

CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE INC.
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2008

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 333-101167

CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

North Carolina

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

56-2012361

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

**58 Heng Shan Road, Kun Lun Shopping Mall,
Harbin, The People's Republic of China**

(Address of principal executive offices)

150090

(Zip Code)

011-86-451-8233-5794

(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 S 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 S

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 Section 12, 13, or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE 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 May 10, 2008, there 21,892,631** shares of \$0.001 par value common stock issued and outstanding.

** Adjusted to reflect a 1-for-3 reverse stock split which was effective as of October 12, 2007.

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(Inapplicable items have been omitted)

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)**China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet

ASSETS	March 31, 2008 (unaudited)	December 31, 2007
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,733,949	\$ 11,778,954
Advances to related parties	-	108,536
Prepaid expenses	707,619	1,612,779
Total current assets	18,441,568	13,500,269
Property and equipment, net	6,227,965	6,186,824
Franchise rights	883,201	579,864
Intangible, net	40,965	43,696
	\$ 25,593,699	\$ 20,310,653
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 406,870	\$ 423,109
Deferred revenues	1,123,339	1,245,507
Total current liabilities	1,530,209	1,668,616
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock (\$0.001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 7,597,645 and 9,397,645 issued and outstanding, respectively, aggregate liquidation preference of \$2,717,152 and \$3,383,152, respectively)	3,010,144	3,677,944
Common stock (\$0.001 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 21,492,631 and 19,409,830, issued and outstanding, respectively)	21,493	19,410
Additional paid-in capital	9,711,386	6,378,110
Statutory reserve		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,083,512	1,243,541
Retained earnings	9,236,955	7,323,032
Total stockholders' equity	24,063,490	18,642,037
	\$ 25,593,699	\$ 20,310,653

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

China Education Alliance, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations
For Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 and 2007
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Revenues		
Online education revenues	\$ 3,086,785	\$ 2,626,668
Training center revenues	983,632	459,559
Total revenue	4,070,417	3,086,227
Cost of Goods Sold		
Online education costs	425,042	667,747
Training center costs	399,590	218,564
Total cost of goods sold	824,632	886,311
Gross Profit		
Online education gross profit	2,661,743	1,958,921
Training center gross profit	584,042	240,995
Total gross profit	3,245,785	2,199,916
Operating Expenses		
Selling expenses	1,197,335	750,438
Administrative	307,362	157,663
Depreciation and amortization	197,658	106,125
Total operating expenses	1,702,355	1,014,226
Other Income (Expense)		
Value-added tax refund	521,829	-
Interest income	24,908	5,627
Interest expense	-	(104,497)
Total other income (expense)	546,737	(98,870)
Net Income Before Provision for Income Tax	2,090,167	1,086,820
Provision for Income Taxes	176,244	83,907
Net Income	\$ 1,913,923	\$ 1,002,913
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.05
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.05
Basic Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	20,898,901	19,314,333
Diluted Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	24,861,752	19,356,361
The Components of Other Comprehensive Income		
Net income	\$ 1,913,923	\$ 1,002,913
Foreign currency translation adjustment	839,971	258,766

Comprehensive Income	\$	2,753,894	\$	1,261,679
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Income	\$ 1,913,923	\$ 1,002,913
Adjustments to reconcile net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	304,081	153,120
Amortization of loan discount - warrants attached to loans	-	81,563
Warrants issued for services	-	7,876
Stock issued for services	-	15,900
Net change in assets and liabilities		
Other receivables	-	54,206
Prepaid expenses and other	508,985	429,227
Advances from related parties	108,536	(952)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(16,239)	76,578
Deferred revenue	(122,168)	(104,767)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,697,118	1,715,664
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of fixed assets	(249,653)	(25,986)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Warrants exercised	2,667,559	-
Effect of exchange rate	839,971	90,200
Net increase in cash	5,954,995	1,779,878
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11,778,954	1,838,339
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 17,733,949	\$ 3,618,217
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ 25,010
Taxes paid	\$ 94,737	\$ -
Value of warrants issued for services	\$ -	\$ 7,876
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Conversion of preferred stock to common	\$ 667,800	\$ -

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

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

1. Description of Business

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

On September 15, 2004, ABC Realty Co. executed 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 common stock. On November 17, 2004, ABC Realty Co. changed its name to China Education Alliance, Inc. On December 13, 2004, China Education Alliance, Inc. consummated the Plan of Exchange with 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 China. Its mission is to promote distance learning development in China, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of elementary education, higher education, vocational education, skill education, continuing education, and professional training programs, and to integrate with the international education system.

