entire estimated fair value of approximately \$2.5 million has been allocated to the net identifiable assets of Changchun Nuoya and Harbin Nuoya; the intangible assets recorded are all subject to amortization.

Intangibles and capitalized software consist of the following:

	June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
ACCP training course	\$825,039	\$820,046
BENET training course	57,785	57,436
Usage rights- Job Seekers	491,095	488,122
Usage rights- Learners	327,397	325,415
Others	2,516,191	2,507,075
Domain names	9,681,318	9,634,749

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Course materials	547,917	545,164
Student list	810,066	806,103
Teacher list	1,066,931	1,061,977
	16,323,739	16,246,087
Less: Impairments	(8,042,479)	(7,390,020)
Less: accumulated amortization	(8,101,236)	(7,894,228)
Intangible and Capitalized Software, net	\$ 180,024	\$ 961,839

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, amortization expenses were \$81,507 and \$162,021, \$213,572 and \$398,256, respectively.

Amortization of intangibles and capitalized software over the next five years is as follows:

Years ending December 31,	
2015	\$ 84,230
2016	95,794
2017	-
2018	-
2019	-
	\$ 180,024

10. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following:

	June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued payroll	107,240	115,615
Accrued expenses	106,911	13,750
Other payables	215,033	338,733
	\$ 429,184	\$ 468,098

11. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenues include subscriber prepayments and education fee prepayments. Subscriber prepayments represent deferred revenue for the purchase of debit cards used to pay for the online downloading of education materials. The Company recognizes revenue when the card is used to download material. During the period between the purchase and use of debit cards, the unused portion of the debit card is treated as deferred revenue to the Company. Education fee prepayments represent payments for tuition for the Company's training schools, which are amortized over the term of the course. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had deferred revenue of \$1,334,560 and \$1,319,962, respectively.

12. Stockholders' Equity

The Company had no equity transactions during the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

13. Warrants and options

Stock Options

During the quarters ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not issue any stock options. The total stock based compensation was \$0 and \$0, respectively, related to the vesting of previously granted options.

The Company measures the fair value of options at the end of each reporting period until options are exercised, cancelled or expire unexercised. As of June 30, 2015, there were no stock options outstanding. As of June 30, 2015, there was no unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options.

14. Earnings per share

Per GAAP the Company reconciles the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) computations.

For the quarters ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, dilutive shares include shares attributable to exercisable options only if such inclusion would be dilutive.

The following reconciles the components of the EPS computation:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	(Unaudited)	
	2015	2014
Net loss to common shareholders	\$(15,049,302)	\$(13,368,837)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	10,582,530	10,582,530
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	10,582,530	10,582,530
Loss per share – basic and diluted	\$(1.42)	\$(1.26)
	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Net loss to common shareholders	\$(7,606,348)	\$(7,391,772)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	10,582,530	10,582,530
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	10,582,530	10,582,530
Loss per share – basic and diluted	\$(0.72)	\$(0.70)

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, options to purchase 0 and 52,667 shares of common stock with exercise prices greater than the average fair market value of the Company's stock were not included in the calculation because the effect is anti-dilutive.

15. Commitments and contingencies***Employee Benefits***

The full time employees of subsidiaries based in the PRC are entitled to employee benefits including medical care, welfare subsidies, unemployment insurance and pension benefits through a Chinese government mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan. The Company is required to accrue for those benefits based on certain percentages of the employees' salaries and make contributions to the plans out of the amounts accrued for medical and pension benefits. The total provision and contributions made for such employee benefits for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$6,260 and \$15,855, \$30,998 and \$44,967, respectively. The Chinese government is responsible for the medical benefits and the pension liability to be paid to these employees.

