

CHINA XINGBANG INDUSTRY GROUP INC.

FORM 10-K (Annual Report)

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

Or

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-18606

CHINA XINGBANG INDUSTRY GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

99-0366034

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**No. 1108 Sai Wei Avenue,
Hi-Tech Development Zone,
Xinyu City,
Jiangxi Province, P.R.C.**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Including Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number: **(011) 86 7907123318**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of each class: Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value Per Share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes
No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all 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 report(s)), 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. 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 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

(Do not check if a 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

As of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, there was no active public trading market for our shares of common stock on OTC QB. Since our revenue is less than \$50 million during the fiscal year ended 2013, we are a smaller reporting company.

There were a total of 81,244,000 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2014.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes “forward-looking statements.” The words “may,” “will,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “aim,” “seek” and similar expressions as they relate to us or our management are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. All statements by us regarding our expected financial position, revenues, cash flows and other operating results, business strategy, legal proceedings and similar matters are forward-looking statements. Our expectations expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements may not turn out to be correct. Our results could be materially different from our expectations because of various risks, including the risks discussed in this report under “Part I — Item 1A — Risk Factors.” Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date as of which such statement is made, and, except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances, including unanticipated events, after the date as of which such statement was made.

Use of Certain Defined Terms

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, unless the context requires or is otherwise specified, references to the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar expressions include the following entities (as defined herein):

- (i) China Xingbang Industry Group Inc., a Nevada corporation (“**Xingbang NV**”);
 - (ii) Xing Bang Industry Group Limited, a British Virgin Islands company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Registrant (“**Xingbang BVI**”);
 - (iii) China Group Purchase Alliance Limited, a Hong Kong company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Xingbang BVI (“**Xingbang HK**”);
 - (iv) Guangzhou Xingbang Information Consulting Co., Ltd., a wholly foreign-owned enterprise, or the “**WFOE**”, formed in the People’s Republic of China (“**PRC**”) and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Xingbang HK;
 - (v) Guangdong Xingbang Industry Information & Media Co. Ltd., our principal operating subsidiary, which is a Chinese variable interest entity that the WFOE controls through certain contractual arrangements (“**Guangdong Xingbang**”); and
 - (vi) Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Co., Ltd., an entity incorporated in the PRC in which the WFOE and Guangdong Xingbang each own a 50% equity interest (“**Xinyu Xingbang**”).
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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

We are a Nevada holding company which, through our wholly owned subsidiaries Xingbang BVI and Xingbang HK, owns the WFOE, which controls Guangdong Xingbang, a variable interest entity, through a series of VIE contractual arrangements. Guangdong Xingbang and the WFOE each invested \$787,030 (RMB 5,000,000) in Xinyu Xingbang and each owns 50% of the equity interest of Xinyu Xingbang. Guangdong Xingbang, which was founded in January 2005, and XinyuXingbang, which was founded in June 2012, are our only operating entities.

Based in the city of Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China (the “**PRC**”), Guangdong Xingbang is a company principally engaged in the operation of a business to business to customer (“**B2B2C**”) e-commerce platform in the PRC, and the provision of marketing consultancy services and advertisements to manufacturers, distributors and other businesses in the lighting, ceramics and other home furnishings industry in the PRC, as well as consulting services to local governments in the PRC. B2B2C e-commerce platform is our core business, while marketing consultancy services and advertisements are only supplements and promotion to our core business.

During the second quarter of 2012, management decided to move our operations to XinyuXingbang,. Management believes it is important to have brick and mortar showrooms to present the products on sale in the ju51 Online Mall. The leasing costs in Xinyu, Jiangxi province where Xinyu Xingbang is located, are significantly lower than those in Guangzhou, Guangdong province where Guangdong Xingbang is located. Moreover, we also receive stronger government supports in Xinyu.

We generated revenue of \$19,853 and \$625,323 for our fiscal year ended 2013 and 2012 respectively representing a decrease of 96.83%. We had three major revenue streams, providing e-commerce related services, advertising in our newspaper and providing consulting services. Our revenue from providing e-commerce related services was \$0 in 2013 and 2012. Our advertising revenue was \$10,093 and \$389,483 in 2013 and 2012 respectively, representing a decrease of 97.41%. Our revenue from consulting services was \$9,760 and \$235,840 in 2013 and 2012 respectively, representing a decrease of approximately 95.86%. The substantial decrease in our total revenue is due to decreases in advertising and consulting revenue as a result of the change of our business model to focus on revamping our e-commerce business as well as the slowdown of the real estate market in China since 2011. We did not generate any revenue from the e-commerce business due to change of our strategy as discussed in detail below.

Business Strategy

We made a significant shift of our business model in 2010, from being a print media based advertising operator and consulting services provider to an operator of a B2B2C e-commerce platform in the home furnishing industry. There are two components to our strategy:

- Develop a B2B2C e-commerce platform, called ju51 Online Shopping Mall (“ju51 Online Mall” or “ju51 Mall”), to be an e-commerce platform to be the significant revenue contributor of our whole business;
- Develop an informational online portal, Qiuying, targeting consumers and home furnishing businesses.
- Provide searching, directory and other services through an self-developed online portal “Qiuying” to help home furnishing companies setting up a franchise service platform on Ju51 Mall.
- Phasing in other home furnishing sectors, including bathroom supplies, hardware, home textiles, closets, tiles and floor, doors and windows, furniture, home appliances, interior painting and home décor by having dedicated newspaper and dedicated market places in the ju51 Online Mall. In addition, we plan to develop distinct newspaper for each of these sectors, as well as have a distinct “market place” or “channel” for each such sector in the ju51 Mall.

We plan to generating revenue from the following sources in the future:

E-Commerce revenue

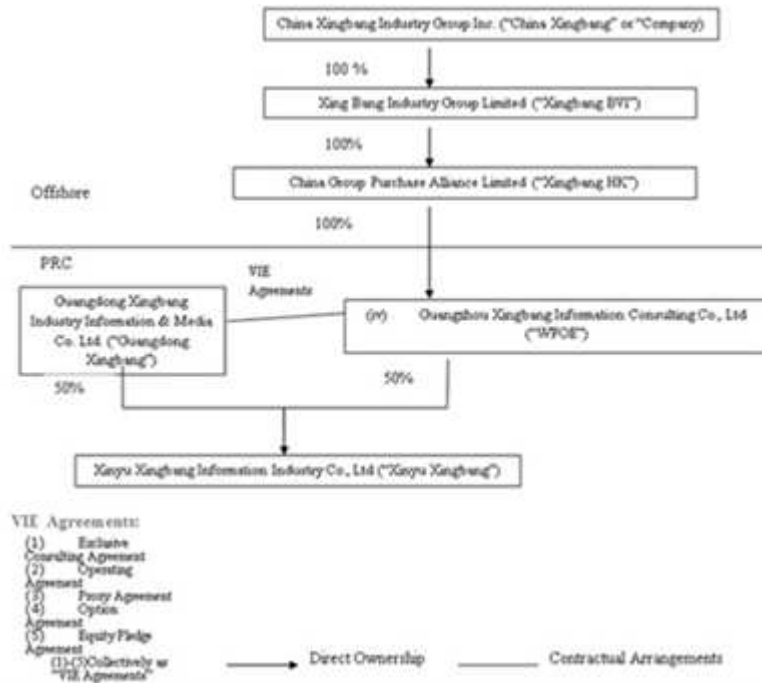
We expect to receive franchise fee from businesses in the home furnishing industry when they open flagship stores in the Ju51 Mall and commission from manufacturers for their sales through the flagship stores on Ju51 Mall. We will also generate revenue via Qiuying . Services to be offered on Qiuying include Qiuying search engine, which provides searches for information of potential clients or potential products; Qiuying directory, which helps consumers to navigate the home furnishing stores; and Qiuying software, which automatically transfers consumers’ needs into orders and distribute to store users to save advertising spending. Besides, a mobile application for Qiuying is also developed to offers an additional platform for users to access the data via their mobile phones. We expect to generate revenues through Qiuying from following sources: commission from mobile games developers with the sales of the mobile games via Qiuying platform; commission from the business transactions occurred through the interface with other major e-commerce platforms; the sales of membership points for the end-users to post their business related information on the Qiuying platform; and income through the advertisements on the mobile application platform.

Advertising revenue

We will get paid by businesses in the home furnishing industry who put advertisements in the Ju51 Mall. In addition, we will provide advertising services to businesses in the home furnishing industry through various media including Internet, TV, newspaper, periodicals, outdoor media and etc.

Corporate Structure and Related Agreements

Our organizational structure is summarized below:



Pursuant to the VIE Agreements, the WFOE effectively assumed management of the business activities of Guangdong Xingbang and has the right to appoint all executives and senior management and the members of the board of directors of Guangdong Xingbang. The VIE Agreements are comprised of a series of agreements, including an Exclusive Consulting Services Agreement, Operating Agreement, Voting Rights Proxy Agreement, Equity Pledge Agreement and Option Agreement, through which the WFOE has the right to advise, consult, manage and operate Guangdong Xingbang for an annual consulting service fee in the amount of 100% of Guangdong Xingbang's annual net income. Mr. Xiaohong Yao ("Mr. Yao") and his spouse, Ms. Dongmei Zhong ("Ms. Zhong"), who are the only stockholders of Guangdong Xingbang (the "**Guangdong Xingbang Stockholders**"), have pledged their right, title and equity interests in Guangdong Xingbang as security for the WFOE to collect consulting services fees through Equity Pledge Agreement. In order to further reinforce the WFOE's rights to control and operate Guangdong Xingbang, the Guangdong Xingbang Stockholders have granted the WFOE an exclusive right and option to acquire all of their equity interests in Guangdong Xingbang through an Option Agreement.

- Equity Interest Pledge Agreement. As of May 13, 2011, the WFOE and the Guangdong Xingbang Stockholders entered into Equity Interest Pledge Agreements, pursuant to which each stockholder pledges all of his shares of Guangdong Xingbang to the WFOE in order to guarantee cash-flow payments under the Consulting Services Agreement. The Equity Pledge Agreement further entitles the WFOE to collect dividends from Guangdong Xingbang during the term of the pledge. The Equity Pledge Agreement is effective for the maximum period of time permitted by Chinese law, which is currently 20 years. In the event Guangdong Xingbang fails to cure a material breach, the WFOE may, among other remedies available, terminate this agreement.
- Consulting Service Agreement. As of May 13, 2011, Guangdong Xingbang and the WFOE entered into a Consulting Services Agreement which provides that the WFOE will be the exclusive provider of consulting and management services to Guangdong Xingbang and Guangdong Xingbang will pay all of its net income to the WFOE quarterly for such services. Any such payment from the WFOE to the Company needs to comply with applicable Chinese laws affecting payments from Chinese companies to non-Chinese companies. See “Risk Factors – Risks Associated With Doing Business in China.” The Consulting Services Agreement is effective until it is terminated by either party in the event the other party becomes bankrupt or insolvent, if the WFOE ceases operations, or if circumstances arise which materially and adversely affect the performance or the objectives of the agreement. The WFOE may also terminate such agreement with or without cause.
- Option Agreement. Pursuant to the Option Agreement among the WFOE, Guangdong Xingbang and each Guangdong Xingbang Stockholder, the Guangdong Xingbang Stockholders have granted the WFOE an exclusive right and option to acquire all of their equity interests in Guangdong Xingbang upon an event of default. The Operating Agreement is effective for the maximum period of time permitted by Chinese law (currently 20 years).
- Voting Right Proxy Agreement. Pursuant to the Voting Right Proxy Agreement among the WFOE, Guangdong Xingbang and the Guangdong Xingbang Stockholders, the Guangdong Xingbang Stockholders have granted the WFOE a voting and proxy right to vote their equity interest in Guangdong Xingbang. The Voting Right Proxy Agreement is effective until terminated by mutual agreement or by the WFOE with 30 days prior written notice.

Although we did not obtain any legal opinion from, nor been advised by any PRC legal counsel, management believes the above corporate structure complies with the PRC legal restrictions on foreign investment in the publication and e-commerce industries.

Xinyu Xingbang was incorporated in the PRC in June 2012 for the purpose of continuing the business of Guangdong Xingbang as Guangdong Xingbang winds down its operations. Pursuant to the Articles of Associations of Xinyu Xingbang, Guangdong Xingbang and the WFOE each invested \$787,030 (RMB 5,000,000) in Xinyu Xingbang and each owns 50% of the equity interest of Xinyu Xingbang. Under the Xinyu Xingbang Articles of Association, the WFOE is entitled to appoint the sole director and all members of the management team of Xinyu Xingbang and the WFOE is entitled to receive 99.99% of Xinyu Xingbang’s net profit. Based on the relevant PRC regulations, an Internet Content Provider license, or ICP license, issued by the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, is required for Xinyu Xingbang to conduct business as currently contemplated. In order to be granted the ICP license, foreign investor’s ownership of Xinyu Xingbang cannot exceed 50%. Xinyu Xingbang obtained its ICP license in February 2013. Guangdong Xingbang will gradually wind down its operations and Xinyu Xingbang will carry out Guangdong Xingbang’s business except that Guangdong Xingbang will fulfill its contractual obligations under the existing customer contracts. Guangdong Xingbang granted an exclusive license to Xinyu Xingbang to permit Xinyu Xingbang to use the trademark, domain names, intellectual property rights and any know-how Guangdong Xingbang owns. Guangdong Xingbang also assigned the management right and right to receive revenue from the ju51 Mall and our newspaper publication, called Industry Economy Review, to Xinyu Xingbang. Guangdong Xingbang will continue its corporate existence to hold the equity interest in Xinyu Xingbang.

Products and Services

E-commerce platform services through ju51 Online Mall

We intend to provide an extensive e-commerce platform to provide value added services to manufacturers, distributors, retailers, decoration companies, and decoration technicians in the home furnishing industry while serving consumers through the ju51 Mall. “Ju51” sounds similar to the Chinese words of “juwu you,” which means “worry-free living” in Mandarin. When fully constructed, the ju51 Mall is expected to have ten marketplaces targeting ten sectors in the home furnishing industry, including light and lighting, bath and kitchen supplies, hardware, home textiles, residential furniture, office furniture, tiles, floor, doors and windows, home appliances, interior painting and home décor and security monitoring system. Since its launch in August 2011, we explored different business strategies to maximize revenue generation through the ju51 Mall.

In the ju51 Mall, the manufacturers open flagship stores where they showcase and sell their products, list prices for products and process orders placed online by consumers. We also have technical service stations (previously named “direct sales stores” prior to February 2012) on our ju51Mall, which are primarily operated by brick-and-mortar retailers and decoration companies which have physical stores. A technical service station acts as a shopping guide and provides product support and services. When a consumer places orders online directly with flagship stores, the technical service station located closest to the consumer will receive the order simultaneously and provide product support and services, such as returns, exchanges, refunds and installation, through its own brick-and-mortar store. The reason for having technical service stations as shopping guides is to address the Chinese consumers’ concern about return or exchange of products ordered online. Generally we only develop one technical service station within a county or a district of a city to protect their economic interest. We currently intend to have the technical service stations act as distributors and promote our services in local markets. Customers may avoid paying the shipping fees by picking up the product at a local technical service station. In addition to technical service stations, we also intend to have decoration technicians to act as shopping guides to help increase sales volume in the ju51 Mall. Xinyu Zhongxing Decoration Technicians Network Company Limited, (“Zhongxing Decoration”) an entity that the director is Mr. Yao, our Chairman of the Board, CEO, founded a web portal named China Decoration Technician at <http://www.zgzxjg.com>, which is intended to review and certify decoration technicians. Customers placing orders through the decoration technicians will enjoy special discounts compared to the retail price listed on the ju51 Mall. We also expect to develop different categories of Ju51 Mall memberships where the members will enjoy special discounts in order to promote sales in the ju51 Mall. A technical service station can earn commission as a percentage of the retail price, and the technical service station is related to the e-commerce platform. A decoration technician will also earn commissions, paid by flagship stores, based on a percentage of the amount he or she sells as a shopping guide. Our business model is designed to make sure consumers will receive quality products and services and have a quality shopping experience at the ju51 Mall. We expect the current business model will keep retail prices at the ju51 Mall at a competitive level.

We expect to generate revenue from the commission paid by the businesses in the home furnishing industry for their flagship stores and the franchise fee paid by businesses in the home furnishing industry. The businesses in the home furnishing industry will pay commission to us based on a percentage of retail sales generated by the flagship store. They also pay us an annual fixed franchise fee during the term of their franchise periods, which we refer to as on-line “leases”. We will also generate advertising revenue from the ju51 Mall.

As of December 31, 2013, an aggregate of 1,278 businesses have signed the franchise agreements with us, of which 708 had their physical stores set up and ready to sell their products once the platform is ready, and 15 stores have made the payment. For agreements signed prior to December 6, 2013, we charge a commission of 11.5% of the total sales for the B2B business and 21.5% of the total sales for B2C business. For agreements signed after December 6, 2013, we charge the commission at a fixed rate of 21.5% of the total sales closed on the Ju51 Mall.

We have an agency agreement with Zhongxing Decoration an entity that the director is Mr. Yao. Pursuant to the Agency Agreement, Zhongxing Decoration agrees to identify appropriate candidate to serve as technical service station. We are obligated to pay Zhongxing Decoration a commission of 5% of the sales closed by flagship stores on Ju51 Mall, 100% of the technical service station annual fee, and a commission of 10% of the franchise annual fee.

Advertisements in “Industry Economy Review” and its online version at <http://ju51.com/epaper/list.htm>

Prior to October 2013, we had a publication named “*Industry Economy Review*” which was published as a supplement to “Shopping Guide”, a nationally circulated newspaper. On March 6, 2013, we entered into an addendum agreement with Shopping Guide to change the publishing frequency from weekly to bi-weekly and agreed that circulation of the “*Industry Economy Review*” will be discontinued on December 31, 2013.

Consulting Services

As we continue to focus on e-commerce platform, we significantly reduced the consulting business during year 2013. Consulting revenue in 2013 was the adjustment of deferred revenue generated prior to year 2013.

Competition

General competitive advantages

As a previous leading print media operator in the lighting and ceramics sectors, we believe there are several key factors that will continue to differentiate us from our competitors in terms of e-commerce platform, advertising, and consulting service offerings targeting the home furnishing industry:

- In-depth knowledge of the home furnishing industry and extensive database of the market players in the industry;
- Profound advertising and marketing experience and capability in the home furnishing industry;
- Good relationships with manufacturers, distributors and retailers in the home furnishing industry; and
- Strong capability to group the most reputable manufacturers and brands in a single online platform, namely our ju51 online mall.

Ju51 Mall competitive advantages

As for our e-commerce related services, our competitors may include: (1) other B2C e-commerce companies, such as Qijia Net, Liba Net and Taobao Mall, which have been selling products in the home furnishing industry, and Kuba Net, 360buy, Vancl, which have announced an intention to sell products in the home furnishing industry; (2) other e-commerce related service providers, namely e-commerce platform operators, such as Taobao Mall and QQ Mall; (3) brick and mortar retailers and distributors, many of which possess significant brand recognition, sales volume and customer bases, and some of which currently sell, or in the future may sell, products or services through the internet; and (4) a number of indirect competitors, including well established portals and internet search engines that are involved in e-commerce, either directly or in collaboration with other retailers. Although we face intense competition, we believe our ju51 Mall has the following competitive advantages:

- Good relationship with brand manufacturers who will set up flagship stores in the ju51 Mall to showcase their products;
- Quality products for sale in the ju51 Mall as a result of our strict evaluation of manufacturers seeking to open flagship stores;
- Reliable delivery and installation services provided by technical service stations;
- Reliable and timely after-sale services, as only brick and mortar retailers or decoration companies are franchised to be technical service stations in the ju51 Mall; and
- Consumer confidence due to our consumer protection fund keeping in custodian with China Consumer Protection Foundation, dedicated to compensate consumers in case of dissatisfaction with products and services purchased from the ju51 Mall.

Sales and Marketing

Since February 2012, we started to develop technical service stations and recruit interior designers and decoration technicians to join the “China Decoration Technicians Network” at <http://www.zgzxjg.com> as part of our sales effort. The “China Decoration Technicians Network” is owned by Zhongxing Decoration. The technical service stations are intended to function as our local representative office. The interior designers and decoration technicians help us reach out to consumers and act as shopping guides using the technical service stations as their base. Consumers who place order through the introduction of decoration technicians will enjoy special “membership price”, which is less than the direct sale price listed on the ju51 Mall. Interior designers and decoration technicians earn commissions from the flagship stores.

We had been promoting the ju51 Mall in our own print media during 2011. Therefore no advertisement expenses in other channels were incurred in 2011. In 2012 and 2013, we spent \$190,132 and \$42,313 respectively in the promotion of the ju51 Mall in other channels.

Publishing and Printing

As of December 31, 2013, we have ceased the production of our newspaper as we have been shifting the focus to e-commerce.

IT Support

We have an in-house information technology research, development and operation center to support the ju51 Mall and our other web portals. We currently have 26 employees as technology support staff including system designers, webpage designers and IT engineers working on the construction and maintenance of the ju51 Online Mall. We intend to increase our investment in our web design and e-commerce construction capability to support the operation of the ju51 Online Mall. We also plan to double the number of IT staff.

We believe we have access to reliable and secure network infrastructure which provides sufficient support to our operations. Our web portals are connected to the Internet by reputable Internet connection operators such as China United Network Communication Group Company Limited (or China Unicom) and China Telecom Corporation (or China Telecom). Our 37 servers are located at four places, namely 21Vianet Asia Pacific Computer House, China Net Center Jiaochang Xi Computer House, China Net Center Sun City Computer House and our headquarters. These telecommunication operators provide us with support services twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week. They also provide connectivity for our servers through multiple high-speed connections.

Research and Development

Our own IT department has developed certain software and applications and obtained 14 computer software copyright registrations with the Chinese Copyright Bureau since 2008. Our IT staff, with the possible collaboration of outside IT consultants, will continue to design and develop applications geared toward e-commerce and peripheral products.