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

ZHL D also owns 70% of Beijing Hua Yu Hui Zhong Technology Development Co., Ltd. (“BHYHZ”). BHYHZ was formed on September 30, 2006 in the PRC. The remaining 30% interest was given to The Vocational Education Guidance Center of China for no consideration. The 30% interest in BHYHZ that the Company transferred to The Vocational Education Guidance Center of China for no consideration was treated as an intangible asset.

The Company’s principal business is the distribution of educational resources through the Internet. The Company’s website, www.edu-chn.com, is a comprehensive education network platform which is based on network video technology and large data sources of elementary education resources. The Company has a data base comprised of such resources as test papers that were used for secondary education and university level courses as well as video on demand. The data base includes more than 300,000 exams and test papers and courseware for college, secondary and elementary schools. While some of these exams were given in previous years, new instructors are engaged to develop new exams and methodologies for taking the exams. The Company markets this data base under the name “Famous Instructor Test Paper Store.” Also offered, though the website, is video on demand, which includes tutoring of exam papers and exam techniques. The Company compliments the past exams and test papers by providing an interactive platform for students to understand the key points from the papers and exams. Although a number of the resources are available through the website without charge, our subscribers are charged for such services as the “Famous Instructor Test Paper Store” and the video on demand. Subscribers can purchase debit cards which can be used to download material from the website.

The Company also provides on-site teaching services in Harbin, which are marketed under the name “Classroom of Famed Instructors.” The Company has a 36,600 square foot training facility in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, which has 17 classrooms and can accommodate up to 1,200 students. These classes, which complement our on-line

education services, provide classroom and tutoring to our students. The courses primarily cover the compulsory education curriculum of junior, middle and high school. The Company charges tuition for these classes.

The Company operates in one business segment that of education, in which it operates in two revenue areas of online education and education training centers.

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Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

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

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Rule 310 of Regulation S-B and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, but do not include all of the information and disclosures required for audited financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s latest Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2007. In the opinion of management, these interim statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2008.

These notes and accompanying financial statements retroactively reflect a reverse split that became effective October 4, 2007, see Note 18 below. Fractional shares were rounded up resulting in the issuance of 216 shares in excess of the actual conversion rate of 1-to-3.

3.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly subsidiaries (ZHLD and ZHTC) and its majority owned subsidiary (BHYHZ). All inter-company transactions and balances were eliminated. Minority interest in the net assets and earnings or losses of BHYHZ are reflected in the caption “Minority interest” in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statements of Operations. Cumulative losses applicable to minority interest that exceed the minority’s interest in the subsidiary’s capital, the losses in excess of the minority’s interest in the subsidiaries capital are charged against the majority interest. Subsequent profits earned by a subsidiary under such circumstances that are applicable to the minority interests should be allocated to the majority interest to the extent minority losses have been previously absorbed.

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 and lives assigned to acquired intangible assets, reserves for customer returns and allowances, uncollectible accounts receivable, slow moving, obsolete and/or damaged inventory and stock warrant valuation. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity period of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value. Substantially all of the Company’s cash is held in bank accounts in the PRC and is not protected by FDIC insurance or any other similar insurance.

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

Buildings	20 years
Communication Equipment	10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	5 years

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

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

The Company reviews the carrying value of property, plant, and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. Based on this assessment there was no impairment at December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2008.

Intangible Assets - Intangible assets consist of franchise rights acquired by the Company and are amortized over the lives of the rights agreements, which is five years. The Company evaluates the carrying value of intangible assets during the fourth quarter of each year and between annual evaluations if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the intangible asset below its carrying amount. There were no impairments recorded during the quarters ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

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

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

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

Income recognition - Revenue is recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition, which states that revenue should be recognized when the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) the service has been rendered; (3) the selling price is fixed or determinable; and (4) collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. The Company believes that these criteria are satisfied when customers download prepaid study materials.

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

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

Interest income is recognized when earned, taking into account the average principal amounts outstanding and the applicable interest rates.

Prepayments Account - Prepaid expenses are primarily comprised of advance payments made for Software development and prepaid rent. At March 31, 2008, prepaid press releases totaled \$7,131, prepayments to teachers for online materials totaled \$54,546, prepayment of rent expense totaled \$239,071, consulting fees totaled \$24,957, legal fees total \$75,636, software development totaled \$285,225 and other prepaid expenses were \$21,053.

Intangible Assets - In connection with the organization of BHYHZ, the Company transferred to an unrelated non-profit, quasi-governmental entity for no consideration a 30% ownership interest in the contributed capital of BHYHZ. The value of the transferred ownership is reflected as intangible assets on the consolidated financial statements. At March 31, 2008, intangible asset relating to this transaction was \$40,965 net of amortization of \$2,731. The minority ownership interest share of operating losses of BHYHZ are being absorbed by the Company as the minority interest holdings have no basis in their investment. The minority losses absorbed by the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2008 was \$49,981. The Company is amortizing this intangible over an estimated useful life of four years.