Minimum Lease Commitments

The Company has office leases and training center leases which expire at various dates from April 2015 through to the end of 2018. The Company recorded an aggregate of \$269,427 and \$542,548, \$382,883 and \$777,361 as rent expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Rental commitments as of June 30, 2015 are as follows:

Years ending December 31,	
2015	\$290,993
2016	664,437
2017	466,960
2018	445,719
2019	-
	\$1,868,109

16. Operating Risk

(a) Country risk

Currently, the Company's revenue is mainly derived from sale of educational products and services in the PRC. The Company hopes to expand its operations in the PRC, however, there are no assurances that the Company will be able to achieve such an expansion successfully. Therefore, a downturn or stagnation in the economic environment of the PRC could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition.

(b) Products risk

The Company competes with larger companies, who have greater funds available for expansion, marketing, research and development and the ability to attract more qualified personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will remain competitive with larger competitors.

(c) Exchange rate risk

The Company cannot guarantee that the current exchange rate will remain steady, therefore there is a possibility that the Company could post the same amount of profit for two comparable periods and because of a fluctuating exchange rate actually post higher or lower profit depending on exchange rate of RMB converted to US\$ on that date. The exchange rate could fluctuate depending on changes in the political and economic environments without notice.

(d) Political risk

Currently, the PRC is in a period of growth and is openly promoting business development in order to bring more business into the PRC. Additionally, the PRC allows for certain Chinese corporation to be owned by a United States corporation. If the PRC government changes the laws or regulations, the Company's ability to operate in the PRC could be affected.

(e) Key personnel risk

The Company's future success depends on the continued services of executive management in the PRC. The loss of any of their services would be detrimental to the Company and could have an adverse effect on business development. The Company does not currently maintain key-man insurance on their lives. Future success is also dependent on the ability to identify, hire, train and retain other qualified managerial and other employees. Competition for these individuals is intense and increasing.

(f) Non-compliance with financing requirements

The Company might need to obtain future financing that require timely filing of registration statements, and have declared effective those registration statements, to register the shares being offered by the selling stockholders in future financing. The Company might be subject to liquidated damages and other penalties if they continue to obtain future financing requiring registration statements, and not having those registration statements filed and declared effective in a prompt manner.

17. Related Party Transactions

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company entered into transactions with a related party amounting to \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$960,503, respectively. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no transaction balance with related party.

18. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the issuance of the consolidated financial statements and no subsequent event is identified.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion of the results of our operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, which appear elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. Except for the historical information contained herein, the following discussion, as well as other information in this report, contain “forward-looking statements,” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are subject to the “safe harbor” created by those sections. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements that express our intentions, beliefs, expectations, strategies, predictions or any other statements relating to our future activities or other future events or conditions. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our business based, in part, on assumptions made by management. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may, and are likely to, differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements due to numerous factors, including those discussed from time to time in this report, as well as any risks described in the “risk factors” section of our filings we make with the SEC. In addition, such statements could be affected by risks and uncertainties related to the ability to conduct business in the PRC, demand, including demand for our products resulting from change in the educational curriculum or in educational policies, our ability to raise any financing which we may require for our operations, competition, government regulations and requirements, pricing and development difficulties, our ability to make acquisitions and successfully integrate those acquisitions with our business, as well as general industry and market conditions and growth rates, and general economic conditions. Any forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any subsequent date and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report.

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. On an on-going basis, we evaluate these estimates, including those related to useful lives of property and equipment, bad debts, impairment, net intangibles, contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

Overview

We are engaged in the business of distribution of educational resources through the Internet. Our website, www.edu-chn.com, is a comprehensive education network platform which is based on network video technology and large data sources of education resources. We have a database comprising such resources as test papers for secondary education courses as well as video on demand. Our database includes more than 500,000 exams, test papers and

courseware for secondary and elementary schools. We generate revenue through our website by selling prepaid debit cards to our subscribers and sales of advertisement on our website.

We also provide on-site teaching and training services and have training facilities in Heilongjiang and Beijing, which can accommodate over 5,000 students each year. The courses cover primarily the compulsory education curriculum of junior, middle and high school. We also provide vocational training services and language training services. We charge tuition fees for these classes and services.