Intellectual Property

We have registered three trademarks in seven classes with the China Trademark Office with a valid term effective through 2019 or 2020, including the symbolic variation of the Chinese character “Xingbang”, Chinese character of “Light City” and www.lightcity.cn, and Chinese character of “Ju Wu You” and www.ju51.com, In 2008 and 2009 we obtained software copyright registration with the Copyright Bureau for 14 software applications we developed. We also have registered 7 domain names with the China Domain Name Administrative Center, which are renewable annually upon payment of certain fees. The domain name for Qiuying website is www.qiuying.com.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had 51 full-time employees compared to 30 full-time employees as of December 2012. The increase is part of our overall strategy to focus on our e-commerce business. We terminated employment contracts with those who do not have e-commerce related knowledge or experience. We did not have any dispute with the previous employees and believe we have a good relationship with our current employees.

Government Regulation

General

The media and advertising industry in China is governed by the State Council, which is the highest authority in the executive branch of China’s central government, and several ministries and agencies under its authority, including the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (“SAIC”), the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (“SARFTA”), the General Administration of Press and Publication, the Ministry of Culture and the State Council News Office.

Regulations Regarding Foreign Investment in the Chinese Media and Value Added Telecommunication Sector

On July 6, 2005, the Chinese government promulgated *Certain Opinions on the Introduction of Foreign Investment in Cultural Fields*, which provide an overall framework with respect to foreign investments in Chinese media and other cultural sectors. This document specifies the areas in which foreign investments are permitted or prohibited in accordance with China's commitments regarding its entry into the World Trade Organization, or WTO. Under the document, foreign investment in the media sector is permitted in the areas of printing of packaging and decorating materials, redistributing books, newspaper, periodicals, producing of recordable disks, duplication of read only disks, and engaging in works of art and the construction and operation of performance sites, cinema, event brokerage agencies and movie technology. In addition, because the current PRC regulations only permit operation of media companies by state-owned enterprises or very few selected privately-owned businesses, we are unable to obtain our own Standard Serial Number. Ever since the inception of our newspaper, we have been distributing our newspaper as supplements to the Shopping Guide pursuant to authorization given by Shopping Guide.

Our online shopping mall and websites may be regarded as value added telecommunications services under relevant PRC laws. Foreign direct investment in telecommunications companies in China is regulated by the *Regulations for the Administration of Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises* (or the *FITE Regulations*), which were issued by the PRC State Council on December 11, 2001 and amended on September 10, 2008. The *FITE Regulations* stipulate that telecommunications enterprises in the PRC with foreign investors (or FITEs) must be established as Sino-foreign equity joint ventures. Under the *FITE Regulations* and in accordance with WTO-related agreements, the foreign party to a FITE engaging in value-added telecommunications services may hold up to 50% of the equity of the FITE, with no geographic restrictions on its operations. The PRC government has not made any further commitment to liberalize its regulation of FITEs.

Our management believes, subject to the uncertainties and risks disclosed elsewhere in this registration statement under the heading "Risk Factors", the ownership structure of our WFOE complies with all existing laws, rules and regulations of the PRC and each of such companies has the full legal right, power and authority, and has been duly approved, to carry on and engage in the business described in its business license. We have not obtained any legal opinion from, or otherwise been advised by, any PRC legal counsel with respect to our VIE arrangements.

Censorship of Advertising Content by the Chinese Government

The advertising industry in China is governed by the Advertising Law which came into effect in February 1995. In addition, principal regulations governing advertising services in China include: (1) the Advertising Administrative Regulations, effective December 1987; and (2) the Implementing Rules for the Advertising Administrative Regulations, effective January 2005. Chinese advertising laws and regulations set forth certain content requirements for advertisements in China, which include prohibitions on, among other things, misleading content, superlative wording, socially destabilizing content, or content involving obscenities, the supernatural, violence, discrimination or infringement of the public interest. There are specific restrictions and requirements regarding advertisements that relate to matters such as patented products or processes, pharmaceuticals, medical instruments, agrochemicals, veterinary pharmaceuticals, foodstuff, alcohol, cosmetics and others. In addition, all advertisements relating to pharmaceuticals, medical instruments, agrochemicals and veterinary pharmaceuticals advertised through radio, film, television, newspaper, periodical and other forms of media, together with any other advertisements which are subject to censorship by administrative authorities according to relevant laws and administrative regulations, must be submitted to the relevant administrative authorities for content approval prior to dissemination.

Advertisers, advertising operators and advertising distributors are required by Chinese advertising laws and regulations to ensure that the content of the advertisements they prepare or distribute are true and in full compliance with applicable laws. In providing advertising services, advertising operators and advertising distributors must review the prescribed supporting documents in connection with any advertisements and verify that the content of such advertisements comply with applicable Chinese laws and regulations. In addition, prior to distributing advertisements for certain commodities that are subject to government censorship and approval, advertising distributors are required to ensure that governmental review has been performed and approval obtained. Violation of these regulations may result in penalties, including fines, confiscation of advertising income, orders to cease dissemination of advertisements and orders to publish an advertisement correcting the misleading information. In circumstances involving serious violations, the relevant administrative authorities may order violators to cease their advertising business operations. Furthermore, advertisers, advertising operators or advertising distributors may be subject to civil liability if they infringe on the legal rights and interests of third parties in the course of their advertising business. At the present time, we are not subject to any of the penalties mentioned above.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business, operations and financial condition are subject to various risks. Some of these risks are described below and you should take these risks into account in making a decision to invest in our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occur, we may not be able to conduct our business as currently planned and our financial condition and operating results could be seriously harmed. In that case, the market price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment in our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business

The substantial and continuing net losses, and significant on-going working capital deficit incurred in the past few years, may require us to change our business plan or even may cause us not to be able to continue our operations if sufficient funding and/or additional cash from revenues is not realized

Our operations resulted in a net loss of \$3,195,259 and used cash in operations of \$2,407,706 for the year ended December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, we had an unappropriated accumulated deficit of \$5,026,223 and a working capital deficiency of \$4,249,349.

Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to meet our obligations, to obtain additional financing as may be required until such time as we can generate sources of recurring revenues and to ultimately attain profitability.

The Company expects to finance its operations primarily through capital contributions from stockholders and related entities. However, management cannot provide any assurance that we will obtain required capital on terms acceptable to us. If we are unable to secure additional capital, as circumstances require, or do not succeed in meeting our profit objectives we may be required to change or cease our operations.

If we are unable to execute our e-commerce business strategy, our business and future prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We have limited experience in e-commerce. Since our inception, we attempted to conduct business to consumer business (“B2C”) in 2006 and business to consumer web portal business (“B2B”) in 2009. Both efforts were terminated. We started operation of the ju51 Online Mall, a B2B2C business, in 2011. Although we have derived some experience through our past operation of e-commerce businesses, we cannot assure you that we have sufficient management experience, human resources and technical capability to operate this new line of business. We explored different business models since the launch of the ju51 Mall in 2011. However, we have revised our business models a few times so far and have not been able to generate significant revenue from the ju51 Mall. Our ability to achieve satisfactory financial results in our new line of business is unproven. Failure to execute our e-commerce strategy in the development and operation of the ju51 Online Mall may result in negative results of operation and may harm our future growth prospects.

Execution of our current business strategy depends on related entities controlled by Mr. Yao, our CEO and principal shareholders. Mr. Yao’s potential conflicts of interest with us may adversely affect our business.

Guangdong Xingbang is jointly owned by Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong, who are husband and spouse. Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong also jointly own 55.39% of our common stock. In addition, our current business strategy involves cooperation with Zhongxin Decoration, an entity owned by Mr. Yao and his spouse. We also have a series of transactions with Xinyu Xingbang Industry Co, Ltd (“Xinyu Industry”), an entity owned by Mr. Yao and his spouse. We also have been dependent on the loan proceeds from Mr. Yao and his affiliates to fund our operations. Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong may not act completely in the best interests of us or our stockholders (as opposed to their personal interest) and there may be conflicts of interest which may not be resolved in our favor. For example, Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong may cause Guangdong Xingbang to delay the payment of consulting services fees the WFOE or they may cause Guangdong Xingbang to unlawfully terminate the VIE Agreements. There may be conflicts of interest between their duties to us and their interests as the shareholders of Guangdong Xingbang. We cannot assure you that they will act entirely in our interests when conflicts of interest arise or that conflicts of interest will be resolved in our favor. In the event they decided not to fund our operations or terminate the related entities’ relationship with us, we would suffer significant disruption of our business. In addition, Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong could violate their non-competition or employment agreements with us or their legal duties by diverting business opportunities from us, resulting in our loss of corporate opportunities. If we are unable to resolve any such conflicts, or if we suffer significant delays or other obstacles as a result of such conflicts, our business and operations could be severely disrupted, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and damage our reputation.

Current economic conditions and the global financial crisis may have an impact on our business and financial condition in ways that we currently cannot predict.

Our results of operations are sensitive to changes in overall economic and political conditions that impact consumer spending and consumer purchases of home furnishing products. Decoration services tend to decline during recession. The current uncertainty arising out of domestic and global economic conditions, including the recent disruption in credit markets, poses a risk to the PRC economy, and may impact our ability to increase our income. As a result, there has been a shift away from discretionary spending for advertising and marketing services. Continued tightness within our clients marketing budgets may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations, resulting in a reduction in our revenues.

Our limited operating history may not serve as an adequate basis to judge our future prospects and results of operations.

Our limited operating history in the advertising and consulting industry may not provide a meaningful basis for evaluating our business prospects. We started our advertising and consulting business in 2002 . We are in the process of shifting our focus to becoming an e-commerce operator. Although our revenues have grown rapidly since inception, we cannot guarantee that we will maintain profitability or that we will not incur net losses in the future. We will continue to encounter risks and difficulties that companies at a similar stage of development frequently experience, including the potential failure to:

- Obtain sufficient working capital to support our expansion;
- Expand our services and offerings and maintain the quality of our advertising services;
- Maintain our proprietary technology;

- Manage our expanding operations and continue to fill customers' orders on time;
- Maintain adequate control of our expenses allowing us to realize anticipated revenue growth;
- Implement our product development, marketing and sales strategies and adapt and modify them as needed;
- Integrate any future acquisitions; and
- Anticipate and adapt to changing conditions in the Chinese home furnishings industry resulting from changes in government regulations, mergers and acquisitions involving our competitors, technological developments and other significant competitive and market dynamics.

If we are unable to address any or all of the foregoing risks, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

In the event Xinyu Xingbang fails to maintain its ICP license, we may have to abandon or substantially change our current business strategy.

Xinyu Xingbang received its ICP license in February 2013. In the event Xinyu Xingbang could not maintain its ICP license or such license is revoked by the competent government authority due to change of applicable PRC laws with regard to foreign investment in telecommunication industry, we may have to abandon or substantially change our business strategy which may result in material negative effect on our results of operations.

We may not be able to effectively control and manage our growth.

If our business and markets grow and develop as we expect, it will be necessary for us to finance and manage expansion in an orderly fashion. We may face challenges in managing new lines of business, expanding product offerings and in integrating acquired businesses with our own. This will increase demands on our existing management and facilities. Failure to manage this growth and expansion could interrupt or adversely affect our operations, cause production backlogs, longer product development time frames and administrative inefficiencies.

We will likely need to raise additional funds in the future to grow our business, which funds may not be available on acceptable terms or at all, and without additional funds, we may not be able to maintain or expand our business.

Although our cash generated from operations are decreased significantly, it is a result from a switch of business focus. However, we believe that we will be sufficient to fund our present operations by advances from stockholders and related companies. It is likely that in the future we will require substantial funds in order to fund operating expenses associated with the expansion of the ju51 Online Mall into other home furnishing sectors, to fund acquisition of channel service providers or other businesses, and to cover public company costs. Without enough funds, we may not be able to meet these goals. We may seek additional funding through public or private financing or through collaborative arrangements with strategic partners.

You should also be aware that in the future:

- We cannot be certain that additional capital will be available on favorable terms, if at all;
- Any available additional financing may not be adequate to meet our goals; and
- Any equity financing would result in dilution to stockholders.

If we cannot raise additional funds when needed, or on acceptable terms, we may not be able to effectively execute our growth strategy, take advantage of future opportunities, or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements. In addition, we may be required to scale back or discontinue our production and development program, or obtain funds through strategic alliances that may require us to relinquish certain rights.

Our business depends heavily on the market recognition of our brand and our reputation in the home furnishing industry, and any harm to our brand or failure to maintain and enhance our brand recognition may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We believe that the market recognition of our brand and our reputation have significantly contributed to the success of our business. Maintaining and enhancing the recognition and reputation of our brand are critical to our success. Many factors, some of which are beyond our control, are important to maintaining our reputation, including our ability to maintain a client's positive experience with our services as the end consumers' preferences evolve and as we develop the new e-commerce business and expand into new sectors in the home furnishing industry.

In addition, the following factors are important to maintain our established market position as we continue the development of ju51 Online Mall:

- Our ability to increase brand awareness among existing and potential customers through various means of marketing and promotional activities;
- The efficiency, reliability and service quality of our channel service providers;
- Our ability to effectively control the product quality of flagship stores and to monitor service performance of flagship stores, channel service providers and technical service stations as we continue to develop our marketplace program; and
- Any negative media publicity about e-commerce, its security or product quality associated with e-commerce operators in China.

If we are unable to maintain our reputation, further enhance our brand recognition and increase positive awareness of our website, our results of operations and future growth prospectus may be materially and adversely affected.

For our e-commerce business, we face intense competition. If we cannot compete successfully against competitors, we may not be able to acquire meaningful market share.

The operating environment for the ju51 Mall is competitive. Our competitors may include: (1) other B2C e-commerce companies, such as Qijia Net, Liba Net and Taobao Mall; (2) brick and mortar retailers and distributors, many of which possess significant brand recognition, sales volume and customer bases, and some of which currently sell, or in the future may sell, products or services through the internet; and (3) a number of indirect competitors, including well established portals and internet search engines that are involved in e-commerce, either directly or in collaboration with other retailers. Although we believe our planned business model is substantially different from other e-commerce operators in the home furnishing industry, there is no assurance that these competitors, or new ones, will not set up similar or even superior business models than ours.

We face a variety of competitive challenges including: keeping products offered in the ju51 Online Mall competitive in price, quality products and after sale service to consumers; maintaining favorable brand recognition; providing quality services to the business who pay service charges to us; and conducting strong and effective marketing campaigns. If we cannot properly address these challenges, our business and prospects will be materially and adversely affected.

Some of our competitors have significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than us. In addition, other online retailers or channel service providers may be acquired by, receive investment from or enter into strategic relationships with, well-established and well-financed companies or investors which would ask them to terminate their relationship with us. Increased competition may reduce our operating margins, market share and brand recognition, or force us to incur losses. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors, and competitive pressures may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The proper functioning of our website will be essential to our e-commerce business and any failure to maintain the satisfactory performance and integrity of our website will materially and adversely affect our business, reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

The satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our website, our transaction-processing systems and our network infrastructure will be critical to our success and our ability to attract and retain customers and maintain adequate customer service levels. Our revenues will depend on retaining a number of flagship stores, technical service stations and channel service providers. Any system interruptions caused by telecommunications failures, computer viruses, hacking or other attempts to harm our systems that result in the unavailability or slowdown of our website or reduced order fulfillment or other performance slowdown will reduce the volume of ju51 online mall products sold and the attractiveness of the ju51 Online Mall. Our servers will also be vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar disruptions, which could lead to interruptions, delays, loss of data or the inability to accept and fulfill customer orders. We may also experience interruptions caused by reasons beyond our control.

We will use externally developed systems for our website and substantially all aspects of transaction processing, including order management, cash, debit card and credit card processing, purchasing, inventory management and shipping. We intend to upgrade and expand our systems and to integrate newly developed or purchased software with our existing systems to support the smooth operation of our ju51 Online Mall. Failure to develop and upgrade our existing technology, transaction-processing systems or network infrastructure to accommodate increased traffic on our website or increased sales volume through our transaction-processing systems may cause unanticipated system disruptions, slower response time, degradation in levels of customer service and impaired quality and speed of order fulfillment, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial condition and future growth prospects.

If we fail to successfully adopt new technologies or adapt our website and systems to customer requirements or emerging industry standards, our e-commerce business, prospects and financial results will likely be materially and adversely affected.

To remain competitive, we will have to continue to enhance and improve the responsiveness, functionality and features of our website. The internet and e-commerce industry are characterized by rapid technological evolution, changes in user requirements and preferences, frequent introductions of new products and services embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices that could render our existing proprietary technologies and systems obsolete. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to identify, develop, acquire or license leading technologies useful in our business, enhance our existing services, develop new services and technologies that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our existing and prospective customers, and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis. The development of website and other proprietary technology entails significant technical and business risks. There can be no assurance that we will be able to use new technologies effectively or adapt our website, proprietary technologies and transaction-processing systems to customer requirements or emerging industry standards. If we are unable to adapt in a cost-effective and timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, whether for technical, legal, financial or other reasons, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

Any interruption in the operation of our data centers for an extended period will likely have an adverse impact on our e-commerce business.

Our ability to accurately process and fulfill orders placed on the ju51 Mall and provide high-quality customer service will depend on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our data centers and logistics centers. Our data centers and logistics centers may be vulnerable to damage caused by fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, break-ins, earthquake, human error and other events. In addition, we do not have additional back-up systems or a formal disaster recovery plan and do not carry business interruption insurance to compensate for losses that may occur. The occurrence of any of the foregoing risks will likely have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, reputation, financial condition and future operating prospects.

Failure to protect confidential information of our ju51 Online Mall customers and our network against security breaches will likely damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

A significant challenge to online commerce and communications is the secure transmission and retention of confidential information over public networks. Management anticipates all product orders will be made through our website. All the online payments for our ju51 Online Mall products will be settled through third-party online payment services. In such transactions, maintaining complete security for the transmission of confidential information on our website, such as customers' credit card numbers and expiration dates, personal information and billing addresses, is essential to maintain consumer confidence. We will have limited influence over the security measures of third-party online payment service providers. In addition, we will hold certain private information about our ju51 Online Mall customers, such as their names, addresses, phone numbers and browsing and purchasing records. We may not be able to prevent third parties, such as hackers or criminal organizations, from stealing information provided by our customers to us through our website. In addition, our flagship stores, technical service stations and channel service providers may violate their confidentiality obligations and disclose information about our customers. Any compromise of our security or third-party service providers' security could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Although we have had no such issues to date, we cannot assure you that events concerning leak of confidential information out of our control will not occur in the future, which could cause serious harm to our brand and reputation.

In addition, significant capital and other resources may be required to protect against security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches. The methods used by hackers and others engaged in online criminal activity are increasingly sophisticated and constantly evolving. Even if we are successful in adapting to and preventing new security breaches, any perception by the public that online commerce and transactions, or the privacy of user information, are becoming increasingly unsafe or vulnerable to attack could inhibit the growth of e-commerce and other online services generally, which in turn may reduce the revenue from our e-commerce service offering.

We will depend on independent third parties for the operation and maintenance of our e-commerce business and any interruption with these parties may adversely affect our results of operation.

Our ju51 Online Mall is a B2B2C e-commerce platform for manufacturers, dealers, retailers and consumers. We will depend on a number of independent third parties to generate revenues for the ju51 Mall. We will depend on manufacturers who will open flagship stores to showcase and sell their products, list prices for products, and process orders placed online by consumers. We will depend on technical service stations, previously named “direct sale stores,” who are retailers or decoration companies to provide product support and services to consumers. We will depend on channel service providers to provide delivery services. Our revenue will rely on the commission payable by manufacturers for the flagship stores, franchise fees payable by retailers or decoration companies for the technical service stations and service fees payable by distributors to become channel service providers. The manufacturers will pay commission, based on a percentage of sales generated through our site, the retailers will pay a fixed amount of franchise fees and the distributors will pay variable service charges depending on the total population in the particular geographic area covered by the distributor. We will rely on third parties to provide a secured payment system. In addition, although we operate and maintain the website ourselves, we will depend on telecommunication service providers to provide Internet connection and other parties to host our servers. Failure of any of these independent third parties to provide quality products and services to customers or to maintain our website may negatively impact the shopping experience in our ju51 Online Mall and damage our market reputation and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We will incur significant costs on a variety of marketing efforts designed to increase sales of products on our ju51 Online Mall and some marketing campaigns and methods may turn out to be ineffective.

We rely on a variety of different marketing efforts tailored to our target customers to increase sales of products on our ju51 Online Mall. Our marketing activities, which often involve significant costs, may not be well received by customers and may not result in the levels of product sales on our ju51 Online Mall that we anticipate. Marketing approaches and tools in the home furnishings industry in China are evolving. This further requires us to enhance our marketing campaign and experiment with new marketing approaches to keep pace with industry developments and customer preferences. Failure to refine our existing marketing approaches or to introduce new effective marketing approaches in a cost-effective manner could reduce our market share, cause our revenues to decline and negatively impact our profitability.

Our business depends and will depend substantially on the continuing efforts of our present and future executive officers, and our business may be severely disrupted if we lose, are unable to obtain or unable to replace, their services.

Our future prospects depend substantially on the continued services of our executive officers, especially Mr. Yao, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President. We do not maintain key man life insurance on any of our executive officers. If one or more of our executive officers are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we may not be able to replace them readily, if at all. Therefore, our business may be severely disrupted, and we may incur additional expenses to recruit and retain new officers. In addition, if any of our executives joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose some of our customers. Each of our executive officers has entered into an employment agreement with us, which contains non-compete provisions. However, if any dispute arises between our executive officers and us, we cannot assure you that we would be able to enforce these non-compete provisions in China, where these executive officers reside, in light of uncertainties with China’s legal system. Failure to retain the services of Mr. Yao or any other key employee may harm our reputation, financial prospects and future growth.

Our business and growth will suffer if we are unable to hire and retain key personnel that are in high demand.

Our future performance depends on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled designers, reporters, technical, marketing and sales personnel. Qualified individuals are in high demand in China, and there are insufficient experienced personnel to fill the demand. The advertisement and e-commerce industry is characterized by high demand and intense competition for talent. Considering our limited operating history, our ability to train and integrate new employees into our operations may not meet the growing demands of our business. Therefore, we may not be able to attract or retain the personnel we need to succeed.