Deferred Revenue - Deferred revenue reflects the unearned portion of debit cards sold and tuition payments received. Deferred revenue as of March 31, 2008 was \$1,123,339.

Advertising - The Company expenses advertising costs for television spots at the time they are aired and for all other advertising the first time the respective advertising takes place. These costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. The total advertising expenses incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$143,617 and \$145,600, 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 indefinitely invest these earnings in foreign operations.

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In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 is intended to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements and prescribes the recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Under FIN 48, evaluation of a tax position is a two step process. The first step is to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of any related appeals or litigation based on the technical merits of the position. The second step is to measure the tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not threshold to determine the amount of benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. A tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit where there is a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

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

Based on all known facts and circumstances and current tax law, the Company believes that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of March 31, 2008, is not material to its results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. The Company also believes that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of March 31, 2008, if recognized, would not have a material effect on its effective tax rate. The Company further believes that there are no tax positions for which it is reasonably possible, based on current Chinese tax law and policy, that the unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease over the next 12 months producing, individually or in the aggregate, a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Enterprise income tax

Under the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Income Tax on Enterprises promulgated by the State Council which came into effect on January 1, 1994, income tax is payable by Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprises at a rate of 15% of their taxable income. Preferential tax treatment may, however, be granted pursuant to any law or regulations from time to time promulgated by the State Council. ZHLD enjoyed a 100% exemption from enterprise income taxes during 2006 due to its classification as a "Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprise." This exemption ended on December 31, 2006, at which time ZHLD qualified under the current tax structure for a 50% reduction in the statutory enterprise income tax rates for the three years ended and ending December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

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.

Value added tax

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

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

Software companies are eligible for a 14% VAT tax refund under PRC tax policy. The Company applied for and received VAT refunds of \$521,829 for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

Related party - A related party is a company, or individual, in which a director or an officer has beneficial interests in and in which the Company has significant influence.

Fair value of financial instruments - The carrying amounts of certain financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, commercial notes receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, commercial notes payable, accrued expenses, and other payables approximate their fair values as of March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 because of the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

Reclassifications - Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior years' financial statements to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported results of operations or retained earnings.

Recent accounting pronouncements -

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement does not require any new fair value measurements; rather, it applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The provisions of this statement are to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this statement is initially applied, with any transition adjustment recognized as a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The provisions of SFAS 157 are effective for the fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Therefore, the Company anticipates adopting this standard as of January 1, 2008. Management has not determined the effect, if any, the adoption of this statement will have on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" ("SFAS No. 158"), an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R). SFAS No. 158 requires (a) recognition of the funded status (measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the benefit obligation) of a benefit plan as an asset or liability in the employer's statement of financial position, (b) measurement of the funded status as of the employer's fiscal year-end with limited exceptions, and (c) recognition of changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. The requirement to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and the disclosure requirements are effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure the plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years

ending after December 15, 2008. This Statement has no current applicability to the Company's financial statements. Management adopted this Statement on January 1, 2007, and the adoption of SFAS No. 158 did not have a material impact to the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159 “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities” (SFAS 159). This statement permits companies to choose to measure many financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS 159 on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), “Business Combinations” (“SFAS 141(R)”). SFAS 141(R) will change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS No. 141(R), an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141(R) will change the accounting treatment and disclosure for certain specific items in a business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141(R) will impact the Company in the event of any future acquisition.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51” (“SFAS 160”). SFAS 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company does not believe that SFAS 160 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133” (“FAS 161”). FAS 161 changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity’s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The guidance in FAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. This Statement encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FAS 161.

4. Concentrations of Business and Credit Risk

Substantially all of the Company’s bank accounts are in banks located in the PRC and 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 China, which may give rise to significant foreign currency risks from fluctuations and the degree of volatility of foreign exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the RMB.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and trade receivables, 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. The Company sells its products to students who purchase debit cards which can be used to download the Company’s products. Since the Company is paid in advance, it has no receivables and no significant credit risk.

For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, no single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenues.

As of March 31, 2008 the Company had no insurance coverage of any kind. Accrual for losses is not recognized until such time as an uninsured loss has occurred. The Company has not accrued for any losses as of March 31, 2008.