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

Based on extensive market research and professional field study, at the beginning of 2012, the Company, through ZHLD, started to design and build a web-based information platform for its online education program - "China Education Cloud Platform" (the "Platform"). One of the main objectives and functions of this Platform is to provide a stable long distance education network for schools, teachers, students, and parents including video/audio courses, cloud-based network service and an online educational administration services system. This Platform is also intended to serve as a comprehensive cloud-based resource/space for educational institutions and individual teachers to store and share resources, market and sell their courses and services, including course management, video releases, examination system, courseware, study cards management system, etc. We launched this platform in early October 2014 and are currently offering free access to teachers, students, schools and educational institutions to develop our user base. After the initial promotion period, we will share with educational institutions and teachers the platform usage, maintenance and service fees paid by the students. Our plan is to contract up to one thousand schools and reputational teachers by the end of 2015. As of the date of this report, we have signed up over 100 schools and educational institutions and we believe we will be able to attract more students to use our platform through extensive partnership with more schools and teachers. We are optimistic about the future profitability of the Platform and hope that the Platform will start generating revenue following the initial promotion period. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to sign up educational institutions and teachers as planned and if we fail, our revenue will be adversely affected.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Policies

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

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

Intangible assets and capitalized software, which we acquired from third parties, are amortized over the lives of the rights agreements, which are two to five years. We evaluate the carrying value of the franchise rights during the fourth quarter of each year and between annual evaluations if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the intangible asset below its carrying amount.

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

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

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

Revenue is recognized when the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) the service has been rendered; (3) the selling price is fixed or determinable; and (4) collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. We believe that these criteria are satisfied upon customers' download of prepaid study materials. Prepaid debit cards allow our subscribers to purchase a predetermined monetary amount of download materials posted on our website. Prepaid service contracts are amortized to income on a straight-line basis over the length of the service contract. These service contracts allow the user to obtain materials for a designated period of time. At the time that the prepaid debit card is purchased, the receipt of cash is recorded as deferred revenue.

Revenue is recognized in the month when services are actually rendered. Unused value relating to debit cards is recognized as revenue when the prepaid debit card has expired. Revenue from advertising on our website is recognized when the advertisement is run. Since advertising customers are billed monthly, there is no unearned advertising revenue.

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

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

Deferred revenue includes subscriber prepayments and education fee prepayments. Subscriber prepayments represents deferred revenue for the purchase of debit cards used to pay for the on-line downloading of education materials, including testing booklets, supplemental materials and teaching video clips. We value the sales based on the actual occurrence of customer download. Therefore, the spare time between the purchase of debit cards and actual download is recorded under advances on accounts as deferred or unearned revenue. Once the download takes place, the amount

is then transferred from advances on accounts to sales. Education fee prepayments represent tuition payments and payments for service contracts which are amortized over their respective terms. To the extent that we do adopt such plans in the future, such grants will be valued at the grant date and expensed over the applicable vesting period.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards or pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations**Comparison of the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014**

The following table sets forth information from our statements of operations for the quarters ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	2015		2014		
	(Unaudited)	% of	(Unaudited)	% of	
		Revenue		Revenue	
Revenue	\$ 186,791	100.00	%	\$ 589,538	100.00 %
Cost of revenue	1,198,661	641.71	%	1,450,074	245.97 %
Gross Loss	-1,011,870	-541.71	%	-860,536	-145.97 %
Selling expenses	884,813	473.69	%	1,185,254	201.05 %
Administrative expenses	5,096,159	2728.27	%	5,001,944	848.45 %
Other income	(635,402)	-340.17	%	41,542	7.05 %
Loss from operations	(7,297,751)	-3906.91	%	(7,571,702)	-1284.35 %
Net loss before provision for income tax	(7,933,153)	-4247.07	%	(7,530,160)	-1277.30 %
Provision for income taxes	-	0.00	%	-	0.00 %
Net loss - attributable to CEAI and Subsidiaries	(7,606,348)	-4072.12	%	(7,391,772)	-1253.82 %
Net loss	(7,933,153)	-4247.07	%	(7,530,160)	-1277.30 %

Revenue

Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2015 (the “June 30, 2015 Quarter”) decreased by \$402,747, or 68%, to \$186,791 from \$589,538 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 (the “June 30, 2014 Quarter”).