Implementation of new PRC labor contract and labor laws relating to social insurance may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Pursuant to a new PRC labor contract law that became effective in 2008, employers in China are subject to stricter requirements in terms of signing labor contracts, paying remuneration, determining the term of employees' probation and unilaterally terminating labor contracts. The new labor contract law and related regulations impose greater liabilities on employers and may significantly increase the costs to an employer if it decides to reduce its workforce. In the event we decide to significantly change or reduce our workforce, the new labor contract law could adversely affect our ability to make such changes in a manner that is most favorable to our business or in a timely and cost effective manner.

Companies operating in China must comply with a variety of labor laws, including certain pension, health insurance, unemployment insurance and other welfare-oriented payment obligations. Our failure to comply with these laws could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our existing stockholders have substantial influence over our company and their interests may not be aligned with the interests of our other stockholders.

Currently, our co-founders, Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong, who are husband and wife, jointly own an aggregate of 55.39% of our outstanding shares through Future Media International Limited, a BVI entity. Mr. Yao, as the sole director of Future Media International Limited, has substantial influence over our business, including decisions regarding mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, election of directors and other significant corporate actions. He may take actions that are not in the best interest of us or our other stockholders. These actions may be taken even if he is opposed by our other stockholders, including those who purchase shares in future offerings. This concentration of ownership may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could deprive our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company and may reduce the price of our shares. For more information regarding our principal stockholders and their affiliated entities, see "Corporate Structure."

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, which could cause us to be less competitive and negatively impact our business.

We regard our trademarks, software registrations, trade secrets, domain names and other intellectual property as important to our success. We rely on trademark, patent and trade secret law, as well as confidentiality agreements with certain of our employees, to protect our proprietary rights. We include a standard confidentiality clause in our employment agreements to prevent our employees from disclosing confidential information to outside parties. No assurance can be given that our intellectual property will not be challenged, invalidated, infringed or circumvented. Any material impairment of our intellectual property rights could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, intellectual property rights in China are still developing, and there are uncertainties involved in the protection and the enforcement of such rights. We will need to pay special attention to protecting our intellectual property. Failure to do so could lead to the loss of a competitive advantage that could not be compensated by our damages award.

Future strategic alliances or acquisitions may have a material and adverse effect on our business, reputation and results of operations.

We may in the future enter into strategic alliances with various third parties. Strategic alliances with third parties could subject us to a number of risks, including risks associated with sharing proprietary information, non-performance by the counter-party, and an increase in expenses incurred in establishing new strategic alliances, any of which may materially and adversely affect our business. We may have little ability to control or monitor their actions. To the extent strategic third parties suffer negative publicity or harm to their reputation from events relating to their business, we may also suffer negative publicity or harm to our reputation by virtue of our association with such third parties.

In addition, although we have no current acquisition plans, if we are presented with appropriate opportunities, we may acquire additional assets, products, technologies or businesses that are complementary to our existing business. Future acquisitions and the subsequent integration of new assets and businesses into our own would require significant attention from our management and could result in a diversion of resources from our existing business, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our business operations. Acquired assets or businesses may not generate the financial results we expect. In addition, acquisitions could result in the use of substantial amounts of cash, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the occurrence of significant goodwill impairment charges, amortization expenses for other intangible assets and exposure to potential unknown liabilities of the acquired business. Moreover, the costs of identifying and consummating acquisitions may be significant. In addition to possible stockholders' approval, we may also have to obtain approvals and licenses from the relevant government authorities in the PRC for the acquisitions and to comply with any applicable PRC laws and regulations, which could result in increased costs and delay.

We may need additional capital, and the sale of additional shares or other equity securities could result in dilution to our stockholders.

Although our current cash and cash equivalents and anticipated cash flow from operations are decreased significantly, it is a result from a switch of business focus. However, we believe that we will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for the foreseeable future by advances from stockholders and related companies. We may, however, require additional cash resources due to changed business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. If these resources are insufficient to satisfy our cash requirements, we may seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or obtain a credit facility. The sale of additional equity securities could result in additional dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financing covenants that would restrict our operations. It is uncertain whether financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal controls (or fail to remediate the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting that has been identified), we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations or prevent misstatements, and investor confidence and the market price of our shares may be materially and adversely affected.

Prior to filing our Registration Statement on Form 10, we were a private company with limited accounting personnel and other resources with which to address our internal controls and procedures. Our independent registered public accounting firm has not conducted an audit of our internal control over financial reporting. In September 2012, we engaged a consulting firm to assist us with preparation of financial statements and financial reporting. Although the consulting firm is comprised of U.S. Certified Public Accountants who are familiar with the U.S. GAAP and financial reporting requirements of U.S. publicly-listed companies, we do not have a Chief Financial Officer nor internal staff with sufficient U.S. GAAP knowledge and experience in the preparation of our financial statements. This may be deemed a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting which may result in our inability to accurately report our financial results or prevent material misstatements.

Our business license is subject to governmental control and renewal, and the failure to obtain renewal would cause all our operations to be suspended and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We are subject to various PRC laws and regulations pertaining to the advertising and e-commerce industry. Our business license allows us to engage in e-commerce operation. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to maintain our business license. If our business license is revoked or terminated by the government, all our operations will have to be suspended, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Because we may not be able to obtain business insurance in the PRC, we may not be protected from risks that are customarily covered by insurance in the United States.

Business insurance is not readily available in the PRC. To the extent we suffer a loss of a type which would normally be covered by insurance in the United States, such as general liability insurance, we would incur significant expenses in both defending any action and in paying any claims that result from a settlement or judgment. It is possible that consumers may initiate proceedings against manufacturers or distributors who advertise through our newspaper or website and add us as co-defendant in such product liability actions. We have not obtained any property or liability insurance in China. Any losses incurred by us will have to be borne by us without any assistance, and we may not have sufficient capital to cover material damage to, and such loss would have a material adverse effect on, our financial condition, business and prospects.

We do not carry directors' and officers' liability insurance to cover any expenses and losses due to lawsuits related to financial reporting errors. Our indemnification obligations could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have not obtained director and officer liability insurance to cover lawsuit expenses and losses related to financial reporting errors. Our bylaws require us to indemnify our current and former directors, officers, employees and agents against most actions of a civil, criminal, administrative or investigative nature. Generally, we are required to advance indemnification expenses prior to any final adjudication of an individual's culpability. The expense of indemnifying our current and former directors, officers and employees and agents and the related expenses as a result of any actions related to the internal investigation and financial restatement may be significant. Therefore, our indemnification obligations could result in the diversion of our financial resources and may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Going concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company's operations resulted in a net loss of \$3,195,259 and used cash in operations of \$2,407,706 for the year ended December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had an unappropriated accumulated deficit of \$5,026,223 and a working capital deficiency of \$4,249,349.

In the course of its development activities, the Company continues to sustain losses. The Company predicts that it will start generating profits in 2014. The Company expects to finance its operations primarily through capital contributions from stockholders and related companies. The Company borrowed from stockholders and related companies a net amount of \$181,528 and \$2,611,189 during 2013, and the stockholders and related companies agreed to lend more funds to the Company as needed for management to execute its business plan for at least the next twelve months.

These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to meet its obligations, to obtain additional financing as may be required until such time as it can generate sources of recurring revenues and to ultimately attain profitability. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

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The audit oversight board in the USA, may not have jurisdiction to inspect our independent audit firm.

Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure

Our corporate structure, in particular the VIE Agreements, are subject to significant risks, as set forth in the following risk factors.

PRC regulations relating to acquisitions of PRC companies by foreign entities may create regulatory uncertainties that could restrict or limit our ability to operate. Our failure to obtain the prior approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC") for the trading of our common stock could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, reputation and trading price of our common stock.

The SAFE issued a public notice in November 2005, known as Circular 75, concerning the use of offshore holding companies in mergers and acquisitions in China. The public notice provides that if an offshore company controlled by PRC residents intends to acquire a PRC company, such acquisition will be subject to registration with the relevant foreign exchange authorities. The public notice also suggests that registration with the relevant foreign exchange authorities is required for any sale or transfer by the PRC residents of shares in an offshore holding company that owns an onshore company. PRC residents must each submit a registration form to the local SAFE branch with respect to their ownership interests in the offshore company, and must also file an amendment to such registration if the offshore company experiences

material events, such as changes in the share capital, share transfer, mergers and acquisitions, spin-off transactions or use of assets in China to guarantee offshore obligations.

On August 8, 2006, the PRC Ministry of Commerce (“**MOC**”), joined by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, the State Administration of Taxation, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the CSRC and SAFE, released a substantially amended version of the Provisions for Foreign Investors to Merge with or Acquire Domestic Enterprises (the “**Revised M&A Regulations**”), which took effect September 8, 2006. The revised M&A Regulations include new provisions that purport to require that an offshore special purpose vehicle, or SPV, formed for listing purposes and controlled directly or indirectly by PRC companies or individuals must obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing and trading of such SPV’s securities on an overseas stock exchange. On September 21, 2006, the CSRC published on its official website procedures specifying documents and materials required to be submitted to it by SPVs seeking CSRC approval of their overseas listings. However, the application of this PRC regulation remains unclear with no consensus currently existing among the leading PRC law firms regarding the scope and applicability of the CSRC approval requirement.

The PRC regulatory authorities may take the view that entry into the VIE Agreements by the WFOE and Guangdong Xingbang constitutes a *de facto* acquisition, because at the end of these transactions, Mr. Yao, a PRC resident becomes majority owner and effective controlling party of a foreign entity that acquired ownership of Guangdong Xingbang. Our management believes that: (a) the establishment of the WFOE was duly approved by the local counterpart of Ministry of Commerce in Guangdong on May 6, 2012; (b) the offshore restructuring, establishment of WFOE and execution of the VIE Agreements and the transactions thereunder do not (i) contravene or circumvent any provision of applicable PRC laws and regulations, including without limitation, the Revised M&A Regulations, the Circular 75 and its implementing rules; or (ii) contravene the articles of association, business license or other constituent documents of WFOE or Guangdong Xingbang; (c) to its best knowledge, management is not aware of any issue, fact or circumstance which would lead them to believe that the PRC regulatory authorities would revoke the VIE Agreements and the transactions thereunder; and (d) the VIE Agreements are in compliance with and enforceable under the applicable PRC laws and regulations.

If the PRC regulatory authorities take the view that the VIE Agreements constitute a *de facto* acquisition without the approval of the national offices of MOC, they could invalidate the VIE Agreements. If we cannot obtain MOC approval in case we are required to do so, we may face regulatory actions or other sanctions from the MOC or other PRC regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, limit our operating privileges in the PRC, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from future financings into the PRC, or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our common stock.

We did not obtain a legal opinion from PRC legal counsel with respect to our VIE arrangement. If our management’s understanding of the relevant PRC laws is incorrect and our corporate structure and the VIE Agreements are later determined by PRC government to be unenforceable, our results of operation may be materially adversely affected.

The VIE Agreements, designed to give us effective control of Guangdong Xingbang without having ownership in it, are governed by PRC laws. We did not seek PRC legal counsel’s opinion or advice when we entered into these VIE Agreements with Guangdong Xingbang. The PRC laws are complicated and fluid and there is no assurance that our understanding of the relevant PRC laws is accurate and up-to-date. If our management’s understanding of the relevant PRC laws is incorrect and our corporate structure and the VIE Agreements are later determined by PRC government to be unenforceable, our results of operation may be materially adversely affected and we may have to negotiate new business terms with the Guangdong Xingbang Stockholders.

We depend upon the VIE Agreements in conducting our business in the PRC, which may not be as effective as direct ownership.

The VIE Agreements may not be as effective in providing us with control over Guangdong Xingbang as direct ownership. The VIE Agreements are governed by PRC laws and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration proceedings pursuant to PRC laws. Accordingly, the VIE Agreements would be interpreted in accordance with PRC laws. If Guangdong Xingbang or its stockholders fail to perform the obligations under the VIE Agreements, including but not limited to default in payment of consulting fees under the Consulting Services Agreement, we may have to rely on legal remedies under PRC laws, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief, and claiming damages, and there is a risk that we may be unable to obtain these remedies. The legal environment in China is not as developed as in other jurisdictions. As a result, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit our ability to enforce the VIE Agreements.

The pricing arrangement under the VIE Agreements may be challenged by the PRC tax authorities.

We could face adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that the VIE Agreements were not entered into based on arm's length negotiations. If the PRC tax authorities determine that the VIE Agreements were not entered into on an arm's length basis, they may adjust the income and expenses of our company for PRC tax purposes which could result in higher tax liability.

We rely on the approval certificates and business license held by Guangdong Xingbang and any deterioration of the relationship between the WFOE and Guangdong Xingbang could materially and adversely affect the overall business operation of our company.

Pursuant to the VIE Agreements, our business will be undertaken on the basis of the approvals, certificates and business license as well as other requisite licenses held by Guangdong Xingbang. The advertising and e-commerce industry in China is highly regulated by the PRC government and numerous regulatory authorities of the central PRC government are empowered to issue and implement regulations governing various aspects of the internet industry. See "PRC Regulation." There is no assurance that Guangdong Xingbang will be able to renew its licenses or certificates when their terms expire with substantially similar terms as the ones they currently hold.

Further, our relationship with Guangdong Xingbang is governed by the VIE Agreements, which are intended to provide us, through our indirect ownership of the WFOE, with effective control over the business operations of Guangdong Xingbang. However, the VIE Agreements may not be effective in providing control over the applications for and maintenance of the licenses required for our business operations. Guangdong Xingbang could violate the VIE Agreements, go bankrupt, suffer from difficulties in its business or otherwise become unable to perform its obligations under the VIE Agreements and, as a result, our operations, reputation, business and stock price could be severely harmed.

If the WFOE exercises the purchase option over Guangdong Xingbang's equity pursuant to the VIE Agreements, the payment of the purchase price could materially and adversely affect the financial position of our company.

Under the VIE Agreements, the WFOE holds an option to purchase all or a portion of the equity of Guangdong Xingbang at a price based on the capital paid in by the Guangdong Xingbang stockholders. In case applicable PRC laws and regulations require an appraisal of the equity interest or provide other restrictions on the purchase price, the purchase price shall be the lowest price permitted under the applicable PRC laws and regulations. As Guangdong Xingbang is already a contractually controlled affiliate to our company, and already remits all of its net profits to us in the form of consulting service fees, the WFOE's purchase of Guangdong Xingbang's equity would result in a substantial cash payment from us to the Guangdong Xingbang Stockholders without any corresponding increase in our cash flow or increase in our book value. Accordingly, payment of the purchase price could adversely affect the financial position of our company.

The stockholders of Guangdong Xingbang have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may adversely affect our business.

Guangdong Xingbang is jointly owned by Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong, who are husband and wife. Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong also jointly own 55.39% of our common stock. Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong may not act completely in the best interests of us or our stockholders (as opposed to their personal interest) and there may be conflicts of interest which may not be resolved in our favor. For example, Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong may cause Guangdong Xingbang to delay the payment of consulting services fees to our company via the WFOE or they may cause Guangdong Xingbang to unlawfully terminate the VIE Agreements. There may be conflicts of interest between their duties to us and their interests as the stockholders of Guangdong Xingbang. We cannot assure you that they will act entirely in our interests when conflicts of interest arise or that conflicts of interest will be resolved in our favor. In addition, Mr. Yao and Ms. Zhong could violate their non-competition or employment agreements with us or their legal duties by diverting business opportunities from us, resulting in our loss of corporate opportunities. If we are unable to resolve any such conflicts, or if we suffer significant delays or other obstacles as a result of such conflicts, our business and operations could be severely disrupted, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and damage our reputation.

PRC regulation of direct investment and loans by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or limit us from making additional capital contributions or loans to our PRC subsidiaries.

Any capital contributions or loans that we, as an offshore entity, make to Guangdong Xingbang, are subject to PRC regulations. For example, none of our loans to Guangdong Xingbang may exceed the difference between its total amount of investment and its registered capital approved under relevant PRC laws, and the loans must be registered with the local branch of SAFE. Our capital contributions to Guangdong Xingbang must be approved by the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterpart. We cannot assure you that we will be able to complete the necessary registration or obtain the necessary approval on a timely basis, or at all. If we fail to complete the necessary registration or obtain the necessary approval, our ability to make loans or equity contributions to Guangdong Xingbang may be negatively affected, which could adversely affect Guangdong Xingbang's liquidity and its ability to fund its working capital and expansion projects and meet its obligations and commitments.

Risks Associated With Doing Business in China

There are substantial risks associated with doing business in China, as set forth in the following risk factors.

The Chinese government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we must conduct our business activities.

We are dependent on our relationship with the local government in the provinces in which we operate our business. The Chinese government has exercised and continues to exercise substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Our ability to operate in China may be harmed by changes in its laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, environmental regulations, land use rights, property and other matters. The central or local governments in the PRC jurisdictions may impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that would require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations. Accordingly, government actions in the future, including any decision not to continue to support recent economic reforms and to return to a more centrally planned economy or regional or local variations in the implementation of economic policies, could have a significant effect on economic conditions in China or particular regions thereof, and could require us to divest ourselves of any interest we then hold in Chinese properties.

Future inflation in China may inhibit our ability to conduct business in China. In recent years, the Chinese economy has experienced periods of rapid expansion and high rates of inflation. Rapid economic growth can lead to growth in the money supply and rising inflation. If prices for our products rise at a rate that is insufficient to compensate for the rise in the costs of supplies, it may have an adverse effect on profitability. These factors have led to the adoption by Chinese government, from time to time, of various corrective measures designed to restrict the availability of credit or regulate growth and contain inflation. High inflation may in the future cause Chinese government to impose controls on credit and/or prices, or to take other action, which could inhibit economic activity in China, and thereby harm the market for our products.

Our operations and assets in China are subject to significant political and economic uncertainties.

Changes in PRC laws and regulations, or their interpretation, or the imposition of confiscatory taxation, restrictions on currency conversion, imports and sources of supply, devaluations of currency or the nationalization or other expropriation of private enterprises could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Under its current leadership, the Chinese government has been pursuing economic reform policies that encourage private economic activities and greater economic decentralization. There is no assurance, however, that the Chinese government will continue to pursue these policies, or that it will not significantly alter these policies from time to time without notice.

We derive all of our revenues in China and a slowdown or other adverse developments in the PRC economy may materially and adversely affect our customers, demand for our products and our business.

All of our revenues are generated in China. We anticipate that sales of our products in China will continue to represent all of our total sales in the near future. Although the PRC economy has grown significantly in recent years, we cannot assure you that such growth will continue. The industry in which we are involved in the PRC is relatively new and growing, but we do not know how sensitive we are to a slowdown in economic growth or other adverse changes in the PRC economy which may affect demand for our products. In addition, the Chinese government also exercises significant control over Chinese economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Efforts by the Chinese government to slow the pace of growth of the Chinese economy could result in reduced demand for our products. A slowdown in overall economic growth, an economic downturn or recession or other adverse economic developments in the PRC may materially reduce the demand for our products and materially and adversely affect our business.

Currency fluctuations and restrictions on currency exchange may adversely affect our business, including limiting our ability to convert Chinese Renminbi into foreign currencies and, if Chinese Renminbi were to decline in value, reducing our revenue in U.S. dollar terms.

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and our operations in China use their local currency as their functional currencies. Substantially all of our revenue and expenses are in Chinese Renminbi. We are subject to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations with respect to any of these currencies. For example, the value of the Renminbi depends to a large extent on Chinese government policies and China's domestic and international economic and political developments, as well as supply and demand in the local market. Since 1994, the official exchange rate for the conversion of Renminbi to the U.S. dollar had generally been stable and the Renminbi had appreciated slightly against the U.S. dollar. However, on July 21, 2005, the Chinese government changed its policy of pegging the value of Chinese Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, Chinese Renminbi may fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. It is possible that the Chinese government could adopt a more flexible currency policy, which could result in more significant fluctuation of Chinese Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. We can't offer assurance that Chinese Renminbi will be stable against the U.S. dollar or any other foreign currency.

Our financial statements are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates in each applicable period. To the extent the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currencies denominated transactions results in reduced revenue, operating expenses and net income for our international operations. Similarly, to the extent the U.S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currency denominated transactions results in increased revenue, operating expenses and net income for our international operations. We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as we convert the financial statements of our foreign consolidated subsidiaries into U.S. dollars in consolidation. If there is a change in foreign currency exchange rates, the conversion of the foreign consolidated subsidiaries' financial statements into U.S. dollars will lead to a translation gain or loss which is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. Changes in the functional currency value of these assets and liabilities create fluctuations that will lead to a transaction gain or loss. We have not entered into agreements or purchased instruments to hedge our exchange rate risks, although we may do so in the future. The availability and effectiveness of any hedging transaction may be limited and we may not be able to hedge our exchange rate risks.

The State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“SAFE”) restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our sales revenue effectively and to pay dividends.

All of our sales, revenues and expenses are denominated in the Chinese currency, Renminbi. Under PRC law, the Renminbi is currently convertible under the “current account,” which includes dividends and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not under the “capital account,” which includes foreign direct investment and loans. Currently, our PRC operating subsidiary, We, may purchase foreign currencies for settlement of current account transactions, including payments of dividends to us, without the approval of SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, the relevant PRC government authorities may limit or eliminate our ability to purchase foreign currencies in the future. Since a significant amount of our future revenue will be denominated in Renminbi, any existing and future restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to utilize revenue generated in Renminbi to fund our business activities outside China that are denominated in foreign currencies.

SAFE restrictions may delay the payment of dividends, since we have to comply with certain procedural requirements and we may experience difficulties in completing the administrative procedures necessary to obtain and remit foreign currency for the payment of dividends from the profits of WFOE.

Foreign exchange transactions by PRC operating subsidiaries continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of or need to register with PRC government authorities, including SAFE. In particular, if we, or our PRC operating subsidiary, borrow foreign currency through loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with SAFE, and if we finance our operations by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities, including the Ministry of Commerce, or their respective local counterparts. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing.

The PRC government also may at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining foreign currency, we may be unable to pay dividends or meet obligations that may be incurred in the future that require payment in foreign currency.