Payments of dividends may be subject to some restrictions.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	March 31, 2008 (unaudited)	December 31, 2007
Cash on Hand	\$ 579	\$ 2,652
Bank Deposits	17,733,370	11,776,302
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 17,733,949	\$ 11,778,954

6. Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment consist of the following:

	March 31, 2008 (unaudited)	December 31, 2007
Buildings	\$ 3,575,300	\$ 3,434,247
Transportation vehicles	187,119	179,737
Communication equipment and software	2,779,417	2,613,573
Furniture and fixtures	1,325,981	1,273,634
Total Property and Equipment	7,867,817	7,501,191
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,639,852)	(1,314,367)
Property and Equipment, Net	\$ 6,227,965	\$ 6,186,823

For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, depreciation expenses totaled \$208,512 and \$153,120 respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 depreciation expenses totaling \$65,937 and \$46,995, respectively were included in cost of goods sold.

As of March 31, 2008 the Company does not have any land use rights agreements with the PRC for the office buildings owned by the Company.

7. Franchise Rights

Franchise Rights consist of the following:

	March 31, 2008 (unaudited)	December 31, 2007
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Usage rights, Net of accumulated amortization of \$106,959 and \$-0-, respectively.	\$	320,878	\$	-
ACCP training course, net of accumulated amortization of \$243,868 and \$187,237, respectively.		526,241		542,466
BENET training course, net of accumulated amortization of \$20,963 and \$16,428, respectively.		36,082		37,398
Franchise Rights, Net	\$	883,201	\$	579,864

For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, amortization expenses totaled \$92,838 and \$37,371 respectively.

Amortization of franchise rights for each of the next five years is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,		
2008	\$	278,514
2009		319,000
2010		161,943
2011		123,744
2012		-
	\$	883,201

8. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue includes 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. Therefore, 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 March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company had deferred revenue of \$1,123,339 and \$1,245,507, respectively.

9. Stockholders' Equity

Quarter ended March 31, 2008

- During the quarter ended March 31, 2008 warrants for the purchase of 1,482,801 shares of common stock were exercised for proceeds of \$2,667,559.
- During the quarter ended March 31, 2008 at total of 1,800,000 Series A Preferred Shares were converted into 600,000 shares of common stock valued at \$667,800.
- On March 17, 2008, the Company's board of directors approved the repurchase of up to 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock from time to time in the open market at prevailing market prices.

10. Earnings Per Share

SFAS 128 requires a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) computations.

For the three months ended March 31, 2008, dilutive shares include 2,532,548 shares attributable to convertible preferred stock, outstanding warrants to purchase 413,156 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50, warrants to purchase 83,333 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.25, warrants to purchase 2,055,516 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.07, warrants to purchase 681,035 shares of common stock at \$2.40 and warrants to purchase 264,369 shares of common stock at \$3.00.

For the three months ended March 31, 2007, dilutive shares include warrants to purchase 510,003 at an exercise price of \$1.50 and warrants to purchase 50,000 shares at an exercise price of \$1.29.

The following reconciles the components of the EPS computation

Three Months

	Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,913,923	\$ 1,002,913
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	20,898,901	19,314,333
Effect of dilutive securities	3,962,851	42,028
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	24,861,752	19,356,361
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.05
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.05

11. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries are self-insured, and they do not carry any property insurance, general liability insurance, or any other insurance that covers the risks of their business operations. As a result any material loss or damage to its properties or other assets, or personal injuries arising from its business operations would have a material adverse affect on the Company's financial condition and operations.

12.

Warrants

	Shares underlying warrants	Weighted average Exercise Price
Outstanding as of January 1, 2007	510,003	\$ 1.50
Granted	4,747,707	1.99
Exercised	(127,500)	1.50
Expired or cancelled	-	-
Outstanding as of December 31, 2007	5,130,210	1.50
Granted	-	-
Exercised	(1,482,801)	1.80
Expired or cancelled	-	-
Outstanding as of March 31, 2008	3,647,409	\$ 2.12

The following table summarizes information about stock warrants outstanding and exercisable as of March 31, 2008.

Exercise Price	Outstanding March 31, 2008	Weighted Average Remaining Life in Years	Number exercisable
\$ 1.29	50,000	1.65	50,000
\$ 1.50	413,156	3.91	413,156
\$ 1.89	100,000	2.34	75,000
\$ 2.07	2,055,516	4.10	2,055,516
\$ 2.25	83,334	2.09	83,334
\$ 2.40	681,035	4.10	681,035
\$ 3.00	264,369	4.10	264,369
	3,647,410	3.95	3,622,410

13.

Operating Risk

(a) Country risk

Currently, the Company's revenues are 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 risk

The Company can not 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 Chinese Renminbi (RMB) converted to U.S. dollars 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 a Chinese corporation to be owned by a United States corporation. If the laws or regulations are changed by the PRC government, 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 China. 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.