Revenue from the online education division includes revenue generated from online examination orientated material downloads, tutorial exercise downloads, and advertisement income. Revenue generated by the online education division decreased by \$45,184, or 35%, to \$85,199 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter from \$130,383 for the June 30, 2014 Quarter.

Revenue from the training center division is mostly from after school tutoring for primary and middle school students. Revenue generated by the training center division decreased by \$357,563, or 78% to \$101,592 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter from \$459,155 for the June 30, 2014 Quarter.

The decline in revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 was a result of decline in revenue across all of our business. We believe the main reason was our continuously weakening brand recognition in the main targeted market and increased competition from new competitors. In addition, in the middle of 2014, the local government in Harbin announced policies prohibiting teachers of public schools from engaging in any tutoring/training activities outside of public schools. Since all the teachers previously hired by Tianlang were public school teachers, Tianlang had to cut its class offerings dramatically as a result of these policies, which directly affected our revenue for the training center division. Although we strive to locate and hire qualified non-public school teachers, we are unable to restore our teaching/training operations to the prior scale within a short period of time. We do not foresee any notable improvement on our training center division for the coming quarter due to the limited availability of qualified non-public school teachers, therefore, we conducted an impairment test on Tianlang as of June 30, 2015, and recognized an impairment loss of \$625,922 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter.

However, we believe the rise of the online education industry in China presents a good opportunity for us to improve and develop our online education business. We have been focusing on the development and promotion of our online education business and launched the Platform in October 2014.

During the initial operation period of the Platform, we offer free access to the platform to teachers and students in order to quickly develop the user base and establish an interactive teaching and learning platform with an aim to achieve a leading position within the industry. After this initial promotion period, we will share with teachers and educational institutions the platform usage, maintenance and service fees paid by students. Our plan is to contract up to one thousand educational institutions and reputable teachers in China by the end of 2015. As of the date of this report, we have entered into agreements with over 100 schools and educational institutions that will use our Platform and services to offer live or on demand online courses. We hope that the Platform will start to generate revenue upon expiration of the one year free trial period. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to sign up educational institutions and teachers as planned and if we fail, our revenue will be adversely affected.

Cost of Revenue

Our overall cost of revenue decreased by \$251,413 or 17% to \$1,198,661 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter, from \$1,450,074 for the June 30, 2014 Quarter.

Cost of revenue for the online education business comprises cost of obtaining new materials to offer students, depreciation related to computer equipment, amortization related to software, and direct labor cost. Direct labor cost in connection with the maintenance and operation of our websites are fixed costs whereas the costs for purchase of materials and depreciation of equipment and software are variable costs. While the direct labor cost usually stays stable, the costs for purchase of materials and depreciation of equipment and software vary as we purchase new materials, equipment and software. The cost of revenue for the purchase of new materials, equipment and software does not directly correlate with revenue. We constantly have to invest in and update our content to be competitive and current in spite of falling revenue in the online education business.

The cost of revenue for the online education division decreased by \$30,455 or 3% to \$1,042,140 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter, from \$1,072,595 for the June 30, 2014 Quarter. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in depreciation costs resulting from decreased expenditure on fixed assets. While we strive to provide high-quality and update-to-date online materials, we continue to control cost of revenue for the online education division by closely monitoring the variable costs while maintaining fixed costs at a stable level.

The principal components of cost of revenue at our training centers are rentals, direct labor costs and the depreciation expense. While the rental expenses are fixed and depreciation usually remains stable, the costs for direct labor (i.e. teachers' salary) vary. Cost of revenue for the training center division decreased by \$220,958 or 59% to \$156,521 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter from \$377,479 for the June 30, 2014 Quarter. The decrease in cost of revenue was mainly due to a decrease in teachers' salary as our teachers are paid by the number of classes they teach and there was a decrease in classes we offered during the June 30, 2015 Quarter particularly the dramatic decrease in the course offerings of Tianlang as compared to the same period in 2014.