Because our principal assets are located outside of the United States and a majority of our directors and our officers will reside outside of the United States, it may be difficult for you to enforce your rights based on the United States federal securities laws against us and our officers and directors in the United States or to enforce judgments of United States courts against us or them in the PRC. In addition, it may be difficult for you to enforce judgments of United States courts against Guangdong Xingbang or our PRC resident directors and officers in the United States.

All of our board of directors and officers are outside of the United States. In addition, our operating subsidiary is located in the PRC and all of its assets are located outside of the United States. China does not have a treaty with the United States providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts. It may therefore be difficult for investors in the United States to enforce their legal rights based on the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws against us in the courts of either the United States or the PRC and, even if civil judgments are obtained in courts of the United States, to enforce such judgments in the PRC courts. Further, it is unclear if extradition treaties now in effect between the United States and the PRC would permit effective enforcement against us or our officers and directors of criminal penalties, under the United States federal securities laws or otherwise. In addition, an investor may have difficulty enforcing a judgment rendered by a United States court against foreign residents such as Guangdong Xingbang and our officers and directors who do not have assets in the United States.

We may have limited legal recourse under PRC laws if disputes arise under our contracts with third parties.

The Chinese government has enacted laws and regulations dealing with matters such as corporate organization and governance, foreign investment, commerce, taxation and trade. However, their experience in implementing, interpreting and enforcing these laws and regulations is limited, and our ability to enforce commercial claims or to resolve commercial disputes is unpredictable. If adverse circumstances arise from our business transactions, we face the risk that the parties may seek ways to terminate the transactions, or may hinder or prevent us from receiving the benefits or enforcing our rights in these transactions. The resolution of these matters may be subject to the exercise of considerable discretion by agencies of the Chinese government, and forces unrelated to the legal merits of a particular matter or dispute may influence their determination. Any rights we may have to specific performance, or to seek an injunction under PRC laws, in either of these cases, are severely limited, and without a means of recourse by virtue of the Chinese legal system, we may be unable to prevent these situations from occurring. The occurrence of any such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although legislation in China over the past 30 years has significantly improved the protection afforded to various forms of foreign investment and contractual arrangements in China, these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively new and their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties, which could limit the legal protection available to us, and foreign investors, including you. The inability to enforce or obtain a remedy under any of our future agreements could result in a significant loss of business, business opportunities or capital and could have a material adverse impact on our operations.

We must comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

We are required to comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits U.S. companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Foreign companies, including some of our competitors, are not subject to these prohibitions. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices occur from time to time in mainland China. If our competitors engage in these practices, they may receive preferential treatment from personnel of some companies, giving our competitors an advantage in securing business or from government officials who might give them priority in obtaining new licenses, which would put us at a disadvantage. Although we inform our personnel that such practices are illegal, we cannot assure you that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties.

If we make equity compensation grants to persons who are PRC citizens, they may be required to register with SAFE. We may also face regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our ability to adopt equity compensation plans for our directors and employees and other parties under PRC laws.

On April 6, 2007, SAFE issued the “Operating Procedures for Administration of Domestic Individuals Participating in the Employee Stock Ownership Plan or Stock Option Plan of An Overseas Listed Company, also known as “Circular 78.” It is not clear whether Circular 78 covers all forms of equity compensation plans or only those which provide for the granting of stock options. For any plans which are so covered and are adopted by a non-PRC listed company, such as our company, after April 6, 2007, Circular 78 requires all participants who are PRC citizens to register with and obtain approvals from SAFE prior to their participation in the plan. In addition, Circular 78 also requires PRC citizens to register with SAFE and make the necessary applications and filings if they participated in an overseas listed company’s covered equity compensation plan prior to April 6, 2007. We believe that the registration and approval requirements contemplated in Circular 78 will be burdensome and time consuming.

In the future, we may adopt an equity incentive plan and make numerous stock option grants under the plan to our officers, directors and employees, some of whom are PRC citizens and may be required to register with SAFE. If it is determined that any of our equity compensation plans are subject to Circular 78, failure to comply with such provisions may subject us and participants of our equity incentive plan who are PRC citizens to fines and legal sanctions and prevent us from being able to grant equity compensation to our PRC employees. In that case, our ability to compensate our employees and directors through equity compensation would be hindered and our business operations and ability to attract and retain the most qualified employees, officers and directors may be adversely affected.

Due to various restrictions under PRC laws on the distribution of dividends by our PRC operating companies, we may not be able to pay dividends to our stockholders.

The Wholly-Foreign Owned Enterprise Law (1986), as amended and the Wholly-Foreign Owned Enterprise Law Implementing Rules (1990), as amended and the Company Law of the PRC (2006) contain the principal regulations governing dividend distributions by wholly foreign owned enterprises. Under these regulations, wholly foreign owned enterprises, such as the WFOE, may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Additionally, the WFOE is required to set aside a certain amount of their accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation and cannot be used for working capital purposes.

Furthermore, if our consolidated subsidiaries in China incur debt on their own in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other payments. If we or our consolidated subsidiaries are unable to receive all of the revenues from our operations due to these contractual or dividend arrangements, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

We may have difficulty establishing adequate management, legal and financial controls required for a US publicly listed company.

Our management and our current board do not have experience in the management of public companies. The PRC historically has been deficient in Western style management and financial reporting concepts and practices, as well as in modern banking, and other control systems. We may have difficulty hiring and retaining a sufficient number of qualified employees to work in the PRC. As a result of these factors, we may experience difficulty in establishing management, legal and financial controls, collecting financial data and preparing financial statements, books of account and corporate records and instituting business practices that meet US public listed companies’ standards. We may, in turn, experience difficulties in implementing and maintaining adequate internal controls as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other applicable laws, rules and regulations. This may result in significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal controls which could impact the reliability of our financial statements and prevent us from complying with SEC rules and regulations and the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Any such deficiencies, weaknesses or lack of compliance could have a materially adverse effect on our business and the public announcement of such deficiencies could adversely impact our stock price.

Our lack of accounting personnel with education and experience in U.S. GAAP is a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting and could cause an oversight or delay in detecting a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements.

With the exception of Xingbang NV, none of our subsidiaries maintain their books and records in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Guangdong Xingbang and XinyuXingbang, our operating subsidiaries, maintain their books and records in accordance with Chinese GAAP. Our Interim Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Song, and the accounting staff under his supervision are primarily responsible for preparing our books and records and converting such books and records into financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. However, Mr. Song and the accounting staff under his supervision have limited knowledge of, and no prior experience in preparing financial statements in accordance with, U.S. GAAP. Mr. Song also prepares the necessary disclosure in our periodic reports with the SEC. None of Mr. Song and the other accountants is a U.S. certified public accountant or a certified management accountant, neither have they attended U.S. academic institutions or extended educational programs that would provide a sufficient relevant education in U.S. GAAP. Our management concluded this deficiency constitutes a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. Such material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting could result in a material misstatement of our financial statements that may not be prevented or detected. As one of the steps to remedy this deficiency, we engaged a consulting firm which has expertise and experience in U.S. GAAP and SEC financial reporting to assist with U.S. GAAP conversion. However, no assurance can be given as to when or to what extent we can obtain the necessary U.S. GAAP experience. Our lack of accounting personnel with education and experience in U.S. GAAP is a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting and could cause an oversight or delay in detecting a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements.

Compliance with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure, and our management's inexperience with such regulations will result in additional expenses and creates a risk of non-compliance.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related SEC regulations, have created uncertainty for public companies and significantly increased the costs and risks associated with accessing the public markets and public reporting. Our management team will need to invest significant management time and financial resources to comply with both existing and evolving standards for public companies, which will lead to increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue generating activities to compliance activities. In addition, our management is located in the PRC has little experience with compliance with U.S. laws (including securities laws). This inexperience may cause us to fall out of compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, which could lead to enforcement action against us and a negative impact on our stock price.

Failure to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud.

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring every public company to include a management report on such company's internal controls over financial reporting in its annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. Our management has found certain material weaknesses in our internal controls over our financial reporting. Our reporting obligations as a public company place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources and systems for the foreseeable future. Effective internal controls, particularly those related to revenue recognition, are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to prevent fraud. As a result, our failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could harm our business and negatively impact the trading price of our stock. Furthermore, we anticipate that we will incur considerable costs and use significant management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Regulation and censorship of information distribution over the internet in China may adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for information displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our website.

China has enacted laws and regulations governing internet access and the distribution of products, services, news, information, audio-video programs and other content through the internet. In the past, the PRC government has prohibited the distribution of information through the internet that it deems to be in violation of PRC laws and regulations. If any of our internet content were deemed by the PRC government to violate any content restrictions, we would not be able to continue to display such content and could become subject to penalties, including confiscation of income, fines, suspension of business and revocation of required licenses, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may also be subject to potential liability for any unlawful actions of our customers or users of our website or for content we distribute that is deemed inappropriate. It may be difficult to determine the type of content that may result in liability to us, and if we are found to be liable, we may be prevented from operating our website in China.

If we become directly subject to the recent scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity involving U.S.-listed Chinese companies, we may have to expend significant resources to investigate and resolve the matter which could harm our business operations, stock price and reputation and could result in a loss of your investment in our stock, especially if such matter cannot be addressed and resolved favorably.

Recently, U.S. public companies that have substantially all of their operations in China, particularly companies like us which have completed so-called reverse merger transactions, have been the subject of intense scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity by investors, financial commentators and regulatory agencies, such as the SEC. Much of the scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity has centered on financial and accounting irregularities, a lack of effective internal controls over financial accounting, inadequate corporate governance policies or a lack of adherence thereto and, in many cases, allegations of fraud. As a result of the scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity, the publicly traded stock of many U.S. listed Chinese companies has sharply decreased in value and, in some cases, has become virtually worthless. Many of these companies are now subject to stockholder lawsuits and SEC enforcement actions and are conducting internal and external investigations into the allegations. It is not clear what affect this sector-wide scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity will have on our company, our business and our stock price. If we become the subject of any unfavorable allegations, whether such allegations are proven to be true or untrue, we will have to expend significant resources to investigate such allegations and/or defend our company. This situation may distract our management from growing our company. If such allegations are not proven to be groundless, our company and business operations will be severely hampered and your investment in our stock could be rendered worthless.

The disclosures in our reports and other filings with the SEC and our other public pronouncements are not subject to the scrutiny of any regulatory bodies in the PRC.

We are regulated by the SEC and our reports and other filings with the SEC are subject to SEC review in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. Our SEC reports and other disclosure and public pronouncements are not subject to the review or scrutiny of any PRC regulatory authority. For example, the disclosure in our SEC reports and other filings are not subject to the review by China Securities Regulatory Commission, a PRC regulator that is tasked with oversight of the capital markets in China. Accordingly, you should review our SEC reports, filings and our other public pronouncements with the understanding that no local regulator has done any review of our company, our SEC reports, other filings or any of our other public pronouncements.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

An active and visible trading market for our common stock may not develop.

We cannot predict whether an active market for our common stock will develop in the future. In the absence of an active trading market:

- Investors may have difficulty buying and selling or obtaining market quotations;

- Market visibility for our common stock may be limited; and
- A lack of visibility for our common stock may have a depressive effect on the market price for our common stock.

The trading price of the common stock is subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in quarterly operating results, changes in analysts' earnings estimates, announcements of innovations by us or our competitors, general conditions in the industry in which we operate and other factors. These fluctuations, as well as general economic and market conditions, may have a material or adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

The market price for our stock may be volatile.

The market price for our stock may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors including the following:

- Actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;
- Changes in financial estimates by securities research analysts;
- Conditions in the markets in which we compete;
- Changes in the economic performance or market valuations of our competitors;
- Announcements by us or our competitors of new services, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- Addition or departure of key personnel;
- Fluctuations of exchange rates between RMB and the U.S. dollar;
- Intellectual property or other litigation; and
- General economic or political conditions in China.

In addition, the securities market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies.

Our common stock may be considered a “penny stock,” and thereby be subject to additional sale and trading regulations that may make it more difficult to sell.

Our common stock may be considered to be a “penny stock” if it does not qualify for one of the exemptions from the definition of “penny stock” under Section 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act, as amended. Our common stock may be a “penny stock” if it meets one or more of the following conditions: (i) the stock trades at a price less than \$5.00 per share; (ii) it is NOT traded on a “recognized” national exchange; (iii) it is not quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market, or even if so, has a price less than \$5.00 per share; or (iv) is issued by a company that has been in business less than three years with net tangible assets less than \$5 million. The principal result or effect of being designated a “penny stock” is that securities broker-dealers participating in sales of our common stock will be subject to the “penny stock” regulations set forth in Rules 15-2 through 15g-9 promulgated under the Exchange Act. For example, Rule 15g-2 requires broker-dealers dealing in penny stocks to provide potential investors with a document disclosing the risks of penny stocks and to obtain a manually signed and dated written receipt of the document at least two business days before effecting any transaction in a penny stock for the investor’s account. Moreover, Rule 15g-9 requires broker-dealers in penny stocks to approve the account of any investor for transactions in such stocks before selling any penny stock to that investor. This procedure requires the broker-dealer to: (i) obtain from the investor information concerning his or her financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives; (ii) reasonably determine, based on that information, that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the investor and that the investor has sufficient knowledge and experience as to be reasonably capable of evaluating the risks of penny stock transactions; (iii) provide the investor with a written statement setting forth the basis on which the broker-dealer made the determination in (ii) above; and (iv) receive a signed and dated copy of such statement from the investor, confirming that it accurately reflects the investor’s financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. Compliance with these requirements may make it more difficult and time consuming for holders of our common stock to resell their shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of them in the market or otherwise.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future and, as a result, our investors' sole source of gain, if any, will depend on capital appreciation, if any.

We do not plan to declare or pay any cash dividends on our shares of common stock in the foreseeable future and currently intend to retain any future earnings for funding growth. As a result, investors should not rely on an investment in our securities if they require the investment to produce dividend income. Capital appreciation, if any, of our shares may be investors' sole source of gain for the foreseeable future. Moreover, investors may not be able to resell their common stock at or above the price they paid for them.

Volatility in the price of our common stock may subject us to securities litigation.

The market for our common stock may be characterized by significant price volatility, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. In the past, plaintiffs have often initiated securities class action litigation against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may, in the future, be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and liabilities and could divert management's attention and resources.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate offices are located at No. 1108, Sai Wei Avenue, Hi-Tech Development Zone, Xinyu City, Jiangxi Province, PRC. Under the current PRC laws, land is owned by the state, and parcels of land in rural areas, which is known as collective land, is owned by the rural collective economic organization. Land use rights are granted to an individual or entity after payment of a land use right fee is made to the applicable state or rural collective economic organization. Land use rights allow the holder of the right to use the land for a specified long-term period. We rent our office space from Xinyu Industry, an entity which is 80% and 20% owned by Mr. Yao and his spouse respectively. We entered into a three-year lease agreement with Xinyu Industry, whereby we are obligated to pay monthly rent of approximately RMB17,000 (approximately \$2,808). The lease expired on June 30, 2015. We believe the rent is reasonable and in accordance with market prices.

Xinyu Xingbang leased showrooms from Xinyu Industry pursuant to a lease agreement and pays a monthly rental of \$46,570. The lease agreement will expire on September 30, 2016. On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry entered into a termination agreement terminating the lease agreement. XinyuXinbang agreed to relinquish the leasehold improvement for the showrooms in order to offset the lease due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms and as a result, Xinyu Xingbang had a loss on disposal of \$151,055 in 2013.

Guangdong Xingbang leased office from Mr. Yao and his spouse pursuant to a one-year lease agreement and paid a monthly rental of RMB 81,782 (approximately \$13,127). The lease expired on December 31, 2012. We renewed the lease with a one-year term and are obligated to pay monthly rent of approximately RMB 93,000 (approximately \$15,363) until Decembe 31, 2013. We believe the rent is reasonable and in accordance with market prices.

In September 2013, Guangdong Xingbang lease Zhongshan office premises from Zhongshan Guzhen Asset Management Ltd pursuant to a lease agreement and pays a monthly rental of \$1,891, which expires on August 31, 2018.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are currently not a party to any legal proceeding and are not aware of any legal claims that we believe will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results. However, from time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market Information

Our common stock started trading on OTCOB under the trading symbol "CXGP" on June 20, 2012. As of the date of this report, there have been limited and sporadic trades of the Company's securities. The last reported trade and posted closing price of the Company's common stock, per www.otcmarkets.com, was for 200 shares at \$6.00 per share on January 8, 2013.

The following table sets forth the quarterly average high and low closing big prices per share for our Common Stock:

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2013	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Quarter ended September 30, 2013	6.00	6.00
Quarter ended December 31, 2013	6.00	6.00
Period ending March 31, 2014	6.00	6.00

The source for the high and low closing bids quotations was www.otcmarkets.com.

The transfer agent for our common stock is Island Stock Transfer at 15500 Roosevelt Boulevard, Suite 301, Clearwater, Florida 33760.

Holders

As of December 31, 2013, there were approximately 139 stockholders of record of our common stock. There are no shares of our preferred stock outstanding at the date of this report.

Dividends

Since inception, no dividends have been paid on the common stock. We intend to retain any earnings for use in our business activities, so it is not expected that any dividends on the common stock will be declared and paid in the foreseeable future. Although we intend to retain earnings, if any, to finance the exploration and growth of our business, our Board of Directors has the discretion to declare and pay dividends in the future. Payment of dividends in the future will depend upon the earnings, capital requirements, and other factors which the Board of Directors may deem relevant.

No Equity Compensation Plan

We do not have any equity compensation plans. Our Board of Directors may adopt one or more equity compensation plan in the future.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities and use of Proceeds from Unregistered Securities

None.

Reports to Security Holders

We file annual, quarterly and current reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. The public may read and copy any materials filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may also obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Securities and Exchange Commission maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

As a “smaller reporting company,” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which we refer to as the MD&A, is intended to help the reader understand our Company, our operations and our present business environment. The MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis constitutes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K particularly under “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risk Factors.”

Unless otherwise specified, references to Notes to our consolidated financial statements are to the Notes to our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the other sections of this 10-K, including the related exhibits. The various sections of this discussion contain a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risk factors described throughout this 10-K. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors.” Our actual results may differ materially.

Overview

We were formed as a Nevada corporation on April 12, 2011 to acquire operational control over Guangdong Xingbang. Since foreign investors are restricted by the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China to operate the media and e-commerce business in China, we operate our business through ownership of the WFOE that provides management, consulting, investment and technical services to Guangdong Xingbang. We do not own any direct equity interest in Guangdong Xingbang. In May 2011, the WFOE entered into a series of contractual arrangements which effectively give the WFOE operational control over Guangdong Xingbang despite the lack of direct ownership. As a result of these contractual arrangements, we treat Guangdong Xingbang as a variable interest entity, or VIE, under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and we have included its historical financial results in our consolidated financial statements.

Our subsidiaries, Xingbang NV, Xingbang BVI and Xingbang HK are holding companies which do not have any operations or own any assets except for the ownership of the WFOE. The only current operation of the WFOE is to provide consulting and management services to Guangdong Xingbang. Currently, we rely on results of operations of Guangdong Xingbang and Xinyu Xingbang. If the PRC government declares the VIE agreements are not enforceable, we will not be able to exercise effective control over Guangdong Xingbang and consolidate the financial results of Guangdong Xingbang. In such case, our results of operations and financial position will be materially adversely affected.

Guangdong Xingbang, which was founded in 2005, derives revenue primarily from three types of business: e-commerce related revenue derived from our e-commerce platform ju51 Online Mall, advertising revenue, and revenue from consulting services provided to businesses and local governments in China.

We generated revenue of \$19,853 and \$625,323 for our fiscal year ended 2013 and 2012 respectively representing a decrease of 96.83%. We had three major revenue streams, providing e-commerce related services, advertising in our newspaper and providing consulting services. Our revenue from providing e-commerce related services was \$0 in 2013 and 2012. Our advertising revenue was \$10,093 and \$389,483 in 2013 and 2012 respectively, representing a decrease of 97.41%. Our revenue from consulting services was \$9,760 and \$235,840 in 2013 and 2012 respectively, representing a decrease of approximately 95.86%. The substantial decrease in our total revenue is due to decrease in advertising and consulting revenue as a result of the change of our business model to focus on revamping our e-commerce business as well as the slowdown of the real estate market in China since 2011. We did not generate any revenue from the e-commerce business due to change of our strategy as discussed in “ITEM 1. Business -- Business Strategy”.

Results of Operations — Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

The following table presents, for the years indicated, our consolidated statements of operations information.

	Years ended December 31	
	2013	2012
REVENUE		
Advertising	\$ 10,093	\$ 389,483
Consulting service	9,760	235,840
E-commerce	-	-
Total revenue	<u>19,853</u>	<u>625,323</u>
COST OF REVENUE		
Advertising	64,319	170,195
Consulting service	79,058	76,024
E-commerce	404,784	529,875
Total cost of revenue	<u>548,161</u>	<u>776,094</u>
GROSS LOSS	<u>(528,308)</u>	<u>(150,771)</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Selling expenses	499,986	866,875
General and administrative expenses	1,447,095	941,489
Impairment of website development cost	505,624	-
Depreciation - property and equipment	116,387	96,733
Total Operating Expenses, net	<u>2,569,092</u>	<u>1,905,097</u>
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	<u>(3,097,400)</u>	<u>(2,055,868)</u>
OTHER (EXPENSES) INCOME		
Interest income	1,205	5,016
Other income	55,098	293,831
Other expenses	(7,747)	(3,119)
(Loss) gain on disposal of property and equipment , net	(146,415)	1,151
Total Other (Expenses) Income, net	<u>(97,859)</u>	<u>296,879</u>
NET LOSS BEFORE TAXES	<u>(3,195,259)</u>	<u>(1,758,989)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>(69,557)</u>
NET LOSS	<u>(3,195,259)</u>	<u>(1,828,546)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Foreign currency translation loss	<u>(69,621)</u>	<u>(11,641)</u>
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	<u>\$ (3,264,880)</u>	<u>\$ (1,840,187)</u>
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year - basic and diluted	<u>81,244,000</u>	<u>81,244,000</u>

Revenue

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we had total revenue of \$19,853. Of this, \$10,093 was attributable to revenue generated from advertising, and \$9,760 was attributable to consulting services rendered. During the year ended December 31, 2012, total revenue was \$625,323. Of this, \$389,483 was attributable to revenue generated from advertising and \$235,840 was attributable to consulting services rendered. The decrease of \$605,470 or approximately 96.83% was mainly due to the decrease in advertising and consulting revenue as a result of shifting our business focus to our e-commerce business. Advertising revenue comes from advertising in "Industry Economy Review". On March 6, 2013, we entered into an addendum agreement to terminate the contract as of December 31, 2013 without any contingencies. We also discontinued the consulting services in year 2013 as a result of the shift of focus to e-commerce platform. During this time, we strengthened the support that we believe would boost e-commerce revenue in the future and we did not deem it appropriate to generate revenue until we believed the e-commerce platform and its revenue driver supports are ready. Therefore revenue from e-commerce was \$0 during 2012 and 2013.