14. Subsequent events

On April 27, 2008, the Company entered into a Share Transfer Agreement with Mr. Yuli Guo (the "Vendor") and Word Exchanges, Inc. ("WEI") to purchase from the Vendor seventy (70) issued and outstanding ordinary shares in WEI, representing 70% of the entire issued share capital of WEI. In consideration for the said shares, the Company will issue to the Vendor 400,000 shares of its common stock, par value US\$0.001 per share. The Vendor will retain the remaining 30% of the issued share capital of WEI. The Vendor has agreed not to transfer the shares of the Company to a third party for fifteen (15) years and to grant the shareholders of the Company a right of first refusal in the event he is desirous of selling such shares. The sale transaction closed on April 29, 2008.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

The following discussion of the results of our operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, which appear elsewhere in this 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 and any risks described in the "risk factors" section of our Registration Statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on Form SB-2 (file no. 333-146023 and any other 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 People's Republic of China, 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 unaudited 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, revenues and expenses. On an on-going basis, we evaluate these estimates, including those related to useful lives of real estate assets, cost reimbursement income, bad debts, impairment, net lease intangibles, contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

Overview

Our principal business is the distribution of educational resources through the Internet. Our website, www.edu-chn.com, is a comprehensive education network platform which is based on network video technology and large data sources of 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 300,000 exams, test papers and courseware for secondary and elementary schools. We also offer, through our website, video on demand, which includes tutoring of past examination papers and examination techniques.

We also provide on-site teaching services in Harbin, where we have a 36,600 square foot training facility with 17 classrooms that can accommodate 1,200 students. These classes complement our on-line education services. The courses cover primarily the compulsory education curriculum of junior, middle and high school. We charge tuition fees for these classes.

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

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

Because students who purchase our on-line programs purchase debit cards for the programs that they use and students who enroll in our training classes pay their tuition before starting classes, we do not have significant accounts receivable. At March 31, 2008, we had no accounts receivable.

Our prepaid expenses account for a significant portion of our current assets - approximately 708,000 or 3.8% of current assets at March 31, 2008. Prepaid expenses are primarily comprised of advance payments made for services to teachers for online materials and video and prepaid rent. At March 31, 2008, prepayment of press release expenses was approximately \$7,000, prepayment to teachers for the development of educational materials was approximately \$55,000, prepayment of rent expense was \$239,000, prepayment of legal fees was approximately \$76,000, prepayment of software development was approximately \$285,000, prepaid consulting was approximately \$25,000 and other prepaid expenses were approximately \$21,000. We amortize the prepayments to teachers over three months, which is the estimated life of the testing materials. The prepaid rent related to our Beijing office and dormitory rental for our training center. The prepayment to teachers decreases as the materials are delivered and the prepaid rent decreases ratably during the terms of the leases.

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

In our on-line education business segment, the principal component of cost of sales is the cost of obtaining new material to offer students as we increase the available material as well as depreciation related to computer equipment and software and direct labor cost. This business segment generates a relatively high gross margin, which was 86.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The gross margin is affected by the payments we have to make to the teachers for the materials. In our training center business segment, the principal components of cost of sales are faculty and the amortization of intangible assets. This business segment generates a lower gross margin than the online education business segment, which was 59.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The tuition that we charge our students at our training center is subject to government approval. As a result, we may not be able to pass on to our students any increases in costs we incur, including increased costs of faculty. Our gross margin in the training center is also affected by the size of our classes.

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

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

Because the purchase of both our on-line and our training center is made from discretionary funds, our business is dependent upon both the economy of the People's Republic of China and the perception of students that they will benefit from improving their ability to perform well on standardized tests which are given before middle school, high school and university.

In December 2006, we acquired, for approximately \$1.0 million, all of the fixed assets and franchise rights of Harbin Nangang Compass Computer Training School ("Compass Training School"), which was engaged in the business of providing on-site training on network engineering and ACCP software engineering to computer vocational training school students. As a result of this acquisition, we became the partner of Beida Qingniao APTEC Software Engineering within Heilongjiang Province in the People's Republic of China for vocational training. The acquisition includes six classrooms for on-site education classes, six computer rooms and patented course materials. Compass Training School currently has two principal education programs focused on network engineering and ACCP software engineering.

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

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

On April 29, 2008, we entered and closed an agreement to acquire 70% (70 shares of common stock) of the issued and outstanding shares of World Exchanges Inc. (“World Exchanges”), which provides English training programs, English test preparation courses and overseas study and consulting services through its five existing “Group Entities”.

The five “Group Entities” are Beijing Weishi Success Education Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing World Exchanges English College, Yantai WECL English College, Xiamen Siming District Weishi English Training School and the Private Qingdao Weishi Education Training School, all of which provide English language training services in regions of Beijing, Yantai, Xiamen and Qingdao.