Gross Profit (Loss)

The following table sets forth information as to the gross profit (loss) and gross margin for our two lines of business for the quarters ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2015	2014		
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)		
<u>Online Education</u>	\$	\$		
Revenue	85,199	130,383		
Cost of revenue	1,042,140	1,072,595		
Gross profit	-956,941	-942,212		
Gross margin	-1123	-723	%	%
<u>Training Center Revenue</u>				
Revenue	101,592	459,155		
Cost of revenue	156,521	377,479		
Gross profit	-54,929	81,676		
Gross margin	-54	18	%	%

The gross margin for online education division is negative 1,123% for the June 30, 2015 Quarter as compared with negative 723% for the June 30, 2014 Quarter. The significant drop in gross margin was because there was a significant decrease in revenue from online education while the cost of revenue did not decrease proportionately.

The gross margin for our training center division decreased to negative 54% for the June 30, 2015 Quarter from 18% for the June 30, 2014 Quarter because cost of revenue did not decrease as much as revenue due to reasons discussed above.

Selling Expenses

Selling expenses include advertising and marketing expense, consulting fees, sales commissions, and other expenses. Selling expenses decreased by \$300,441 or 25% to \$884,813 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter, from \$1,185,254 for the June 30, 2014 Quarter. The decrease in selling expenses was mainly due to the decrease in direct labor cost for selling classes of our onsite training centers. During the June 30, 2015 Quarter, we continued to rebuild our brand name and reputation mostly through in-house efforts. We expect our selling expenses to remain at the same level for the coming quarter.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses increased by \$94,215 or 2%, to \$5,096,159 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter, from \$5,001,944 for the June 30, 2014 Quarter. The major part of these expenses is the labor costs in connection with the maintenance of the Platform, as well as development expenses for the Platform related functions. In the future we expect the administrative expenses to remain at this level because we will incur ongoing research and development expenses for the maintenance and further development of the Platform.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income or expense includes loss on disposal of property and equipment, interest income and impairment loss on intangible assets. Net other expense was \$635,402 for the June 30, 2015 Quarter, a decrease of \$676,944, as compared to net income of \$41,542 for the June 30, 2014 Quarter. This is mainly due to the impairment loss of \$625,922 we recognized for the June 30, 2015 Quarter.

Income Taxes

The provision for income tax was nil for the June 30, 2015 Quarter and the June 30, 2014 Quarter. In 2015, the applicable income tax rate is 15% for ZHLD, as ZHLD has been approved by the local government as being involved in a high technology industry. Otherwise, the regular PRC statutory tax rate is 25%. ZHTC, Tianlang, Changchun Nuoya, Harbin Nuoya, Beijing Xicheng District Hua Yu Pin Xue Training School, Beijing Dongcheng District Hua Yu Pin Xue Training School and Beijing Haidian District Pinxuetang Training School are currently exempt from PRC taxation, as they operate as a business enterprise engaged in educational opportunities. The Company's other subsidiaries: BHYHZ, ZHLDBJ, HYPX, ZHLDIT and Beijing Shifanxuezhitang Information Science Institute are taxed at the PRC regular statutory rate (25%), and have not accrued taxes since inception due to recurring losses or not having generated income since inception.

Net Loss

As a result of the foregoing, we had net loss attributable to the Company and its subsidiaries of \$7,606,348, or negative return of \$0.72 per share basic and diluted, for the June 30, 2015 Quarter, as compared to net loss of \$7,391,772 or negative return of \$0.70 per share basic and diluted, for the June 30, 2014 Quarter.