Cost of revenue

Cost of revenue is comprised of printing cost, editorial fee, agent fee, salaries of consulting service providers, amortization of website development costs, salaries of website administrators and business tax relating to advertising and service rendered.

Cost of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$548,161, compared to \$776,094 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$227,933, or approximately 29.37%. The reason for the change was the decrease in the cost of advertising revenue, which was \$105,876, or approximately 62.21% and the increase in the cost of consulting revenue, which was \$3,034, or approximately 3.99% and the decrease in the cost of e-commerce, which was \$125,091, or approximately 23.61%. The reason for the decrease was mainly due to the decrease in agent fees, printing cost and business tax relating to advertising services. Since e-commerce is still in development, only cost of revenue relating to setting up e-commerce platform is generated without revenue.

Gross Loss

Gross loss was \$528,308 in 2013, an increase of \$377,537, or approximately 250.40%, compared to gross loss of \$150,771 in 2012. The increase was mainly due to the decrease in advertising and consulting revenue.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses consist of selling, general and administrative expense, impairment of website development cost and depreciation.

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013 were \$2,569,092, mainly composed of \$499,986 in selling expenses, \$1,447,095 in general and administrative expenses, \$505,624 in impairment of website development cost, and \$116,387 in depreciation. Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$1,905,097, mainly composed of \$866,875 in selling expenses, \$941,489 in general and administrative expenses and \$96,733 in depreciation. The increase in operating expenses from the year ended December 31, 2013 to 2012 was \$663,995, or approximately 34.85%. And it was mainly due to the increase in rental expense from 2012 to 2013, in general and administrative expenses, as a result of the lease agreement of office started on July 1, 2012, and the lease agreement of showrooms started on October 1, 2012, and increase in impairment of website development cost. On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms.

Other (expenses) income, net

Other (expenses) income, net, consists mainly of net of interest income, other income, other expenses and (loss) gain on disposal of property and equipment, net.

Other expenses, net, for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$97,859 compared to other income, net, \$296,879 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$394,738 or approximately 132.96%. The decrease in other (expense) income, net, was primarily due to the decrease in other income, which was \$238,733, or 81.25%. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company accrued \$278,709 (RMB 1.8 million) of consulting fees with a consulting firm that helped the Company with the process of listing its securities in the US and raising capital. According to the agreement, the Company will not make the payment until capital is raised. As of December 31, 2012, the Company did not raise any capital and the Company is therefore not obligated to pay this amount. Under the mutual agreement between the Company and the consulting firm, the consulting fee is waived. Therefore, the accrual of \$278,709 professional fee was reversed in 2012 and recorded as other income. During the year ended December 31, 2013, mainly the overprovision of payables in prior year was recorded, causing the huge drop of the balances between two years.

Besides, there was a gain on disposal of property and equipment of \$1,151 in 2012 but a net loss of 146,415 was incurred in 2013. On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms. The leasehold improvement for the showrooms was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013.

Income tax expense

Income tax expenses were \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2013, as compared to income tax expenses of \$69,557 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in income tax expenses was mainly attributable to the continuous loss over the years and increased valuation allowances on deferred tax assets.

Net Loss

Net loss was \$3,195,259 for the year ended December 31, 2013, and net loss was \$1,828,546 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was mainly the result of a decrease in advertising and consulting revenue, and the revamp of the e-commerce business model. Another reason for the increase was due to the increase in rental expenses in general and administrative expenses. Moreover, the unamortized website development cost was fully impaired since second quarter of 2013.

Other comprehensive loss

Other comprehensive loss was \$69,621 for the year ended December 31, 2013. Other comprehensive loss was \$11,641 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The change of foreign currency translation gains was primarily caused by the fluctuation in the RMB to U.S. dollar exchange rate in 2013 compared to 2012.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash on hand and demand deposits at banks. We had \$284,001 and \$197,530 of cash and cash equivalents on hand as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 respectively. There was an increase of \$86,471 in our cash and cash equivalents from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013.

The increase in our cash and cash equivalents from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013 was largely attributable to an increase in net cash used in operating activities, decrease in net cash used in investing activities, and increase in cash provided by financing activities, which was \$1,889,659, \$889,504 and 1,083,550 respectively, on a period-to-period basis.

We require cash for working capital, capital expenditures, repayment of debt, salaries, commissions and related benefits and other operating expenses and income taxes. We expect that our working capital needs will increase for the foreseeable future, as we continue to develop and grow our business. See "Business — General." For 2014, we are estimating a cash inflow of approximately \$93 million and an outflow of approximately \$65 million as we are starting to generate revenue from e-commerce platform.

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (2,407,706)	\$ (518,047)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (304,758)	\$ (1,194,262)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 2,792,717	\$ 1,709,167

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities. Net cash used in operating activities was \$2,407,706 for the year ended December 31, 2013, and net cash used in operating activities was \$518,047 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The most significant items affecting the comparison of our operating cash flow for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are summarized below:

- Increase in cash loss from operations - Our net loss from operations, excluding depreciation, amortization, impairment of website development cost and net (loss) gain on disposal of property and equipment, increased by \$731,195 on a period-to-period basis, from cash loss of \$1,580,677 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$2,311,872 for the year ended December 31, 2013, which negatively impacted our cash flows from operations. The increase in cash loss from operations was mainly due to the decrease in revenue and increase in rental expenses in general and administrative expenses from 2012 to 2013.
- Decrease in accounts receivable - The decrease in account receivable was \$0 during the year ended December 31, 2013, while it decreased by \$1,493,836 for the year ended in 2012. The reason for the decrease was that we did not collect any accounts receivables in 2013 as we decided to render services after a retainer was paid by our customers. Revenue decreased from \$625,323 in 2012 to \$19,853 in 2013. No collection of accounts receivable and no increase of deferred revenue received from the customers during 2013 led to an increase in cash used in operating activities.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities. Our investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 used cash of \$304,758. Our investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 used cash of \$1,194,262. The decrease in cash used in investing activities was largely caused by the decrease of \$752,169 in payments for construction in progress, and of \$90,881 in payments for website development respectively, on a period-to-period basis.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$2,792,717 for the year ended December 31, 2013 and \$1,709,167 for the year ended December 31, 2012 respectively. The increase was mainly due to the increase in advances from related companies for \$2,486,993 offset by the decrease in net advances from stockholders for \$1,403,443.

Capital Resources

We had a negative working capital of \$4,249,349 and \$2,219,805 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 respectively. The reason for the increase from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013 was primarily due to the net effect of increase in amounts due to related companies and decrease in construction in progress.

Under the VIE Agreements, Guangdong Xingbang pays the WFOE a consulting service fee, payable in RMB each quarter, equivalent to all of its net income for such quarter based on its quarterly financial statements, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of the PRC. The WFOE then may transfer the cash payment to the offshore holding companies (Xingbang HK, Xingbang BVI and Xingbang NV) via dividend payment, after deduction of relevant taxes. If we obtain funds through financing in the US, Xingbang HK may invest in the WFOE. It is generally prohibited for PRC resident enterprises, including foreign owned entities, to make inter-company loans. However, management believes it is in compliance with the current PRC law for the WFOE to deposit the funds into a PRC bank account and request the PRC bank to lend the funds to Guangdong Xingbang.

We are a holding company with no significant revenue-generating operations of our own, and thus any cash flows from operations are and will be generated by Xinyu Xingbang and Guangdong Xingbang. Although there are negative cash flows from operations, the stockholders and related companies agreed to lend more funds to the Company as needed for management to execute its business plan for at least the next twelve months. The WFOE's ability to make loans or pay dividends are restricted under PRC law and may be restricted under the terms of future indebtedness, its governing documents or other agreements. Based upon the cash on hand, anticipated cash to be received from our operations and the expected availability of cash from Guangdong Xingbang's stockholders and a related company, we believe that our sources of liquidity will be sufficient to enable us to meet our cash needs for at least the next 12 months. Nevertheless, our liquidity and capital position could be adversely affected by:

- Loss of revenue from advertising, consulting services or from the ju51 Online Mall;
- Guangdong Xingbang's delay or discontinuance of payment of consulting fees under the VIE agreements;
- Any change of policy on accounts receivable;
- The enactment of new laws and regulations;
- Our inability to grow our business as we anticipate by expanding our existing advertising, consulting services and operation of the new e-commerce business;
- Any other changes in the cost structure of our underlying business model; and
- Any of the other risks and uncertainties described in "Item 1A. Risk Factors."

Debt Obligations

The following is a summary of amounts outstanding under our debt obligations as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

	2013	2012
Due to related companies	\$ 2,098,552	\$ 136,039
Due to stockholders	1,836,232	1,605,110
	<u>\$ 3,934,784</u>	<u>\$ 1,741,149</u>

Due to related companies

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$0 and \$5,457 respectively, to Zhongshan Xingbang Purchase & Exhibition Service Co., Ltd (“Zhongshan Xingbang”) which is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand. Mr. Yao is the director of Zhongshan Xingbang.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang owed \$33,698 and \$0 respectively to Xinyu Industry for rental expense of office used by Xinyu Xingbang. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang owed \$0 and \$130,582 respectively, to Xinyu Industry for rental expense of showrooms. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms. The leasehold improvement for the showrooms was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013.

On January 3, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry with an amount of \$165,189. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 5, 2013 and is due for repayment on January 4, 2014. The use of this loan is solely for the operations of Guangdong Xingbang. On January 3, 2014, the loan agreement with Xinyu Industry was renewed. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 5, 2014 and is due for repayment on January 4, 2015.

On January 10, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry with an amount of \$825,942. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 15, 2013 and is due for repayment on January 14, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang. On January 10, 2014, the loan agreement with Xinyu Industry was renewed. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 15, 2014 and is due for repayment on January 14, 2015.

On May 30, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on June 6, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 5, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On July 25, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on July 31, 2013 and is due for repayment on July 30, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On September 5, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on September 10, 2013 and is due for repayment on September 10, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On September 5, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on September 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on September 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang.

On December 8, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on December 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on December 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On December 12, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry with an amount of \$660,753. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on December 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on December 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang.

Due to stockholders

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$184,350 and \$0 respectively, to two stockholders (Mr. Yao and his spouse) for lease of office premises used by Guangdong Xingbang. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, WFOE owed \$825,941 and \$802,555 respectively, to Mr. Yao. The loan is interest free and unsecured. The loan was entered into on May 31, 2012, and the loan period started on June 11, 2012 and is due for repayment on June 10, 2013. On May 31, 2013, the loan was renewed, and the loan period started on June 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 11, 2014. The proceeds of the loan was used as the capital investment in Xinyu Xingbang, which is 50% owned by WFOE and 50% owned by Guangdong Xingbang.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$825,941 and \$802,555 respectively, to Mr. Yao. The loan is interest free and unsecured. The loan was entered into on May 31, 2012, and the loan period started on June 19, 2012 and is due for repayment on June 18, 2013. On June 10, 2013, the loan was renewed, and the loan period started on June 19, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 18, 2014. The proceeds of the loan was used as the capital investment in Xinyu Xingbang, which is 50% owned by WFOE and 50% owned by Guangdong Xingbang.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

On February 14, 2012, the board of directors resolved to exempt distributors from paying service charges from October 2011 to June 2012 and to authorize Mr. Yao, the Chairman, CEO and President, to exempt channel service providers from paying service charges, and brick-and-mortar stores or decoration companies from paying franchise fees. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we did not have any off-balance sheet obligations involving unconsolidated subsidiaries that provide financing or potentially expose us to unrecorded financial obligations. All of our obligations with respect to Guangdong Xingbang have been presented on our consolidated balance sheets as of each such date.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, we make estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting, recognition and disclosure of our assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, revenues and expenses. We make these estimates and assumptions because certain information that we use is dependent upon future events, which cannot be calculated with a high degree of precision from data available or cannot be readily calculated based upon generally accepted methodologies. In some cases, these estimates are particularly difficult and therefore require a significant amount of judgment. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions that we use in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Below is a summary of our most important accounting policies that may affect our consolidated financial statements.

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated group financial statements of China Xingbang Industry Group Inc., its subsidiaries and variable interest entities ("VIEs") (collectively the "Group") have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP") and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Variable interest entity

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC 810, the Company analyzes its variable interests including its equity investments. The Company determines its interests in potential VIEs and then assesses whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of each VIE. If the Company determines it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, the Company consolidates its assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows. If the Company is not the primary beneficiary, the Company accounts for such interests using other applicable GAAP.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenues under ASC 605, Revenue Recognition, when all of the following have occurred: persuasive evidence of arrangement with the customer, services have been performed, fees are fixed or determinable and collectability of the fees is reasonably assured.

Advertising

The Company previously published two weekly newspapers, namely "Guzhen Lighting Weekly" and "China Ceramic Weekly". The newspapers were distributed free of charge to manufacturers, dealers, accessory providers and decoration designers engaged in lighting and ceramics industries in the PRC. During the second quarter of 2012, the printing and publication of the two newspapers were combined into one, and renamed "Industry Economy Review". The combined newspaper is distributed free of charge to general distributors engaged in the home furnishings industry in the PRC. The Company derives revenue from the sale of advertising space in the newspaper. Newspaper advertising contracts generally have a term of one year or less. The customers usually pay the fees in advance which are recorded as deferred revenue under current liabilities. The advertising revenue is recognized as income when the advertisements are published in the newspaper or the related advertising services are rendered. On March 6, 2013, we entered into an addendum agreement with Shopping Guide to change the publishing frequency from weekly to bi-weekly and agreed that circulation of the "Industry Economy Review" will be discontinued on December 31, 2013.

Consulting service

The Company provides various marketing consulting services to its clients in the PRC based on a negotiated fixed-price contract. The clients usually pay the fees in advance when the contract is signed or before the commencement of work. The Company recognizes these services-based revenues from contracts when (i) services are rendered; (ii) clients recognize the completion of services; and (iii) collectability is reasonably assured. Fees received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue under current liabilities.

E-Commerce

The Company provides various e-commerce services to its clients in the PRC based on a negotiated fixed-price contract for use of its online platform. The clients usually pay the fees in advance when the contract is signed or before the use of e-commerce. The Company recognizes these services-based revenues from contracts when (i) services are rendered; (ii) clients recognize the completion of services; and (iii) collectability is reasonably assured. Fees received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue under current liabilities. The Company also develops other sources of revenue and charges commission on transactions made through the Ju51 mall. Pursuant to a director's resolution on February 14, 2012, the Company waived the fee for the use of the platform from October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 by the channel service providers so as to compensate for loss incurred by the channel service providers due to low sales volume in the Ju51 mall.

Cost of revenue

Cost of advertising

Cost of advertising mainly includes printing cost, editorial fees, agent fees and business tax which are recognized as the costs are incurred.

Cost of consulting service

Cost of consulting services mainly includes the salaries of consulting service providers and business tax related to the service.

Cost of e-commerce

Cost of e-commerce mainly includes amortization of website development cost, salaries of website administrators and business tax related to the service.

Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method in accordance with ASC 740-10. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the 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 on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company provides valuation allowances against the net deferred tax asset for amounts that are not considered more likely than not to be realized.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded. The adoption had no effect on the Company’s financial statements.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of assessable tax profit. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit or loss, except when it is related to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax asset and liabilities on a net basis. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company’s net deferred tax assets amounted to \$0.

Foreign currency transactions

The reporting currency of the Company is the United States Dollars (“US\$”). Xingbang NV, Xingbang BVI, Xingbang HK, WFOE, Guangdong Xingbang and Xinyu Xingbang maintain their accounting records in their functional currencies of US\$, Hong Kong Dollars (“HK\$”), HK\$, Renminbi (“RMB”), RMB and RMB respectively. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated to the functional currency at the approximate rates of exchange on the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the approximate rates of exchange at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the asset or liability was acquired. Exchange gains or losses are recorded in the statement of operations.

The financial statements are translated into US\$ using the closing rate method. The balance sheet items are translated into US\$ using the exchange rates at the respective balance sheet dates. The capital and various reserves are translated at historical exchange rates prevailing at the time of the transactions while income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. All exchange differences are recorded within equity.

The exchange rates used to translate amounts in HK\$ and RMB into US\$ for the purposes of preparing the financial statements were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Balance sheet items, except for share capital, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings as of year ended	US\$1=HK\$7.8 =RMB6.0537	US\$1=HK\$7.8 =RMB6.2301
Amounts included in the statements of operations and cash flows for the year	US\$1=HK\$7.8 =RMB6.1478	US\$1=HK\$7.8 =RMB6.3093

The translation loss recorded for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$69,621. The translation loss recorded for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$11,641.

No presentation is made that RMB amounts have been, or would be, converted into US\$ at the above rates. Although the Chinese government regulations now allow convertibility of RMB for current account transactions, significant restrictions still remain. Hence, such translations should not be construed as representations that RMB could be converted into US\$ at that rate or any other rate.

The value of RMB against US\$ and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. Any significant revaluation of RMB may materially affect the Company's financial condition in terms of US\$ reporting.

Cash and cash equivalents

For purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits with banks with a maturity of less than three months.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for additions, major renewals and betterments are capitalized and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis, less estimated residual value over the assets' estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	10 years (or the lease term, if shorter)
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	5 years

Website development cost

Under ASC 350-50, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Website Development Cost, website development cost is stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and is amortized over 3 years from the date the costs was incurred.

The useful lives of website development cost are reviewed at each reporting date. The effect of any adjustment to useful lives is recognized prospectively as a change of accounting estimate.

Long-lived assets

According to paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the ASC, all long-lived assets, including property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. If impairment is indicated, we reduce the carrying value of the asset to fair value. Fair value would be determined by the use of appraisals, discounted cash flow analyses or comparable fair values of similar assets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There have been no new accounting pronouncements during the year ended December 31, 2013, that are of significance, or potentially significance, to us.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

As a "smaller reporting company," as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Balance sheets, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and statements of operations, stockholders' equity/(deficit) and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2013, and 2012, together with the related notes and the reports of independent registered public accounting firms, are set forth on the "F" pages of this report.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

At the conclusion of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")). Based on our assessment, Mr. Yao, our Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Song, our Chief Financial Officer, determined that, as of December 31, 2013, the evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures was completed, and because of the material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting described below, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

Notwithstanding management's assessment that our internal controls over financial reporting were ineffective as of December 31, 2013 due to the material weaknesses described below, we believe that, the financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K present fairly our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the fiscal years covered thereby in all material respects.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Any system of internal control, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility that a control can be circumvented or overridden and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected in a timely manner. Also, because of changes in conditions, internal control effectiveness may vary over time. Accordingly, even an effective system of internal control will provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. In addition, the design of any system of controls is based in part on 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. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Therefore, any current evaluation of controls cannot and should not be projected to future periods.

Management assessed our internal control over financial reporting as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the 1992 COSO framework) in the report entitled "Internal Control-Integrated Framework." The 1992 COSO framework summarizes each of the components of a company's internal control system, including (i) the control environment, (ii) risk assessment, (iii) control activities, (iv) information and communication, and (v) monitoring.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Based on this assessment using the 1992 COSO criteria, our management concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective, as of December 31, 2013 due to the material weaknesses described below.

During its evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and interim Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 and has determined that our internal control over financial reporting were not effective as December 31, 2013 due to certain material weaknesses including (i) lack of sufficient accounting personnel with appropriate understanding of U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements; and (ii) lack of standard charter of accounts and written accounting manual and closing procedures to facilitate preparation of financial statements under U.S. GAAP for financial reporting processes. As a result of such material weaknesses, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

Because the Company is a smaller reporting company, this annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal controls over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The following table sets forth the name, age, and position of our sole officer and director after the Closing Date. Executive officers are elected annually by our Board of Directors. Each executive officer holds his office until he resigns, is removed by the Board, or his successor is elected and qualified. Directors are elected annually by our stockholders at the annual meeting. Each director holds his office until his successor is elected and qualified or his earlier resignation or removal.

Name	Age	Position
Xiaohong Yao	47	Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Chief Executive Officer
Haigang Song	47	Director, Interim Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary
Xiaole Zhan	31	Director, Marketing Manager
Joseph Levinson (1) (2)	37	Director (Chairman of the Audit Committee)
Gangxian Su (1) (2) (3)	48	Director (Chairman of the Compensation Committee)
Xingzheng Tan (2) (3)	58	Director (Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee)
Fei Wu (1) (3)	48	Director

(1) Member of the Audit Committee

(2) Member of the Compensation Committee

(3) Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Xiaohong Yao . Mr. Yao has been our Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer since our inception. Mr. Yao is the founder of Guangdong Xingbang and has been the Chief Executive Officer and President of Guangdong Xingbang since its inception in 2002. Mr. Yao has been engaged in the media industry for about two decades, and is proficient in digital media management and market operations. Mr. Yao is currently the executive president of the School of Modern Industry, Guangzhou University, the president of the Academy of South China Modern Market Economics, the standing director of the China General Chamber of Commerce, the vice-chairman of the China Foundation of Consumer Protection and the vice-chairman of the Guangdong SME Financial & Listing Promotion Association. Mr. Yao is also Commissioner in the China Planning Assessment Activity and the National After-Sale Assessment Activity, the National Retailer and Supplier Fair Transaction Assessment Activity, which are affiliated with the China General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Yao graduated from Sun Yat-sen University with an MBA degree. Mr. Yao's extensive experience in the advertising and consulting industry, his acute vision and outstanding leadership capability, as well as his commitment to the Company make him well-qualified in the Board's opinion to serve as our Chairman of the Board.