Accordingly, we now have the controlling rights to operate the five “Group Entities” through World Exchanges. World Exchanges primarily operates the World Exchanges College of Language (“WECL”) English Education business. The WECL has been providing English instruction for Chinese students since 1988. WECL offers 1) a Qualifying Program designed to help beginners who want to learn English as a second language to develop competence in communication skills at an elementary level; 2) a Combined Studies Program which is open to students with a College degree or at least six years of high school; 3) a General English Studies Program, which is the second year of the Combined Studies program or may be taken by someone with 3 years of university courses and a minimum of 6 years of English instruction. In addition, WECL recently started providing language test preparation programs and overseas study and consulting services for students.

We will have a share of the revenue from the English language training courses at the Group Entities and other revenue will come from their part-time, language training program, test preparation program as well as overseas study and consulting services for students.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Policies

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

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

Franchise rights, which we acquired from third parties, are amortized over the lives of the rights agreements, which is 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. There were no impairments recorded during the quarter ended March 31, 2008.

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

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

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

Revenue is recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition, which states that revenue should be recognized when the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) the service has been rendered; (3) the selling price is fixed or determinable; and (4) collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. We believe that these criteria are satisfied upon customers' download of prepaid study materials. Prepaid debit cards allow our subscribers to purchase a predetermined monetary amount of download materials posted on our website. Prepaid service contracts are amortized to income on a straight line basis over the length of the service contract. These service contracts allow the user to obtain materials for a designed period of time. At the time that the prepaid debit card is purchased, the receipt of cash is recorded as deferred revenue. Revenues are recognized in the month when services are actually rendered. Unused value relating to debit cards is recognized as revenue when the prepaid debit card has expired. Revenue from advertising on our website is recognized when the advertisement is run. Since advertising customers are billed monthly, there are no unearned advertising revenues.

Prepaid expenses are primarily comprised of advance payments made for services to teachers for online materials and video and prepaid rent.

Deferred revenue includes 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, 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 revenues. Once the download takes place, the amount is then transferred from advances on accounts to sales. Education fee prepayments represent tuition payments and payments for service contracts which are amortized over their respective terms.

We do not have any stock option or other equity-based incentive plans for our officers, directors or key employees. To the extent that we do adopt such plans in the future, such grants will be valued at the granting date and expensed over the applicable vesting period as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payments."

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No.157"). SFAS No. 157 addresses how companies should measure fair value when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition or disclosure purposes under GAAP. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, with earlier adoption permitted. We anticipate adopting this standard as of January 1, 2008. Management has not determined the effect, if any, the adoption of this statement will have on our financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" ("SFAS No. 158"), an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R). SFAS No. 158 requires (a) recognition of the funded status (measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the benefit obligation) of a benefit plan as an asset or liability in the employer's statement of financial position, (b) measurement of the funded status as of the employer's fiscal year-end with limited exceptions, and (c) recognition of changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. The requirement to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and the disclosure requirements are effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure the plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. This Statement has no current applicability to our financial statements. Management adopted this Statement on January 1, 2007 and our adoption of SFAS No. 158 did not have a material impact to our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 ("SAB No.108"). SAB No. 108 addresses how the effects of prior year uncorrected misstatements should be considered when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements. SAB No. 108 requires companies to quantify misstatements using a balance sheet and income statement approach and to evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors. When the effect of initial adoption is material, companies will record the effect as a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning of year retained earnings and disclose the nature and amount of each individual error being corrected in the cumulative adjustment. SAB No. 108 was effective beginning January 1, 2007. We do not believe SAB 108 will have a material impact on our results from operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159 “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities” (SFAS 159). This statement permits companies to choose to measure many financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. SFAS159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently assessing the impact of SFAS 159 on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), “Business Combinations” (“SFAS 141(R)”). SFAS 141(R) will change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS No. 141(R), an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141(R) will change the accounting treatment and disclosure for certain specific items in a business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141(R) will impact us in the event of any future acquisition.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51” (“SFAS 160”). SFAS 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. We do not believe that SFAS 160 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133” (“FAS 161”). FAS 161 changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity’s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The guidance in FAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. This Statement encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. We are currently assessing the impact of FAS 161.

Results of Operations**Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 and 2007**

The following table sets forth information from our statements of operations for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

	(Dollars)			
	2008		2007	
	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues:	\$ 4,070,417	100%	\$ 3,086,227	100%
Cost of sales	824,632	20.3%	886,311	28.7%
Gross profit	3,245,785	79.7%	2,199,916	71.3%
Income from operations	1,543,430	37.9%	1,185,690	38.4%
Interest Expense	--	--%	(104,497)	3.4%
Value-added tax refund	521,829	12.8%	-	-
Income before income taxes	2,090,167	51.4%	1,086,820	35.2%
Provision for income taxes	176,244	4.3%	83,907	2.7%
Income before minority interest	1,913,923	47.1%	1,002,913	32.5%
Net income	1,913,923	47.1%	1,002,913	32.5%

Our net cash provided by operating activities was \$2.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008 an increase of \$1.0 million or 57.2% from \$1.7 million for the same period in 2007. This increase was due to an increase in net income of \$0.9 million along with non-cash charges related to increase of depreciation and amortization of \$0.15 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2007.