Comparison of the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

The following table sets forth information from our statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015		2014	
	(Unaudited)	% of Revenue	(Unaudited)	% of Revenue
Revenue	\$376,440	100.00 %	\$1,314,232	100.00 %
Cost of revenue	2,388,992	634.63 %	2,882,468	219.33 %
Gross Loss	-2,012,552	-534.63 %	-1,568,236	-119.33 %
Selling expenses	1,777,003	472.05 %	2,395,702	182.29 %
Administrative expenses	10,264,123	2726.63 %	8,704,791	662.35 %
Other income	(627,472)	-166.69 %	109,731	8.35 %
Loss from operations	(14,803,303)	-3932.45 %	(13,684,893)	-1041.28 %
Net loss before provision for income tax	(15,430,775)	-4099.13 %	(13,575,162)	-1032.93 %
Provision for income taxes	-	0.00 %	-	0.00 %
Net loss - attributable to CEAI and Subsidiaries	(15,049,302)	-3997.80 %	(13,368,837)	-1017.24 %
Net loss	(15,430,775)	-4099.13 %	(13,575,162)	-1032.93 %

Revenue

Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2015 decreased by \$937,792, or 71%, to \$376,440 from \$1,314,232 for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Revenue from the online education division includes revenue generated from online examination orientated material downloads, tutorial exercise downloads, and advertisement income. Revenue generated by the online education division decreased by \$88,668, or 34%, to \$168,979 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$257,647 for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Revenue from the training center division is mostly from after school tutoring for primary and middle school students. Revenue generated by the training center division decreased by \$849,124, or 80% to \$207,461 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$1,056,585 for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

The decline in revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2015 was a result of decline in revenue across all of our business. We believe the main reason was our continuously weakening brand recognition in the main targeted market and increased competition from new competitors. In addition, in the middle of 2014, the local government in Harbin announced policies prohibiting teachers of public schools from engaging in any tutoring/training activities outside of public schools. Since all the teachers previously hired by Tianlang were public school teachers, Tianlang had to cut its class offerings dramatically as a result of these policies, which directly affected our revenue for the training center division. Although we strive to locate and hire qualified non-public school teachers, we are unable to restore our teaching/training operations to the prior scale within a short period of time. We do not foresee any notable improvement on our training center division for the coming quarter due to the limited availability of qualified non-public school teachers.

However, we believe the rise of the online education industry in China presents a good opportunity for us to improve and develop our online education business. We have been focusing on the development and promotion of our online education business and launched the Platform in late 2014.

During the initial operation period of the Platform, we offer free access to the platform to teachers and students in order to quickly develop the user base and establish an interactive teaching and learning platform with an aim to achieve a leading position within the industry. After this initial promotion period, we will share with teachers and educational institutions the platform usage, maintenance and service fees paid by students. Our plan is to contract up to one thousand educational institutions and reputable teachers in China by the end of 2015. As of the date of this report, we have entered into agreements with over 100 schools and educational institutions that will use our Platform and services to offer live or on demand online courses. We hope that the Platform will start to generate revenue upon expiration of the one year free trial period. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to sign up educational institutions and teachers as planned and if we fail, our revenue will be adversely affected.

Cost of Revenue

Our overall cost of revenue decreased by \$493,476 or 17% to \$2,388,992 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, from \$2,882,468 for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Cost of revenue for the online education business comprises cost of obtaining new materials to offer students, depreciation related to computer equipment, amortization related to software, and direct labor cost. Direct labor cost in connection with the maintenance and operation of our websites are fixed costs whereas the costs for purchase of materials and depreciation of equipment and software are variable costs. While the direct labor cost usually stays stable, the costs for purchase of materials and depreciation of equipment and software vary as we purchase new materials, equipment and software. The cost of revenue for the purchase of new materials, equipment and software does not directly correlate with revenue. We constantly have to invest in and update our content to be competitive and current in spite of falling revenue in the online education business.

The cost of revenue for the online education division increased slightly to \$2,109,214 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$2,107,464 for the six months ended June 30, 2014. While we strive to provide high-quality and update-to-date online materials, we continue to control cost of revenue for the online education division by closely monitoring the variable costs while maintaining fixed costs at a stable level.