Haigang Song. Mr. Song has been the director and interim Chief Financial Officer since our inception. He joined Guangdong Xingbang as a deputy finance controller in July 2006. From February 2005 to June 2006, Mr. Song worked in Guangdong Apples Industrial Co., Ltd as financial manager. Mr. Song graduated from Jiangxi University of Finance & Economics. Mr. Song is a Certified Senior Business Trainer in China. Mr. Song has approximately twenty years of experiences in accounting and financial management. We believe his long-term relationship with Guangdong Xingbang and insight into our business qualifies him as one of our directors.

Xiaole Zhan . Mr. Zhan has been our director since our inception and General Manager of Newspaper Management Center since November 2011. Mr. Zhan joined Guangdong Xingbang in June 2002 and has since been appointed general manager the Newspaper Management Center, editor in chief of the Newspaper Management Center, executive manager of the Project Client Department. Mr. Zhan obtained his bachelor degree from Hunan University of Technology in 2002, majoring in advertising communication. Mr. Zhan is a Certified Senior Business Planner in China. Mr. Zhan has accumulated substantial institutional knowledge of our business and operations. Mr. Zhan's in-depth knowledge and extensive experience in the media industry and home-furnishing industry make him well positioned for his role as one of our directors.

Joseph Levinson. Mr. Levinson was appointed as an independent director and Chairman of our Audit Committee in June 2011. Mr. Levinson speaks, reads and writes Chinese fluently and has vast experience working with Chinese companies. Mr. Levinson has been a director for China Growth Corp, a water purification system manufacturer, from March 2011 to present and a director for China AgriCorp, Inc., a soybean producer in China, from April 2011 to present. Mr. Levinson was a director for Energroup Holdings Corp., a pork producer, from April 2010 to January 2011, a director for China 3C Group, an electronics company in China, from May 2007 to January 2009 and a director for Sino Clean Energy, Inc., a clean coal manufacturer, from April 2011 to May 2011. Mr. Levinson was previously a Manager in the banking practice of the New York office of Deloitte and Touche and was involved in numerous transactions involving complex financial structures. Mr. Levinson also previously worked at KPMG in New York and Hong Kong. In the 1990s, Mr. Levinson served as an executive of Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed China Strategic Holdings, where his major responsibilities included its subsidiary, China Tire, one of the first Mainland Chinese companies to list on the NYSE. He is also the editor of "Wall Street Guanxi: How Chinese Companies Can Maximize Their Value in the U.S. Capital Markets", a trade paperback published in Chinese by Beijing University Press in 2007. Mr. Levinson graduated summa cum laude from the University at Buffalo in 1994 with a double major in accounting and finance. Mr. Levinson's track record as a U.S. Certified Public Accountant for more than 15 years, and his long experience in China were factors viewed favorably by the Board in selecting Mr. Levinson for a directorship and Chairman of our Audit Committee. Specifically, Mr. Levinson's experience as a manager at the "Big 4" firms of Deloitte and Touche, his work as a U.S. Certified Public Accountant, and his academic achievements were factors in leading to this recommendation. Mr. Levinson is fluent in Mandarin and will be an asset in communicating with management and providing clarity on financial issues.

Gangxian Su. Mr. Su was appointed as an independent director and Chairman of our Compensation Committee in June 2011. Mr. Su, as its founder, has been the president of StanChina, which principal business includes communication of international culture, research on media and public policy, art communication activity and training, since 1999. Mr. Su was engaged in media research at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences during which Mr. Su was in charge of the task group for the Olympics bidding campaign and promotion and was one of initiators for the slogan “New Beijing, New Olympic Sports”. Mr. Su graduated from Communication University of China with a master’s degree. Mr. Su brings a wealth of knowledge to our Board of Directors and has proven to possess keen insight into our business.

Xingzheng Tan. Mr. Tan was appointed as an independent director and Chairman of our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in June 2011. Mr. Tan currently serves as vice-chairman of China Association for Small & Medium Commercial Enterprises, a member of China National Wholesale & Retail Market Standardization Committee, the standing vice director of the China General Chamber of Commerce and the executive vice general-secretary of the China General Painting & Calligraphy Institute. Mr. Tan was the founder and has been board chairman of Wuzhou Creative Marketing Planning Co., Ltd, a marketing consulting company, since 1994. Since 1989, Mr. Tan has been engaged in marketing planning for national exhibitions and business events for more than 150 clients including well-known Chinese businesses and organizations. Mr. Tan was elected one of the “China Top Ten Planners” in June 2000 and one of the “China Top Ten Planning People” in June 2002. Mr. Tan graduated from The Open University of China with an associate college degree. We believe Mr. Tan’s life-long background in management education, as well as his business aptitude and strong analytical skills, qualify him for his position as one of our directors.

Fei Wu . Mr. Wu was appointed as an independent director in June 2011. Mr. Wu has been the Chairman of World Tourism Pictorial since October 2011. From May 2010 until present, Mr. Wu has been senior researcher in Brand Culture Research Development Centre affiliated with the China Culture Administration Society. Mr. Wu was the Chairman of Travel Integration World Group Limited from May 2010 to October 2011. From July 2005 to May 2010, Mr. Wu was an executive editor in chief at Global Travel, a newspaper in the travel industry. Mr. Wu graduated from Fudan University with a bachelor’s degree. Mr. Wu is a senior consultant of Greater China Region in World Carnival. Mr. Wu has more than 17 years of experience in the media industry. Mr. Wu’s in-depth knowledge and years of experience in the operation and management of media companies make him an invaluable asset to our board and our business.

Board Committees

On June 15, 2011, the Board created the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and has adopted charters for these committees. The Board has determined that in its judgment, Mr. Joseph Levinson, Mr. Gangxian Su, Mr. Xingzheng Tan and Mr. Fei Wu are independent directors within the meaning of the NASDAQ Listing Rules and the NYSE Amex Company Guide.

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors adopted and approved a charter for the Audit Committee on June 15, 2011. Currently, three directors comprise the Audit Committee: Mr. Levinson, Mr. Su and Mr. Wu. Mr. Levinson serves as the chairman of the Audit Committee. The members of the Audit Committee are currently “independent directors” as that term is defined in NASDAQ Listing Rules and NYSE Amex Company Guide. Mr. Levinson qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as that term is defined in applicable regulations of the SEC. Our Audit Committee is responsible for recommending our independent auditors and overseeing our audit activities and certain financial matters to protect against improper and unsound practices and to furnish adequate protection to all assets and records. Our Audit Committee pre-approves all audit and non-audit services provided by our independent auditors. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee currently consists of Mr. Levinson, Mr. Su and Mr. Tan. Mr. Su serves as chairman of the Compensation Committee. All of the members of the Compensation Committee are currently “independent directors” as that term is defined in NASDAQ Listing Rules and NYSE Amex Company Guide. The Compensation Committee is responsible for overseeing and, and as appropriate, making recommendations to the Board regarding the annual salaries and other compensation of our executive officers and directors, and providing assistance and recommendations with respect to the compensation policies and practices of the Company.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee currently consists of Mr. Su, Mr. Tan and Mr. Wu. Mr. Tan serves as the chairman of the committee. All members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are currently “independent directors” as that term is defined in NASDAQ Listing Rules and NYSE Amex Company Guide. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will assist the Board in: (i) identifying, screening and recommending qualified candidates to serve as directors of the Company and (ii) maintaining oversight of the Board’s and the Company’s governance functions and effectiveness.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules issued thereunder, our directors and executive officers and any persons holding more than 10% of our common stock are required to file with the SEC reports of their initial ownership of our common stock and any changes in ownership of such common stock. Copies of such reports are required to be furnished to us. Based solely upon a review of the Section 16(a) reports and representations received by us from reporting persons, and without conducting any independent investigation of our own, in fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, our officers, directors and ten percent stockholders are in compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Executive Compensation Summary

The following table sets forth all cash compensation paid by us for the years ended 2013 and 2012. The table below sets forth the positions and compensations for the two most highly compensated officers and directors. All the officers were paid in Renminbi and the amounts reported in this table have been converted from Renminbi to U.S. dollars based on an average exchange rate of RMB 6.1478 to \$1.00, in 2013 and RMB 6.3093 to \$1 in 2012.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary and Allowance (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Xiaohong Yao Chairman, President and CEO	2012(1)	\$ 40,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$40,748
	2013(2)	\$ 41,671	3,253	—	—	—	—	—	\$44,924
Haigang Song CFO, Treasurer and Secretary	2012(1)	\$ 18,639	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$18,639
	2013(2)	\$ 20,053	1,464	—	—	—	—	—	\$21,517
Xiaole Zhan Director	2012(1)	\$ 21,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$21,965
	2013(2)	\$ 22,918	1,545	—	—	—	—	—	\$24,463

(1) For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

(2) For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.



Option/SAR Grants in Last Fiscal Year

We did not grant any stock options to our executive officers or directors from inception through the date of this report.

Director Compensation

We do not currently pay any compensation to our directors other than to Mr. Joseph Levinson, who receives annual cash compensation of \$36,000, payable monthly. We have found such payments to be necessary in order to attract US based directors who are experienced with Chinese companies, are familiar with the accounting differences between the two countries and who have access to US capital markets. As of the date of this report, we have paid the cash through December, 2013.

We entered into Director Agreements with each of the four independent directors on June 13, 2011. We entered into Director Agreements with each of the four independent directors on June 13, 2011. The independent directors shall be paid a cash compensation of \$3,000 in arrears. The agreement has terms and conditions customary in an independent director agreement, including non-compete and confidentiality clauses.

Executive Employment Contracts

Guangdong Xingbang has entered into employment agreements with Mr. Xiaohong Yao and Mr. Haigang Song. Each of these employment agreements are based on the form labor contract as required by PRC labor contract laws. The term of Mr. Yao's employment is from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014 and Mr. Yao is paid a monthly salary of RMB 20,000 (approximately \$3,304) as the CEO and President. The term of Mr. Song's employment is from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014. Mr. Song is paid a monthly salary of RMB 9,000 (approximately \$1,487) as the CFO. Under these agreements and the PRC labor laws, Guangdong Xingbang is obligated to pay employee compensation equal to one month's salary for each year Guangdong Xingbang has employed such employee, up to twelve years, upon termination, except, but not limited to, where (1) the employee is held to be criminally liable; (2) the employee's actions or inactions have resulted in a material adverse effect to Guangdong Xingbang; or (3) the employee seriously violated Guangdong Xingbang's rule of conduct.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDERS MATTERS

As of December 31, 2013, there were 81,244,000 shares of common stock outstanding. The following table sets forth certain information known to us with respect to the beneficial ownership of common stock as of that date by (i) each of our directors, (ii) each of our executive officers, and (iii) all of our directors and executive officers as a group. Except as set forth in the table below, there is no person known to us who beneficially owns more than 5% of our common stock.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	Percentage of Class (2)
Xiaohong Yao	45,000,000(3)	55.39%
Xiaole Zhan	8,000,000(4)	9.85%
Haigang Song	—	—
Joseph Levinson	—	—
Gangxian Su	—	—
Xingzheng Tan	—	—
Fei Wu	—	—
All directors and officers as a group (7 people)	53,000,000	65.24%

(1) Under Rule 13d-3, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights.

(2) The percentage of class is based on 81,244,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of the date of this Registration Statement.

(3) Includes 44,999,000 shares of our common stock owned of record by Future Media International Limited and 1,000 shares of our common stock owned of record by Mr. Yao. Mr. Yao is the sole director of Future Media International Limited and the record holder of 90% of its capital stock and may be deemed beneficial owner of such shares. Ms. Zhong, the spouse of Mr. Yao holds 10% of the capital stock of Future Media International Limited.

(4) Includes 8,000,000 shares of our common stock owned of record by World Achiever Limited. Xiaole Zhan is the sole director and holder of all of the capital stock of World Achiever Limited and thus may be deemed the beneficial owner of such shares.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Rental expenses paid to stockholders and a related company

Guangdong Xingbang leases office premises from two stockholders (Mr. Yao and his spouse) under an operating lease at a monthly rental of \$13,127 which was due to expire on December 31, 2012. Guangdong Xingbang renewed the lease with a one-year term and is obligated to pay monthly rent of approximately RMB93,000 (approximately \$15,363) until December 31, 2013. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang paid relevant rent to two stockholders of \$181,528 and \$155,545 respectively.

In June 2012, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a lease agreement with Xinyu Industry for office premises whereby the monthly rental is \$2,808. The lease starts on July 1, 2012 and expires on June 30, 2015. Mr. Yao and his spouse own 90% and 10% respectively of the registered capital of Xinyu Industry. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang paid the relevant rent to Xinyu Industry of \$33,183 and \$16,167 respectively.

In October 2012, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a lease agreement with Xinyu Industry for showrooms with a monthly rental of \$46,570. The lease starts on October 1, 2012 and expires on September 30, 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang paid the relevant rent to Xinyu Industry of \$550,287 and \$128,943 respectively. On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms. The leasehold improvement for the showrooms was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013.

Due to stockholders

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$184,350 and \$0 respectively, to Mr. Yao and his spouse for lease of office premises used by Guangdong Xingbang. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, WFOE owed \$825,941 and \$802,555 respectively, to Mr. Yao. The loan is interest free and unsecured. The loan was entered into on May 31, 2012, and the loan period started on June 11, 2012 and is due for repayment on June 10, 2013. On May 31, 2013, the loan was renewed, and the loan period started on June 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 11, 2014. The proceeds of the loan was used as the capital investment in Xinyu Xingbang, which is 50% owned by WFOE and 50% owned by Guangdong Xingbang.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$825,941 and \$802,555 respectively, to Mr. Yao. The loan is interest free and unsecured. The loan was entered into on May 31, 2012, and the loan period started on June 19, 2012 and is due for repayment on June 18, 2013. On June 10, 2013, the loan was renewed, and the loan period started on June 19, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 18, 2014. The proceeds of the loan was used as the capital investment in Xinyu Xingbang, which is 50% owned by WFOE and 50% owned by Guangdong Xingbang.

Due to related companies

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$0 and \$5,457 respectively, to Zhongshan Xingbang Purchase & Exhibition Service Co., Ltd (“Zhongshan Xingbang”) which is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand. Mr. Yao is the director of Zhongshan Xingbang.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang owed \$33,698 and \$0 respectively to Xinyu Industry for rental expense of office used by Xinyu Xingbang. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang owed \$0 and \$130,582 respectively, to Xinyu Industry for rental expense of showrooms. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms. The leasehold improvement for the showrooms was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013.

On January 3, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$165,189. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 5, 2013 and is due for repayment on January 4, 2014. The use of this loan is solely for the operations of Guangdong Xingbang. On January 3, 2014, the loan agreement with Xinyu Industry was renewed. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 5, 2014 and is due for repayment on January 4, 2015.

On January 10, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$825,942. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 15, 2013 and is due for repayment on January 14, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang. On January 10, 2014, the loan agreement with Xinyu Industry was renewed. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 15, 2014 and is due for repayment on January 14, 2015.

On May 30, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on June 6, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 5, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On July 25, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on July 31, 2013 and is due for repayment on July 30, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On September 5, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on September 10, 2013 and is due for repayment on September 10, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On September 5, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on September 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on September 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang.

On December 8, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on December 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on December 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On December 12, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$660,753. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on December 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on December 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang.

Other

Other than employment and the foregoing arrangements, none of the following persons has any direct or indirect material interest in any transaction to which we are a party since our incorporation or in any proposed transaction to which we are proposed to be a party: (i) any of our directors or officers; (ii) any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to our common stock; or (iii) any relative or spouse of any of the foregoing persons, or any relative of such spouse who has the same house as such person or who is a director or officer of any parent or subsidiary of our company.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth fees billed to us by our independent registered public accounting firm Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited, CPA, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 for: (i) services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and the review of our quarterly financial statements; (ii) services by our independent registered public accounting firms that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and that are not reported as audit fees; (iii) services rendered in connection with tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning; and (iv) all other fees for services rendered.

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Audit Fees	\$ 69,988	\$ 75,253
TOTAL	<u>\$ 69,988</u>	<u>\$ 75,253</u>

Board of Directors Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our audit committee reviewed and approved all audit services provided by Baker Tilly Hong Kong, and has determined that the firm's provision of such services to us during fiscal 2013 is compatible with and did not impair the independence of Baker Tilly Hong Kong. It is the practice of our director to consider and approve in advance all auditing services provided to us by our independent auditors.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) (1) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

The following financial statements of China Xingbang Industry Group Inc. and Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms are presented in the “F” pages of this report:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations and comprehensive loss for the Years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the Years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-6
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7 - F-22

(a) (2) The following financial statement schedule is filed as part of this report:

Schedules are omitted because the required information is not present or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule or because the information required is given in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

(a) (3) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant (1)
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (1)
3.3	Bylaws of the Registrant (1)
10.1	Share Exchange Agreement (1)
10.2	Consulting Services Agreement dated May 13, 2011 between Guangdong Xingbang and the WFOE (1)
10.3	Operating Agreement dated May 13, 2011 by and among Guangdong Xingbang, its stockholders and the WFOE (1)
10.4	Voting Rights Proxy Agreement dated May 13, 2011 by and among Guangdong Xingbang, its stockholders and the WFOE (1)
10.5	Equity Pledge Agreement dated May 13, 2011 by and among Guangdong Xingbang, its stockholders and the WFOE (1)
10.6	Option Agreement dated May 13, 2011 by and among Guangdong Xingbang, its stockholders and the WFOE (1)
10.7	Unofficial English Translation of Labor Contract between Guangdong Xingbang and Xiaohong Yao (1)
10.8	Unofficial English Translation of Labor Contract between Guangdong Xingbang and Haigang Song (1)
10.9	Unofficial English translation of the Exclusive Advertising Agency Agreement with Shopping Guide Press with respect to Guzhen Lighting Weekly (4)
10.10	Unofficial English translation of the Exclusive Advertising Agency Agreement with Shopping Guide Press with respect to China Ceramic Weekly (4)
10.11	Letter of Authorization from Shopping Guide Press (2)
10.12	Director Agreement dated June 13, 2011 with Joseph Levinson (2)
10.13	Director Agreement dated June 13, 2011 with Gangxian Su (2)
10.14	Director Agreement dated June 13, 2011 with Xingzheng Tan (2)
10.15	Director Agreement dated June 13, 2011 with Fei Wu (2)
10.16	Form of Subscription Agreement (5)
10.17	Unofficial English translation of the Exclusive Advertising Agency Agreement with Shopping Guide Press with respect to Industry Economy Remark
10.18*	Unofficial English translation of the Addendum Agreement with Shopping Guide dated March 6, 2013
14.1	Code of Ethics adopted on June 15, 2011 (2)
21.1	List of Subsidiaries.
31.1*	Certification of CEO pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of CFO pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1* Certification of the CEO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2* Certification of the CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.1 Audit Committee Charter adopted on June 15, 2011 (3)
99.2 Compensation Committee Charter adopted on June 15, 2011(3)
99.3 Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter adopted on June 15, 2011(3)
101.INS** XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE** XBRL Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement of Form 10 (File Number 000-54429) filed on June 6, 2011.
 - (2) Incorporated by reference to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement of Form 10 filed on July 19, 2011.
 - (3) Incorporated by reference to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement of Form 10 filed on August 9, 2011.
 - (4) Incorporated by reference to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement of Form 10 filed on July 19, 2011. Certain provisions have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request. Omitted information has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - (5) Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on November 18, 2011.
 - (6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 1, 2013.
- *
* Filed herein
- **
** Furnished with this report. In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.
- **
** XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

China Xingbang Industry Group Inc.

Date: March 31, 2014

By: /s/ Xiaohong Yao
Xiaohong Yao, Chairman, President and CEO
(principal executive officer)

By: /s/ Haigang Song
Haigang Song, Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

March 31, 2014 /s/ Xiaohong Yao
Xiaohong Yao, Chairman of the Board of Directors,
President
and CEO (principal executive officer)

March 31, 2014 /s/ Haigang Song
Haigang Song, Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

March 31, 2014 /s/ Xiaole Zhan
Xiaole Zhan, Director

March 31, 2014 /s/ Joseph Levinson
Joseph Levinson, Director

March 31, 2014 /s/ Gangxian Su
Gangxian Su, Director

March 31, 2014 /s/ Xingzheng Tan
Xingzheng Tan, Director

March 31, 2014 /s/ Fei Wu
Fei Wu, Director

CHINA XINGBANG INDUSTRY GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of:
China Xingbang Industry Group Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of China Xingbang Industry Group Inc. and subsidiaries and variable interest entities, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the related statements of operations and comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China Xingbang Industry Group Inc. and subsidiaries and variable interest entities, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company's operations resulted in a net loss of \$3,195,259 and used cash in operations of \$2,407,706 for the year ended December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had an unappropriated accumulated deficit of \$5,026,223 and a working capital deficiency of \$4,249,349. These factors raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning this matter are also described in Note 3. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ BAKER TILLY HONG KONG LIMITED
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

March 31, 2014

CHINA XINGBANG INDUSTRY GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 284,001	\$ 197,530
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	30,790	97,568
Total Current Assets	314,791	295,098
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	326,740	354,420
WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT COST, NET	-	445,930
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	-	761,726
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 641,531	\$ 1,857,174
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 2,183
Deferred revenue	54,486	72,533
Other payables and accrued expenses	574,870	632,071
Income tax payable	-	66,967
Due to stockholders	1,836,232	1,605,110
Due to related companies	2,098,552	136,039
Total Current Liabilities	4,564,140	2,514,903
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
	-	-
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred stock (\$0.001 par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued as of December 31, 2013 and 2012)	-	-
Common stock (\$0.001 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized and 81,244,000 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 respectively)	81,244	81,244
Additional paid-in capital	959,330	959,330
Unappropriated accumulated deficit	(5,026,223)	(1,830,964)
Appropriated retained earnings	72,493	72,493
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(9,453)	60,168
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(3,922,609)	(657,729)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 641,531	\$ 1,857,174

See notes to financial statements.