We operate in one business segment, that of education, in which we operate in two revenue areas of online education and education training centers. The following table sets forth information as to the gross margin for our two revenue areas for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

	(Dollars)			
	2008		2007	
	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2008	2007	2008	2007
On-line Education:				
Revenue	\$ 3,086,785	\$ 2,626,668		
Cost of sales	425,042	667,747		
Gross profit	2,661,743	1,958,921		
Gross margin	86.2%	74.6%		
Training center				
Revenue	983,632	459,559		
Cost of sales	399,590	218,564		
Gross profit	584,042	240,995		
Gross margin	59.4%	52.4%		

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$984,190 or 31.9% in 2008 to \$4,070,417 as compared to \$3,086,227 in 2007, resulting in gross profit of \$3,245,785 for 2008 as compared to gross profit of \$2,199,916 in 2007. The increase in

revenue reflected increases of approximately \$460,000 from our on-line education area and approximately \$524,000 for our training center area. Advertising income is included in our on-line education revenue. During 2008 and 2007, we added several new programs for vocational studies and certification programs, which provided new sources of income for our on-line education area.

Cost of sales. Our overall cost of sales decreased by approximately \$61,679 to \$824,632 in 2008 as compared to \$886,311 in 2007. The increase in cost of sales reflects a \$242,705 decrease in our cost of sales for our on-line education area in 2008 offset by an increase of \$181,026 from our training center segment. The on-line training area gross margin increased to 86.2% in 2008 from 74.6% in 2007 due to the fact that on-line education costs are somewhat fixed and margins increase with volume. Our training center area gross margin increased to 59.4.0% in 2008 from 52.4% in 2007 due to decreased payments to lecturers.

Selling expenses. Selling expenses increased by approximately \$447,000, or 59.6%, to approximately \$1.2 million in 2008 from approximately \$750,000 in 2007. Our selling expenses include increased agency fees associated with increased sales of our debit cards.

Administrative expenses. Administrative expenses increased by \$149,699, or 94.9%, to \$307,362 in 2008 as compared to \$157,663 in 2007. The increase in administrative expenses was due to an increase in professional fees and office expenses offset by decreases in salaries and other administrative expenses.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased by \$150,961, or 99%, to \$304,081 in 2008 as compared to \$153,120 in 2007. This increase was due to depreciation and amortization associated with increases in fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets.

Interest income (expense). Interest expense decreased by \$104,497, or 100% to none in 2008 as compared to \$104,497 in 2007. This reflects the conversion of the notes payable to stock during 2007.

Income Taxes. Under current Chinese tax law, a wholly foreign owned enterprise has a 100% tax exemption or “holiday” for the first two years after it so qualifies, and thereafter, a 50% tax “holiday” for three years. Since Harbin Zhong He Li Da became a wholly foreign owned enterprise in 2005, we benefited from a 100% tax holiday in 2006. Under the present law, we benefited from a 50% tax holiday for 2007 and will benefit from a 50% tax holiday in 2008 and 2009. As a result, our income tax for 2008 and 2007 reflects income tax at 50% of the tax rate of 15%, which is subject to changes in tax rates implemented in 2007 that go into effect commencing January 1, 2008. These changes will have the effect of increasing the enterprise tax rate by 2% per year until it reaches an effective tax rate of 25%.

Net income. As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of \$1,913,923, or \$0.09 per share basic and \$0.08 diluted, for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared with net income of \$1,002,913 or \$0.05 per share (basic and diluted), for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2008, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our current assets primarily consist of cash and prepaid expenses. We do not have inventory or accounts receivable, and our other receivables are not significant. Our prepaid expenses are primarily advance payments made to teachers for on-line materials and prepaid rent.

At March 31, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$17.7 million, an increase of approximately \$5.9 million, or 50%, from approximately \$11.8 million at December 31, 2007. This increase reflected the net income generated by our business during 2008, as well as exercises of warrants for common stock of approximately \$2.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008.

Our net cash provided by operating activities was \$2.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008 an increase of \$1.0 million or 57.2% from \$1.7 million for the same period in 2007. This increase was due to an increase in net income of \$0.9 million along with non-cash charges related to increase of depreciation and amortization of \$0.15 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2007.