The principal components of cost of revenue at our training centers are rentals, direct labor costs and the depreciation expense. While the rental expenses are fixed and depreciation usually remains stable, the costs for direct labor (i.e. teachers' salary) vary. Cost of revenue for the training center division decreased by \$495,226 or 64% to \$279,778 for

the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$775,004 for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in cost of revenue was mainly due to a decrease in teachers' salary as our teachers are paid by the number of classes they teach and there was a decrease in classes we offered during the six months ended June 30, 2015 particularly the dramatic decrease in the course offerings of Tianlang as compared to the same period in 2014.

Gross Profit (Loss)

The following table sets forth information as to the gross profit (loss) and gross margin for our two lines of business for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
<u>Online Education</u>	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	\$	\$
Revenue	168,979	257,647
Cost of revenue	2,109,214	2,107,464
Gross profit	-1,940,235	-1,849,817
Gross margin	-1148	-718
	%	%
 <u>Training Center Revenue</u>		
Revenue	207,461	1,056,585
Cost of revenue	279,778	775,004
Gross profit	-72,317	281,581
Gross margin	-35	27
	%	%

The gross margin for online education division is negative 1,148% for the six months ended June 30, 2015 as compared with negative 718% for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The significant drop in gross margin was because there was a significant decrease in revenue from online education while the cost of revenue stayed at the same level.

The gross margin for our training center division decreased to negative 35% for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from 27% for the six months ended June 30, 2014 because cost of revenue did not decrease as much as revenue due to reasons discussed above.

Selling Expenses

Selling expenses include advertising and marketing expense, consulting fees, sales commissions, and other expenses. Selling expenses decreased by \$618,699 or 26% to \$1,777,003 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, from \$2,395,702 for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in selling expenses was mainly due to the decrease in direct labor cost for selling classes of our onsite training centers. We are adjusting our advertising and marketing strategy to fulfill the needs of our platform promotion as well as rebuild our brand names in the current target market and expect our selling expenses to remain at the current level.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses increased by \$1,559,332 or 18%, to \$10,264,123 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, from \$8,704,791 for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This was mainly due to the increase in labor costs for the ongoing maintenance of the Platform, as well as development expenses for the Platform related functions. In the future we expect the administrative expenses to remain at this level because we will incur ongoing research and development expenses for the maintenance and further development of the Platform.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income or expense includes loss on disposal of property and equipment, interest income and impairment loss on intangible assets. Net other expense was \$627,472 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, a decrease of \$737,203, as compared to net income of \$109,731 for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This is mainly due to the impairment loss of \$625,922 we recognized in the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Income Taxes

The provision for income tax was nil for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. In 2015, the applicable income tax rate is 15% for ZHLD, as ZHLD has been approved by the local government as being involved in a high technology industry. Otherwise, the regular PRC statutory tax rate is 25%. ZHTC, Tianlang, Changchun Nuoya, Harbin Nuoya, Beijing Xicheng District Hua Yu Pin Xue Training School, Beijing Dongcheng District Hua Yu Pin Xue Training School and Beijing Haidian District Pinxuetang Training School are currently exempt from PRC taxation, as they operate as a business enterprise engaged in educational opportunities. The Company's other subsidiaries: BHYHZ, ZHLDBJ, HYPX, ZHLDIT and Beijing Shifanxuezhitang Information Science Institute are taxed at the PRC regular statutory rate (25%), and have not accrued taxes since inception due to recurring losses or not having generated income since inception.

Net Loss

As a result of the foregoing, we had net loss attributable to the Company and its subsidiaries of \$15,049,302, or negative return of \$1.42 per share basic and diluted, for the six months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to net loss of \$13,368,837 or negative return of \$1.26 per share basic and diluted, for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our current assets primarily consist of cash, prepaid expenses, and other receivable. We do not have inventory. Because students who purchase our on-line programs purchase debit cards for the programs that they use and students who enroll in our training classes pay their tuition before starting classes, we do not have accounts receivable except some accounts receivable from our advertising business on our website. Our prepaid expenses are primarily advance payments made to teachers for on-line materials, prepaid advertisement expense, prepaid rent, and other prepayments.