CHINA XINGBANG INDUSTRY GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Years ended December 31	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
REVENUE		
Advertising	\$ 10,093	\$ 389,483
Consulting service	9,760	235,840
E-commerce	-	-
Total revenue	<u>19,853</u>	<u>625,323</u>
COST OF REVENUE		
Advertising	64,319	170,195
Consulting service	79,058	76,024
E-commerce	404,784	529,875
Total cost of revenue	<u>548,161</u>	<u>776,094</u>
GROSS LOSS	<u>(528,308)</u>	<u>(150,771)</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Selling expenses	499,986	866,875
General and administrative expenses	1,447,095	941,489
Impairment of website development cost	505,624	-
Depreciation - property and equipment	116,387	96,733
Total operating expenses, net	<u>2,569,092</u>	<u>1,905,097</u>
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	<u>(3,097,400)</u>	<u>(2,055,868)</u>
OTHER (EXPENSES) INCOME		
Interest income	1,205	5,016
Other income	55,098	293,831
Other expenses	(7,747)	(3,119)
(Loss) gain on disposal of property and equipment, net	(146,415)	1,151
Total other (expenses) income, net	<u>(97,859)</u>	<u>296,879</u>
NET LOSS BEFORE TAXES	<u>(3,195,259)</u>	<u>(1,758,989)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>(69,557)</u>
NET LOSS	<u>(3,195,259)</u>	<u>(1,828,546)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Foreign currency translation loss	<u>(69,621)</u>	<u>(11,641)</u>
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	<u>\$ (3,264,880)</u>	<u>\$ (1,840,187)</u>
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year - basic and diluted	<u>81,244,000</u>	<u>81,244,000</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CHINA XINGBANG INDUSTRY GROUP INC.
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Unappropriated accumulated deficit	Appropriated retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss)	Total
	Number of shares	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2011 (consolidated)	81,244,000	\$ 81,244	\$ 959,330	\$ (2,418)	\$ 72,493	\$ 71,809	\$ 1,182,458
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,828,546)	-	-	(1,828,546)
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	(11,641)	(11,641)
Balance at December 31, 2012 (consolidated)	81,244,000	81,244	959,330	(1,830,964)	72,493	60,168	(657,729)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,195,259)	-	-	(3,195,259)
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	(69,621)	(69,621)
Balance at December 31, 2013 (consolidated)	<u>81,244,000</u>	<u>\$ 81,244</u>	<u>\$ 959,330</u>	<u>\$ (5,026,223)</u>	<u>\$ 72,493</u>	<u>\$ (9,453)</u>	<u>\$(3,922,609)</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CHINA XINGBANG INDUSTRY GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (3,195,259)	\$ (1,828,546)
Adjusted to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation - property and equipment	116,387	96,733
Amortization - website development cost	114,961	152,287
Impairment of website development cost	505,624	-
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment, net	146,415	(1,151)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	-	1,493,836
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	68,555	(16,181)
Deferred tax assets	-	69,538
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(2,212)	(17,466)
Deferred revenue	(19,852)	(206,814)
Other payables and accrued expenses	(74,462)	(260,289)
Income tax payable	(67,863)	6
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,407,706)	(518,047)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(141,401)	(189,728)
Payments for construction in progress	-	(752,169)
Payments for website development cost	(168,685)	(259,566)
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment	5,328	3,649
Advances from related companies	-	3,552
Net cash used in investing activities	(304,758)	(1,194,262)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Advances from related companies	2,611,189	124,196
Repayments to stockholders	-	(9,256,232)
Advances from stockholders	181,528	10,841,203
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,792,717	1,709,167
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH	6,218	1,484
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	86,471	(1,658)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	197,530	199,188
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 284,001	\$ 197,530
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for interest expenses	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for income tax	\$ 17,638	\$ 19

Supplementary disclosure:

The leasehold improvement for the showrooms of \$833,673 was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Xingbang Industry Co., Ltd. ("Xinyu Industry") of \$682,618 arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013.

See notes to financial statements.

CHINA XINGBANG INDUSTRY GROUP INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION

(A) Organization

China Xingbang Industry Group Inc. (“Xingbang NV” or the “Company”) was incorporated in Nevada on April 12, 2011 as a holding company.

Xing Bang Industry Group Limited (“Xingbang BVI”) was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) on March 24, 2011 as a holding company and is wholly owned by Xingbang NV.

China Group Purchase Alliance Limited (“Xingbang HK”) was incorporated in Hong Kong on August 5, 2008 as a holding company and is wholly owned by Xingbang BVI. Xingbang HK established Guangzhou Xingbang Information Consulting Co., Ltd., a wholly foreign owned enterprise (the “WFOE”), on May 12, 2011 in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) to provide consulting, investment and technical services to Guangdong Xingbang Industry Information & Media Co., Ltd. (“Guangdong Xingbang”).

Guangdong Xingbang was incorporated in the PRC on January 17, 2005 as a limited liability company. Guangdong Xingbang is a print media operator serving the home furnishing industry in the PRC. Guangdong Xingbang also provides marketing consulting services to clients in the home furnishing industry and local government in the PRC. Starting from August 2011, Guangdong Xingbang began to provide e-commerce services, namely B2B2C (Business-to-Business-to-Consumer), to manufacturers and distributors, and brick-and-mortar stores located in different parts of the PRC through an e-commerce platform, referred to as ju51 Mall, developed by Guangdong Xingbang.

Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Co., Ltd (“Xinyu Xingbang”) was incorporated in the PRC on June 11, 2012 for the purpose of continuing the business of Guangdong Xingbang as Guangdong Xingbang winds down its operations. Pursuant to the Articles of Associations of Xinyu Xingbang, Guangdong Xingbang and the WFOE each invested \$787,030 (RMB 5,000,000) in Xinyu Xingbang and each owns 50% of the equity interest of Xinyu Xingbang. Under the Xinyu Xingbang Articles of Association, the WFOE is entitled to appoint the sole director and all members of the management team of Xinyu Xingbang and the WFOE is entitled to receive 99.99% of Xinyu Xingbang’s net profit. Based on the relevant PRC regulations, an Internet Content Provider license, or ICP license, issued by the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, is required for Xinyu Xingbang to conduct business as currently contemplated. In order to be granted the ICP license, foreign investor’s ownership of Xinyu Xingbang cannot exceed 50%. Xinyu Xingbang obtained its ICP license in February 2013. Guangdong Xingbang will gradually wind down its operations and Xinyu Xingbang will carry out Guangdong Xingbang’s business except that Guangdong Xingbang will fulfill its contractual obligations under the existing customer contracts.

Pursuant to (i) a series of contractual arrangements between the WFOE, Guangdong Xingbang and all the stockholders of Guangdong Xingbang (ii) the share exchange agreement between Xingbang NV, Xingbang BVI and all the stockholders of Xingbang BVI, and (iii) the WFOE’s 50% equity ownership of Xinyu Xingbang, the results of all these entities are consolidated together. Since they are under common control, the contractual arrangements and share exchange were accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control (See Note 2(A)).

(B) Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated group financial statements of China Xingbang Industry Group Inc., its subsidiaries and variable interest entities (“VIEs”) (collectively the “Group”) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(C) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(D) Cash and cash equivalents

For purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits with banks with a maturity of less than three months.

(E) Variable interest entity

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC 810, the Company analyzes its variable interests including its equity investments. The Company determines its interests in potential VIEs and then assesses whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of each VIE. If the Company determines it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, the Company consolidates its assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows (see note 2A). If the Company is not the primary beneficiary, the Company accounts for such interests using other applicable GAAP.

(F) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for additions, major renewals and betterments are capitalized and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis, less estimated residual value over the assets’ estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	10 years (or the lease term, if shorter)
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	5 years

(G) Website development cost

Under Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC 350-50, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Website Development Cost, website development cost is stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and was being amortized over 3 years from the date the costs was incurred (see note 6).

The useful lives of website development cost are reviewed at each reporting date. The effect of any adjustment to useful lives is recognized prospectively as a change of accounting estimate.

(H) Long-lived assets

According to paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the ASC, all long-lived assets, including property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. If impairment is indicated, we reduce the carrying value of the asset to fair value. Fair value would be determined by the use of appraisals, discounted cash flow analyses or comparable fair values of similar assets.

(I) Fair value of financial instruments

ASC 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures define 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 (exit price).” The standard establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. ASC 820, among other things, requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

Fair Value Hierarchy

ASC 820 discusses valuation techniques, such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow) and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). The statement utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

Level 1 – Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3 – Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect our estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include use of option pricing models, discounted cash flows models and similar techniques.

The Company did not identify any assets or liabilities that are required to be presented on the balance sheet at fair value in accordance with ASC 820 as the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, net, other current assets, due to related companies and stockholders, accounts payable, other payables and accrued expenses and income tax payable approximate their fair values due to the short maturities of these instruments.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 284,001	\$ 197,530
Other current assets	15,853	21,084
Financial Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	-	2,183
Other payables and accrued expenses	574,870	632,071
Due to stockholders	1,836,232	1,605,110
Due to related companies	2,098,552	136,039

(J) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenues under ASC 605, Revenue Recognition when all of the following have occurred: persuasive evidence of arrangement with the customer, services have been performed, fees are fixed or determinable and collectability of the fees is reasonably assured.

Advertising

The Company previously published two weekly newspapers, namely “Guzhen Lighting Weekly” and “China Ceramic Weekly”. The newspapers were distributed free of charge to manufacturers, dealers, accessory providers and decoration designers engaged in lighting and ceramics industries in the PRC. During the second quarter of 2012, the printing and publication of the two newspapers were combined into one, namely “Industry Economy Review”. The combined newspaper is distributed free of charge to general distributors engaged in the home furnishings industry in the PRC. The Company derives revenue from the sale of advertising space in the newspaper. Newspaper advertising contracts generally have a term of one year or less. The customers usually pay the fees in advance which are recorded as deferred revenue under current liabilities. The advertising revenue is recognized as income when the advertisements are published in the newspaper or the related advertising services are rendered.

As of December 31, 2013, we have ceased the production of our newspaper as we have been shifting the focus to e-commerce. On March 6, 2013, we entered into an addendum agreement with Shopping Guide to change the publishing frequency from weekly to bi-weekly and agreed that circulation of the “*Industry Economy Review*” will be discontinued on December 31, 2013.

Consulting service

The Company provides various marketing consulting services to its clients in the PRC based on a negotiated fixed-price time contract. The clients usually pay the fees in advance when the contract is signed or before the commencement of work. The Company recognizes these services-based revenues from contracts when (i) services are rendered; (ii) clients recognized the completion of services; and (iii) collectability is reasonably assured. Fees received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue under current liabilities.

E-Commerce

The Company provides various e-commerce services to its clients in the PRC based on a negotiated fixed-price time contract for use of its online platform. The clients usually pay the fees in advance when the contract is signed or before the use of e-commerce. The Company recognizes these services-based revenues from contracts when (i) services are rendered; (ii) clients recognized the completion of services; and (iii) collectability is reasonably assured. Fees received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue under current liabilities. The Company also develops other sources of revenue and charges commission on transactions made through the Ju51 mall. Pursuant to the board of directors’ resolution on February 14, 2012, the Company waived the fee for the use of the platform from October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 by the channel service providers so as to compensate for loss incurred by the channel service providers due to low sales volume in Ju51 mall. Besides the ju51 platform, the Company also signed an agency agreement with XinyuZhongxing Decoration Technical Network Company Limited as a business strategy partner, which helps finding technical service station, developing and operating channel service, and promotion. As an agency, it shares partial profit from the Company’s e-commerce platform, 5% from the trading commission from each merchants transaction in Ju51 platform, 100% from technical service station annual fee, and 10% of the franchise service platform service fee income.

(K) Cost of revenue

Cost of advertising

Cost of advertising mainly includes printing cost, editorial fees, agent fees and business tax which are recognized as the costs are incurred.

Cost of consulting service

Cost of consulting services mainly includes the salaries of consulting service providers and business tax related to the service.

Cost of e-commerce

Cost of e-commerce mainly includes amortization of website development cost, salaries of website administrators and business tax related to the service.

(L) Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method in accordance with ASC 740-10. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the 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 on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes in the enactment date. The Company provides valuation allowances against the net deferred tax asset for amounts that are not considered more likely than not to be realized.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded. The adoption had no effect on the Company’s financial statements.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of assessable tax profit. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit or loss, except when it is related to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax asset and liabilities on a net basis. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company has no net deferred tax assets.

(M) Foreign currency transactions

The reporting currency of the Company is the United States Dollar (“US\$”). Xingbang NV, Xingbang BVI, Xingbang HK, WFOE, Guangdong Xingbang and Xinyu Xingbang maintain their accounting records in their functional currencies of US\$, Hong Kong Dollars (“HK\$”), HK\$, Renminbi (“RMB”), RMB and RMB respectively. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated to the functional currency at the approximate rates of exchange on the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the approximate rates of exchange at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the asset or liability was acquired. Exchange gains or losses are recorded in the statement of operations.

The financial statements are translated into US\$ using the closing rate method. The balance sheet items are translated into US\$ using the exchange rates at the respective balance sheet dates. The capital and various reserves are translated at historical exchange rates prevailing at the time of the transactions while income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. All exchange differences are recorded within equity.

The exchange rates used to translate amounts in HK\$ and RMB into US\$ for the purposes of preparing the financial statements were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Balance sheet items, except for share capital, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings as of year ended	US\$1=HK\$7.8 =RMB6.0537	US\$1=HK\$7.8 =RMB6.2301
Amounts included in the statements of operations and cash flows for the year	US\$1=HK\$7.8 =RMB6.1478	US\$1=HK\$7.8 =RMB6.3093

The translation loss recorded for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$69,621. The translation loss recorded for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$11,641.

No presentation is made that RMB amounts have been, or would be, converted into US\$ at the above rates. Although the Chinese government regulations now allow convertibility of RMB for current account transactions, significant restrictions still remain. Hence, such translations should not be construed as representations that RMB could be converted into US\$ at that rate or any other rate.

The value of RMB against US\$ and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in PRC's political and economic conditions. Any significant revaluation of RMB may materially affect the Company's financial condition in terms of US\$ reporting.

(N) Other comprehensive loss

The foreign currency translation losses resulting from translation of the financial statements expressed in HK\$ and RMB to US\$ are reported as other comprehensive loss in the statements of operations and stockholders' equity (deficit). Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$69,621 and \$11,641 respectively.

(O) Segments

ASC 280, "Segment Reporting," requires use of the "management approach" model for segment reporting. The management approach model is based on the way a company's management organizes segments within the Company for making operating decisions and assessing performance. The Company has determined it has three reportable segments, advertising, consulting service and e-commerce. (See Note 11).

(P) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There have been no new accounting pronouncements during the year ended December 31, 2013 that are of significance, or potentially significance, to us.

2. GROUP RESTRUCTURING

(A) VIE

On May 13, 2011, the Company, through its PRC subsidiary WFOE, entered into a series of contractual arrangements consisting of five agreements with Guangdong Xingbang and all the stockholders of Guangdong Xingbang. These five agreements and their consequences are described below.

- (i) A consulting service agreement, pursuant to which Guangdong Xingbang grants WFOE the right to manage and operate Guangdong Xingbang. In return, Guangdong Xingbang agreed to pay 100% of its net income, in each quarter, as consulting fee to WFOE. The Consulting Services Agreement is effective until it is terminated by either party in the event the other party becomes bankrupt or insolvent, WFOE ceases operations, or if circumstances arise which materially and adversely affect the performance or the objectives of such agreement. WFOE may also terminate such agreement if Guangdong Xingbang fails to remediate a material breach, or in its sole discretion with or without cause.

- (ii) A voting rights proxy agreement, pursuant to which the stockholders of Guangdong Xingbang irrevocably grant WFOE with all of their voting rights as stockholder of Guangdong Xingbang. The Voting Right Proxy Agreement is effective until terminated by mutual agreement or by the WFOE with a 30-day prior written notice.
- (iii) an option agreement, pursuant to which:
 - (a) WFOE or its designee has an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in Guangdong Xingbang, and;
 - (b) Guangdong Xingbang may not enter into any transaction that could materially affect its assets, liabilities, equity or operations without the prior written consent of WFOE. The Operating Agreement is effective for the maximum period of time permitted by Chinese law (currently 20 years).
- (iv) An equity pledge agreement, pursuant to which each of the stockholders of Guangdong Xingbang has pledged his or her equity interest in Guangdong Xingbang to WFOE to secure their obligations under the relevant contractual control agreements, including but not limited to, the obligations of Guangdong Xingbang and its subsidiaries under the exclusive services agreement, the call option agreement, the voting rights proxy agreement described above, and each of them has agreed not to transfer, sell, pledge, dispose of or create any encumbrance on their equity interest in Guangdong Xingbang without the prior written consent of WFOE. The equity pledge agreement is effective for the maximum period of time permitted by Chinese law (currently 20 years). In the event Guangdong Xingbang fails to cure a material breach, WFOE may, among other remedies available, terminate such agreement, and;
- (v) An operating agreement, pursuant to which each of the stockholders of Guangdong Xingbang has agreed to appoint the members recommended by WFOE as the Directors of Guangdong Xingbang, and shall appoint members of WFOE's senior management as Guangdong Xingbang's Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, and other senior officers. The Operating Agreement is effective for the maximum period of time permitted by Chinese law (currently 20 years), unless terminated by WFOE with a 30-day prior written notice. In addition, the WFOE has the right to terminate the Operating Agreement in the event any of the agreements between WFOE and Guangdong Xingbang are terminated or expire.

In the PRC restructuring transaction described above, the Company gained indirect control of Guangdong Xingbang and Guangdong Xingbang is now a VIE for which the Company is the primary beneficiary.

The Company accounts for its VIEs in accordance with ASC 810, which requires the consolidation of VIEs in which a company has both the power to direct the activities of the VIEs that most significantly impact the VIEs' economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive the benefits from the VIEs that could potentially be significant to the VIEs. The Company assesses all newly created entities and those with which the Company becomes involved to determine whether such entities are VIEs and, if so, whether or not the Company is their primary beneficiary.

As required by ASC 810-10, the Company performs a qualitative assessment to determine whether the Company remains the primary beneficiary of Guangdong Xingbang, which also owns 50% of the equity interest of Xinyu Xingbang. A qualitative assessment begins with an understanding of the nature of the risks in the entity as well as the nature of the entity's activities including terms of the contracts entered into by the entity, ownership interests issued by the entity and the parties involved in the design of the entity. The Company's assessment on the involvement with Guangdong Xingbang reveals that the Company has the absolute power to direct the most significant activities that impact the economic performance of Guangdong Xingbang and Xinyu Xingbang. Under the accounting guidance, the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary of Guangdong Xingbang and the results of Guangdong Xingbang and Xinyu Xingbang are consolidated in the Company's group financial statements for financial reporting purposes. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company has no equity interest in Guangdong Xingbang, none of the Company's assets serve as collateral for Guangdong Xingbang; creditors of Guangdong Xingbang have no recourse to the Company; and the Company has not provided any guarantees to Guangdong Xingbang.

The assets and liabilities associated with Guangdong Xingbang and Xinyu Xingbang are consolidated and presented on a gross basis, prior to consolidation adjustments with other entities in the Group, and are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 258,701	\$ 138,982
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	30,790	83,568
Due from group companies	1,136,975	813,806
Property and equipment, net	326,740	354,420
Website development cost, net	-	445,930
Construction in progress	-	761,726
Total assets	\$ 1,753,206	\$ 2,598,432
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 2,183
Deferred revenue	54,486	72,533
Other payables and accrued expenses	531,204	585,485
Income tax payable	-	66,967
Due to group companies	444,026	399,352
Due to stockholders	1,010,291	802,555
Due to related companies	2,098,552	136,039
Total current liabilities	4,138,559	2,065,114
Equity of variable interest entities	(2,385,353)	533,318
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,753,206	\$ 2,598,432

As of December 31, 2013, the Company agreed to waive the management fee payable by Guangdong Xingbang for a period of 3 years from May 13, 2011 to May 12, 2014 in order for Guangdong Xingbang to keep enough cash to fund its e-commerce business.

The liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating the VIEs do not necessarily represent additional claims on the Company's general assets; rather, they represent claims against the specific assets of the consolidated VIEs. Conversely, assets recognized as a result of consolidating the VIEs do not represent additional assets that could be used to satisfy claims by the Company's creditors as they are not legally included within the Company's general assets.

Immediately prior to the PRC restructuring transactions that were completed on May 13, 2011, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company Mr. Yao Xiaohong ("Mr. Yao") and his spouse controlled Guangdong Xingbang as they owned 90% and 10% respectively of its registered capital. The Chief Executive Officer also indirectly controlled WFOE as he owned 56.25% of the issued share capital of Xingbang BVI, the sole stockholder of WFOE. As WFOE and Guangdong Xingbang are under common control, the contractual arrangements have been accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control and the Group's financial statements were prepared as if the reorganization occurred at the beginning of the first period presented.

(B) Share exchange

On May 13, 2011, Xingbang NV entered into a share exchange agreement with Xingbang BVI and the stockholders of Xingbang BVI in which the stockholders of Xingbang BVI exchanged 100% of the issued share capital of Xingbang BVI, valued at \$80,000, for 79,999,000 shares of common stock of Xingbang NV. Xingbang BVI became a wholly owned subsidiary of Xingbang NV. Prior to the share exchange, the sole stockholder of Xingbang NV owned 56.25% of the issued share capital of Xingbang BVI. As both companies are under common control, the share exchange involving Xingbang NV and Xingbang BVI is being treated for accounting purposes as a capital transaction and a reorganization of entities under common control with Xingbang NV as the accounting acquirer and Xingbang BVI as the accounting acquiree. The consolidated financial statements were prepared as if the reorganization occurred at the beginning of the first period presented.

Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements include the following:

1. The balance sheets consisting of the net assets of the acquirer and acquiree at historical cost; and
2. The statements of operations including the operations of the acquirer and acquiree for the periods presented.

3. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company's operations resulted in a net loss of \$3,195,259 and used cash in operations of \$2,407,706 for the year ended December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had an unappropriated accumulated deficit of \$5,026,223 and a working capital deficiency of \$4,249,349.