At March 31, 2008, we had working capital of approximately \$16.9 million, an increase of approximately \$5.1 million from working capital of approximately \$11.8 million at December 31, 2007. We consider current working capital and

borrowing capabilities adequate to cover our planned operating and capital requirements.

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Accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2008, were approximately \$407,000, an decrease of approximately \$16,000, or 3.8%, from approximately \$423,000 at December 31, 2007, resulting from the increased level of cash during the quarter.

We believe that our working capital, together with our cash flow from operations will be sufficient to enable us to meet our cash requirements for the next 12 months. However, we may incur additional expenses as we seek to expand our business to offer services in other parts of the People's Republic of China as well as to market and continue the development of our vocational training activities, and it is possible that we may require additional funding for that purpose. Although we do not have any current plans to make any acquisitions, it is possible that we may seek to acquire one or more businesses in the education field, and we may require financing for that purpose. We cannot assure you that funding will be available if and when we require funding.

The securities purchase agreement relating to our May 2007 private placement prohibits us (i) from issuing convertible debt or preferred stock until the earlier of five years from the closing or until the investors have converted or exercised and sold the securities issued in the private placement or (ii) from having debt in an amount greater than twice our EBITDA until three years from the closing or until 90% of the securities have been converted or exercised and sold. The investors in the private placement also have a right of first refusal on future financings. These provisions may make it difficult for us to raise money for our operations or for acquisitions.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We have exposure to market risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. We neither hold nor issue financial instruments for trading purposes nor do we make use of derivative instruments to hedge the risks discussed below.

The following sections provide quantitative information on our exposure to market risks. Our use of sensitivity analyses are inherently limited in estimating actual losses in fair value that can occur from changes in market conditions.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

We collect revenue from operations principally in the Chinese Renminbi. All of our local sales revenue is collected in and substantially all of our expenses are paid in the Chinese Renminbi. We face foreign currency rate translation risk when our Chinese subsidiaries results are translated to U.S. Dollars and with respect to financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies. Our results of operations denominated in foreign currency are translated at the average rate of exchange during the reporting period. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the market rate of exchange ruling at that date. The registered equity capital denominated in the functional currency is translated at the historical rate of exchange at the time of capital contribution.

The Chinese Renminbi had remained stable against the U.S. Dollar at approximately 8.28 Renminbi to 1.00 U.S. Dollar for several years and it was not until July 21, 2005 that the Chinese currency regime was altered, with a 2.1% revaluation versus the United States Dollar. This move initially valued the Renminbi at 8.11 Renminbi per United States Dollar. In addition, the Renminbi is no longer linked to the U.S. currency but rather to a basket of currencies with a 0.3% margin of fluctuation. However, there remains international pressure on the Chinese government to adopt an even more flexible currency policy and as of March 31, 2008 the exchange rate was 7.012 Renminbi to 1.00 U.S. Dollar. The exchange rate of Renminbi is subject to changes in China's government policies which are, to a large extent, dependent on the economic and political development both internationally and locally and the demand and supply of Renminbi in the domestic market. There can be no assurance that such exchange rate will continue to remain stable in the future amongst the volatility of currencies, globalization and the unstable economies in recent years. Since (i) our income and profit are mainly denominated in Renminbi, and (ii) the payment of dividends will be

in U.S. dollars, if any, any exchange fluctuation of the Renminbi against other foreign currencies would adversely affect the value of the shares and dividends payable to shareholders, in foreign currency terms.

As of March 31, 2008, our outstanding financial instruments with foreign currency exchange rate risk exposure had an aggregate fair value of \$16.5 million. The potential increase in the fair values of these instruments resulting from a 10% adverse change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates would be approximately \$1.5 million at March 31, 2008.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of our Disclosure Controls

As of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our “disclosure controls and procedures” (“Disclosure Controls”). Disclosure Controls, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), are procedures that are designed with the objective of ensuring that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this Quarterly Report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure Controls are also designed with the objective of ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Based upon their controls evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our Disclosure Controls are effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Management’s Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. With the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2008 based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2008, based on those criteria. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

Sherb & Co. , our independent registered public accounting firm, has not issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during our first fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

There is no material legal proceeding pending against us.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

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.	SEC Ref. No.	Title of Document
1	31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
2.	31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
3	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*
4	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*

* The Exhibit attached to this Form 10-Q shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") or otherwise subject to liability under that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CHINA EDUCATION ALLIANCE, INC.

Date: May 14, 2008

By: */s/ Xiqun Yu*

Xiqun Yu
Chief Executive Officer and President

Date: May 14, 2008

By: */s/ Chunqing Wang*

Chunqing Wang
Chief Financial Officer