As of June 30, 2015, we had working capital of \$8,660,817, a decrease of \$13,118,370, or 60% from working capital of \$21,779,187 at December 31, 2014 mainly due to significant losses from operations. We consider current working capital and borrowing capabilities adequate to cover our planned operating and capital requirements.

At June 30, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$9,822,981, a decrease of \$12,873,145 or 57%, from \$22,696,126 as of December 31, 2014.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$(13,024,805)	\$(12,191,414)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	10,087	(1,202,514)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-

Cash Flow in Operating Activities

Our net cash used in operating activities was \$13,024,805 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, an increase of \$833,391 or 7% from \$12,191,414 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 which mainly resulted from the increase in expenditures in connection with developing and maintaining the Platform.

Cash Flow in Investing Activities

Our cash provided by investing activities was \$10,087 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, as compared with cash outflow of \$1,202,514 in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The main difference is due to purchase of property and equipment of \$1,205,116 in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Cash Flow in Financing Activities

We did not use any cash in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2015, and 2014.

We believe that our working capital will be sufficient to enable us to meet our cash requirements for the next 12 months. However, we may incur additional expenses as we seek to improve and promote our platform as well as to optimize the operation of our on-site training centers. We believe we have adequate working capital to fund future growth activities. Although currently we do not have any plans to complete any acquisitions, it is possible that we may seek to acquire one or more businesses in the education sector, and we may require financing for that purpose. We cannot assure you that funding will be available if and when we require funding.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2015, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls are also designed with the objective of ensuring that this information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, the Company carried out an evaluation with the participation of the Company's management, including Xiqun Yu, the Company's chief executive officer, and Cloris Li, the Company's chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the quarter ended June 30, 2015. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

We regularly review our system of internal control over financial reporting and make changes to our processes and systems to improve controls and increase efficiency, while ensuring that we maintain an effective internal control

environment. Changes may include such activities as implementing new, more efficient systems, consolidating activities, and migrating processes.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Not applicable.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Copies of the following documents are included as exhibits to this report pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit

No.	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation filed December 2, 1996 in the State of North Carolina are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form SB-2 Registration Statement of China Education Alliance, Inc. (File No. 333-101167) filed on November 13, 2002.
3.2	Articles of Amendment Business Corporation dated May 23, 2002 are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Form SB-2 Registration Statement of China Education Alliance, Inc. (File No. 333-101167) filed on November 13, 2002.
3.3	Articles of Amendment Business Corporation filed November 17, 2004, changing the name of the Company from ABC Realty Co. to China Education Alliance, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 filed with the Company's Form 10-KSB annual report for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.
3.4	Articles of Share Exchange of China Education Alliance, Inc. filed with the Department of The Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina on December 30, 2004 are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 filed with China Education Alliance, Inc.'s Form 10-QSB quarterly report for its quarter ended September 30, 2007 filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007.
3.5	Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation filed with the Department of The Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina on October 4, 2007 are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 filed with China Education Alliance, Inc.'s Form 10-QSB quarterly report for its quarter ended September 30, 2007 filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007.
3.6	Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation filed with the Department of The Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina on September 26, 2011 is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.6 to the

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Form 10-K filed with the SEC on April 16, 2012.

3.7 By-Laws of China Education Alliance, Inc. are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Form SB-2/A Registration Statement of China Education Alliance, Inc. filed on February 7, 2003 (File No. 333-101167).

4.1 China Education Alliance, Inc. 2009 Stock Incentive Plan is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Post-Effective Amendment to Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on June 19, 2009.

4.2 China Education Alliance, Inc. 2011 Stock Incentive Plan is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form S-8 filed with the SEC on July 1, 2011.

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*

31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*

32.1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**

32.2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**

101.INS XBRL Instance Document*

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document*

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document*

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document*

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document*

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document*

*Filed herewith.

**Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE, INC.

Date: August 14, 2015 By: */s/ Xiqun Yu*
Xiqun Yu
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 14, 2015 By: */s/ Cloris Li*
Cloris Li
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)