In the course of its development activities, the Company continues to sustain losses. The Company predicts that it will start generating profits in 2014. The Company expects to finance its operations primarily through capital contributions from stockholders and related companies. The Company borrowed from stockholders and related companies a net amount of \$181,528 and \$2,611,189 during 2013, and the stockholders and related companies agreed to lend more funds to the Company as needed for management to execute its business plan for at least the next twelve months.

These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to meet its obligations, to obtain additional financing as may be required until such time as it can generate sources of recurring revenues and to ultimately attain profitability. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

4. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid expenses and other current assets at December 31 consisted of the following:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Advance to staff	\$ 955	\$ -
Prepaid expenses	13,982	76,484
Rental and other deposits paid	13,501	4,815
Other receivables	2,352	16,269
	<u>\$ 30,790</u>	<u>\$ 97,568</u>

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The following is a summary of property and equipment, net at December 31:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Leasehold improvements	\$ 95,893	\$ 93,178
Office equipment	447,159	405,620
Motor vehicles	<u>327,885</u>	<u>302,918</u>
	870,937	801,716
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(544,197)</u>	<u>(447,296)</u>
	<u>\$ 326,740</u>	<u>\$ 354,420</u>

Depreciation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$116,387 and \$96,733 respectively. Net loss on disposal of property and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$146,415 and gain on disposal of property and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$1,151.

On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms. The leasehold improvement for the showrooms, which was completed during the fourth quarter of 2013, was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013. (See Notes 7 and 14)

6. WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT COST, NET

Starting from 2012, the Company shifted its focus to develop the e-commerce business model. Therefore, investments are made to develop the website, www.ju51.com, as the Company's e-commerce platform. Costs incurred to develop our website are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the project. The Company evaluates the useful lives of these assets on an annual basis and determines impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that could impact the recoverability of these assets. Nevertheless, the Company has not been able to generate revenue from the e-commerce platform since 2012 and as such, has been monitoring the situation to determine the recoverability of the website development costs. While the Company forecasts to generate revenue from the e-commerce platform in the foreseeable future, there is however no concrete evidence to show the future benefit of the assets because the ability to generate revenue and cash

flow is not certain. This uncertainty was not deemed to impact the recoverability of the assets until June 30, 2013. Therefore, as of December 31, 2013, the Company fully impaired the unamortized website development cost of \$505,624 as the website did not meet the asset recoverability test since June 30, 2013. There was no impairment loss recognized on unamortized website development cost during the year ended December 31, 2012.

7. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had construction in progress of \$0 and \$761,726 respectively. The construction in progress as of December 31, 2012 represents the leasehold improvement projects for the 7 showrooms that Xinyu Xingbang leased from October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2016. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had completed the construction of the showrooms.

Xinyu Xingbang leases these showrooms from Xinyu Industry under an operating lease at a monthly rental of \$46,570. Mr. Yao and his spouse own 90% and 10% respectively, of the registered capital of Xinyu Industry. The lease agreement was terminated as of December 31, 2013. See Notes 5 and 14.

8. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Other payables and accrued expenses at December 31 consisted of the following:

	2013	2012
Customer deposits and prepayments	\$ 258,010	\$ 105,603
Business and other taxes payable	48,710	2,364
Other payables	76,664	447,461
Accrued expenses	191,486	76,643
	<u>\$ 574,870</u>	<u>\$ 632,071</u>

9. OTHER INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recorded other income of \$55,098 and \$293,831 respectively. During the year 2011, the Company accrued \$278,709 (RMB \$1.8 million) of consulting fees with a consulting firm that helped the Company with the process of listing its securities in the US and raising capital. According to the agreement, the Company is not obligated to make the payment until capital is raised. As of December 31, 2012, the Company did not raise any capital and the Company is therefore not obligated to pay this amount. Under the mutual agreement between the Company and the consulting firm on December 30, 2012, the consulting fee was waived. Therefore, the accrual of \$278,709 professional fee was reversed in 2012 and recorded as other income. For the years ended December 31, 2013, the other income is mainly contributed by the overprovision of payables booked in prior years.

10. INCOME TAX

Xingbang NV was incorporated in the United States on April 12, 2011 and has net operating loss carry forwards for income taxes amounting to approximately \$1,120,507 as of December 31, 2013 which may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. These net operating loss carry forwards will expire, if not utilized, commencing in 2030. Management believes that the realization of the benefits from these losses appears uncertain due to the Xingbang's NV limited operating history and continuing losses. Accordingly, a full deferred tax asset valuation allowance has been provided and no net deferred tax asset benefit has been recorded. The respective valuation allowance at December 31, 2013 was approximately \$380,972. The net change in the valuation allowance for 2013 was an increase of approximately \$103,403.

Xingbang BVI was incorporated in the BVI on March 24, 2011 and under current laws of the BVI and is not subject to tax on income.

Xingbang HK was incorporated in Hong Kong and is subject to the income tax regulation of Hong Kong. No provision for income tax has been made. Xingbang HK has incurred operating loss for the year ended December 31, 2013. The tax loss cannot be carried forward to reduce future years' taxable income as there was no revenue earned during the year.

WFOE was incorporated in the PRC and is subject to PRC income tax which is computed according to the relevant laws and regulations in the PRC. The applicable income tax rate is 25%. WFOE did not have any revenue during the year ended December 31, 2013 and, accordingly, no income tax has been provided. WFOE has net operating loss carry forwards for income taxes amounting to approximately \$3,439 as of December 31, 2013 which may be available to reduce future year's taxable income. These net operating loss carry forwards will expire, if not utilized, commencing in 2016. Management believes that the realization of the benefits from these losses appears uncertain due to WFOE's limited operating history and continuing losses. Accordingly, a full deferred tax asset valuation allowance has been provided and no net deferred tax asset benefit has been recorded. Together with other temporary differences, the net valuation allowance at December 31, 2013 has approximately \$854. The net change in the valuation allowance for 2013 was an increase of approximately \$854.

Guangdong Xingbang was incorporated in the PRC and is subject to PRC income tax which is computed according to the relevant laws and regulations in the PRC. The applicable income tax rate is 25%. Starting in 2009, the Company was qualified as a "new or high-technology enterprise" in which its income tax rate is reduced to 15% until year 2012. No provision for income tax has been made as Guangdong Xingbang did not have assessable net income for the year. The qualification has expired and the tax rate is 25% in 2013. Guangdong Xingbang has net operating loss carry forwards for income taxes amounting to approximately \$1,106,749 as of December 31, 2013 which may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. These net operating loss carry forwards will expire, if not utilized, commencing in 2016. Management believes that the realization of the benefits from these losses appears uncertain due to the Guangdong Xingbang's limited operating history and continuing losses. Accordingly, a full deferred tax asset valuation allowance has been provided and no net deferred tax asset benefit has been recorded. Together with other temporary differences, the net valuation allowance at December 31, 2013 was approximately \$458,782. The net change in the valuation allowance for 2013 was an increase of approximately \$328,748.

Xinyu Xingbang was incorporated in the PRC and is subject to PRC income tax which is computed according to the relevant laws and regulations in the PRC. The applicable income tax rate is 25%. No provision for income tax has been made as Xinyu Xingbang did not have assessable net income for the year. Xinyu Xingbang has net operating loss carry forwards for income taxes amounting to approximately \$708,352 as of December 31, 2013 which may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. These net operating loss carry forwards will expire, if not utilized, commencing in 2018. Management believes that the realization of the benefits from these losses appears uncertain due to XinyuXingbang's limited operating history and continuing losses. Accordingly, a full deferred tax asset valuation allowance has been provided and no net deferred tax asset benefit has been recorded. Together with other temporary differences, the net valuation allowance at December 31, 2013 was approximately \$414,946. The net change in the valuation allowance for 2013 was an increase of approximately \$326,320.

The income tax expense for 2013 and 2012 is summarized as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Current	\$ -	\$ 19
Deferred	-	69,538
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 69,557</u>

The tax effects of significant items comprising deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and website development cost	\$ 173,093	\$ 20,818
Prepaid expenses	-	8,126
Deferred revenue	40,327	26,377
Payables and accrued expenses	206,527	41,968
Tax loss	835,607	398,940
	1,255,554	496,229
Valuation allowance	(1,255,554)	(496,229)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The reconciliation of income taxes computed at the statutory income tax rates to total income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Loss before income taxes	\$ (3,195,259)	\$ (1,758,989)
Tax at PRC statutory income tax rate of 25%	(798,815)	(439,747)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdiction	(27,285)	120,934
Non-deductible expenses	49,925	50,263
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(19,095)
Under-provision in prior year	-	-
Valuation allowance	759,325	177,563
Others	16,850	179,639
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 69,557</u>

11. SEGMENTS

The Company operates in three reportable segments, advertising, consulting services and e-commerce. The Company evaluates segment performance based on income from operations. All inter-company transactions between segments have been eliminated on consolidation. As a result, the components of operating income for one segment may not be comparable to another segment. The following is a summary of the Company's segment information for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

2013	<u>Advertising</u>	<u>Consulting Services</u>	<u>E-commerce</u>	<u>Elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues	\$ 10,093	\$ 9,760	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,853
Gross loss	(54,226)	(69,298)	(404,784)	-	(528,308)
Net loss	(1,649,091)	(166,710)	(1,073,496)	-	(2,889,297)
Total assets	436,241	25,661	179,629	-	641,531
Capital expenditure	96,153	5,656	208,277	-	310,086
Depreciation and amortization	79,144	4,655	147,549	-	231,348

2012	<u>Advertising</u>	<u>Consulting Services</u>	<u>E-commerce</u>	<u>Elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues	\$ 579,769	\$ 235,840	\$ -	\$ (190,286)	\$ 625,323
Gross profit (loss)	219,288	159,816	(529,875)	-	(150,771)
Net (loss) income	(995,429)	58,943	(868,865)	-	(1,805,351)
Total assets	1,044,320	84,675	728,179	-	1,857,174
Capital expenditure	697,004	56,514	447,945	-	1,201,463
Depreciation and amortization	71,582	5,804	171,634	-	249,020

A reconciliation is provided for unallocated amounts relating to corporate operations which is not included in the segment information

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Total net loss for reportable segments	\$ (2,889,297)	\$ (1,805,351)
Unallocated amounts relating to corporate operations	(305,962)	(23,195)
Total net loss	<u>\$ (3,195,259)</u>	<u>\$ (1,828,546)</u>

12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(A) Common stock

On May 13, 2011, the Company issued 79,999,000 shares of common stock in reverse merger for the recapitalization of Xingbang BVI and re-organization of Xingbang NV.

On May 13, 2011, the Company issued 1,000 shares of common stock to the Chief Executive Officer at par value totaling \$1 for cash upon formation of the Company.

Stock to be issued for private placement

On September 20, 2011, the Company entered into several Subscription Agreements with a number of employees and third parties relating to subscription of 1,244,000 shares of common stock of the Company to be issued at an offering price of \$0.31 (RMB \$2) per share for a total cash consideration of \$385,640. As of December 31, 2011, the total cash consideration was fully settled.

(B) Appropriated retained earnings

The Company's PRC subsidiary is required to make appropriation to the statutory surplus reserve at 10% of the after-tax net income annually until the total contributions equal to 50% of the entities' registered capital. The statutory reserve funds are restricted for use to set off against prior period losses, expansion of production and operations or for the increase in the registered capital of the respective companies. This reserve is therefore not available for distribution except in liquidation.

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company has no contractually controlled affiliate to its reserve funds based on its net income in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(A) Defined contribution retirement plans

The full time employees of the Company 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 years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$88,273 and \$86,016 respectively. The Chinese government is responsible for the medical benefits and the pension liability to be paid to these employees.

(B) Rental leases commitment

In September 2013, Guangdong Xingbang lease Zhongshan office premises from Zhongshan Guzhen Asset Management Ltd pursuant to a lease agreement and pays a monthly rental of \$1,891, which expires on August 31, 2018.

Xinyu Xingbang leases office premises from Xinyu Industry under an operating lease at a monthly rental of \$2,808, which expires on June 30, 2015. Mr. Yao and his spouse own 90% and 10% respectively, of the registered capital of Xinyu Industry.

Xinyu Xingbang leases showrooms from Xinyu Industry pursuant to a lease agreement and pays a monthly rental of \$46,570, which expires on September 30, 2016. On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms. The leasehold improvement for the showrooms was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding commitments with respect to the above operating leases, which are due as follows:

For the fiscal years ending December 31,	
2014	33,699
2015	29,457
2016	37,822
2017	37,822
2018	25,215
Total	<u>\$ 164,015</u>

Rental expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$772,447 and \$309,245 respectively.

(c) Capital commitment

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had contracted capital commitment of \$7,936 for the purchase of office furniture.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Rental expenses paid to stockholders and a related company

Guangdong Xingbang leases office premises from two stockholders (Mr. Yao and his spouse) under an operating lease at a monthly rental of \$13,127 which was due to expire on December 31, 2012. Guangdong Xingbang renewed the lease with a one-year term and is obligated to pay monthly rent of approximately RMB93,000 (approximately \$15,363) until December 31, 2013. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang paid relevant rent to two stockholders of \$181,528 and \$155,545 respectively.

In June 2012, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a lease agreement with Xinyu Industry for office premises whereby the monthly rental is \$2,808. The lease starts on July 1, 2012 and expires on June 30, 2015. Mr. Yao and his spouse own 90% and 10% respectively of the registered capital of Xinyu Industry. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang paid the relevant rent to Xinyu Industry of \$33,183 and \$16,167 respectively.

In October 2012, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a lease agreement with Xinyu Industry for showrooms with a monthly rental of \$46,570. The lease starts on October 1, 2012 and expires on September 30, 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang paid the relevant rent to Xinyu Industry of \$550,287 and \$128,943 respectively.

On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms. The leasehold improvement for the showrooms was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013.

Due to stockholders

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$184,350 and \$0 respectively, to Mr. Yao and his spouse for lease of office premises used by Guangdong Xingbang. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, WFOE owed \$825,941 and \$802,555 respectively, to Mr. Yao. The loan is interest free and unsecured. The loan was entered into on May 31, 2012, and the loan period started on June 11, 2012 and is due for repayment on June 10, 2013. On May 31, 2013, the loan was renewed, and the loan period started on June 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 11, 2014. The proceeds of the loan was used as the capital investment in Xinyu Xingbang, which is 50% owned by WFOE and 50% owned by Guangdong Xingbang.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$825,941 and \$802,555 respectively, to Mr. Yao. The loan is interest free and unsecured. The loan was entered into on May 31, 2012, and the loan period started on June 19, 2012 and is due for repayment on June 18, 2013. On June 10, 2013, the loan was renewed, and the loan period started on June 19, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 18, 2014. The proceeds of the loan was used as the capital investment in Xinyu Xingbang, which is 50% owned by WFOE and 50% owned by Guangdong Xingbang.

Due to related companies

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Guangdong Xingbang owed \$0 and \$5,457 respectively, to Zhongshan Xingbang Purchase & Exhibition Service Co., Ltd (“Zhongshan Xingbang”) which is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand. Mr. Yao is the director of Zhongshan Xingbang.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Xinyu Xingbang owed \$33,698 and \$0 respectively to Xinyu Industry for rental expense of office used by Xinyu Xingbang. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, Xinyu Xingbang owed \$0 and \$130,582 respectively, to Xinyu Industry for rental expense of showrooms. The amount due is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

On December 31, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry agreed upon the termination of the lease agreement of the showrooms. The leasehold improvement for the showrooms was wholly relinquished by Xinyu Xingbang in order to offset the amount due to Xinyu Industry arose from the rental of showrooms, resulting in a loss on disposal with \$151,055 in 2013. (see Note 5 and Note 7)

On January 3, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$165,189. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 5, 2013 and is due for repayment on January 4, 2014. The use of this loan is solely for the operations of Guangdong Xingbang. On January 3, 2014, the loan agreement with Xinyu Industry was renewed. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 5, 2014 and is due for repayment on January 4, 2015.

On January 10, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$825,942. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 15, 2013 and is due for repayment on January 14, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang. On January 10, 2014, the loan agreement with Xinyu Industry was renewed. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 15, 2014 and is due for repayment on January 14, 2015.

On May 30, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on June 6, 2013 and is due for repayment on June 5, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On July 25, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on July 31, 2013 and is due for repayment on July 30, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On September 5, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on September 10, 2013 and is due for repayment on September 10, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On September 5, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on September 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on September 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang.

On December 8, 2013, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on December 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on December 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On December 12, 2013, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$660,753. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on December 12, 2013 and is due for repayment on December 11, 2014. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang.

15. CONCENTRATIONS AND RISKS

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, all of the Company’s assets were located in the PRC and Hong Kong and all of the Company’s revenues were derived from customers located in the PRC.

Details of the suppliers accounting for 10% or more of the Company’s purchases are as follows:

	<u>Supplier A</u>	<u>Supplier B</u>	<u>Supplier C</u>
For the year ended December 31,			
2013	-	-	-
2012	66%	16%	15%

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the accounts payable for these suppliers were \$0 and \$2,183 respectively.

Details of the customers accounting for 10% or more of the Company's sales are as follows:

	<u>Customer A</u>	<u>Customer B</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2013	82%	-
2012	-	25%

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the accounts receivable from these customers were \$0.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated the existence of significant events subsequent to the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements were issued and has determined that there were no subsequent events or transactions which would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, other than noted herein.

On January 3, 2014, the loan agreement between Guangdong Xingbang and Xinyu Industry amounted to \$165,189 was renewed. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 5, 2014 and is due for repayment on January 4, 2015.

On January 7, 2014, the Company received notice about an investigation held by Guangzhou Municipal Local Taxation Bureau, the Company had been recording their advertising revenue as consulting service revenue, in which the Company did not pay cultural development tax thereon as required by the Taxation Bureau. Therefore, as of December 31, 2013, the Company accrued a provision of cultural development tax for 2008 to 2010, amounting RMB268,053 (approximately \$44,279). The provision was then fully paid off in January 2014.

On January 10, 2014, the loan agreement between Xinyu Xingbang and Xinyu Industry amounted to \$825,942 was renewed. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on January 15, 2014 and is due for repayment on January 14, 2015.

On March 8, 2014, Guangdong Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$49,556. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on March 12, 2014 and is due for repayment on March 11, 2015. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Guangdong Xingbang.

On March 8, 2014, Xinyu Xingbang entered into a loan agreement with Xinyu Industry, with an amount of \$82,594. The loan is interest free and unsecured with a loan period started on March 12, 2014 and is due for repayment on March 11, 2015. The use of this loan is only for the operation of Xinyu Xingbang.

Exclusive Advertising Agency Agreement**Party A: Shopping Guide Printing House****Party B: Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Co. Ltd.**

After mutual investigation and appraisal, Party A and Party B reach the following agreement concerning the agency for advertising of the *Shopping Guide News* :

I. Agency Business

Party A authorizes Party B to take charge of and act as the advertising agent of Party A's *Shopping Guide News* (*Industry Economy Review* Special Issue) for a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2012 and terminating on June 30, 2015, which is published every week and distributed geared to the needs of the industry.

During the valid term of the Contract, Party A shall not authorize the third party act as advertising agent of the *Shopping Guide News* as a special issue in the ceramic industry.

II. Agency Mode, Fees & Payment Term

1. Party B shall fulfill a lump-sum advertising agency of *Shopping Guide News* (*Industry Economy Review*) for a period of 3 years and the annual agency fees for every year is RMB200,000, RMB200,000 and RMB200,000 respectively, which total to RMB600,000. The first year fee shall be paid within seven days from the date of signing. Second year onwards, the fee shall be paid one month before the contracting period.
2. Party B shall take full charge of advertising business of the *Shopping Guide News* (*Industry Economy Review*). Party B shall fix the advertising prices (the prices shall be accepted by the Printing House). Party B shall bear all expenses and printing expenditure and paper expenditure.
3. After the expiration of the cooperation, Party B shall have the priority over renewing the Contract under the same conditions. The separate agreement shall be signed for specific agency conditions whereupon.

III. Party A's Rights and Obligations

1. Party A shall provide all formalities related to normal publication for the *Shopping Guide News* (*Industry Economy Review*) and guarantee its normal operation.
2. Party A shall give a final review before advertising release in accordance with the Advertising Law and related national regulations. Party A is entitled to ask Party B to revise the form of expression of the advertising content that fails to comply with laws and regulations as well as to provide Party B with necessary services and guidance for advertising release and business according to law. Party A shall never interfere with Party B's decision-making power for normal advertising business.
3. Party A shall edit the text layout of the newspaper.

IV. Party B's Rights and Obligations

1. Party B shall undertake and release advertising in accordance with the related laws and regulations and ensure review carefully as well as submit it to Party A for review. In case of any economic disputes in advertising business, Party B shall bear the economic responsibilities of the advertising agency and advertising release party.
2. Party B shall solicit contributions of the advertising and take a preliminary review.
3. Party B shall pay the agency fee timely. In case Party B refuses or delays payment, Party A is entitled to terminate the Contract unilaterally and to claim the related payments.
4. Party B shall ensure that the advertising drafts for review are provided to Party A before 15:00 pm two days prior to publication.
5. Party B shall mark the words Advertising Agency and telephone number on the newspaper.

V. Liability for Breach of Contract

During the Contract, either party that has difficulty in fulfilling the Contract shall carefully solve it through negotiation. If both parties fail to reach consensus (Both parties shall not terminate the Contract in the first year, otherwise considered a default.), the default party shall assume responsibility for compensation. The specific compensation plan shall be negotiated by both parties or be solved through civil action. The litigation shall be governed by the people's court at the location of Party A.

VI. For the matters uncovered hereto, an additional contract shall be made. The additional contract and the Contract are equally authentic.

VII. The Contract is in four counterparts. It shall take effect after the date of the signature by both parties and the contracting agency fee for the first year is received.

Party A: Shopping Guide Printing Office (Seal)

Party B: Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Co. Ltd. (Seal)

Representative: (Signature)

Representative: (Signature)

Date: June 29, 2012

Date: June 29, 2012

Signed in: Beijing, China

Addendum Agreement with “Shopping Guide” (Industry Economy Review) on biweekly publication

Our subordinate “Shopping Guide” (Economy Review) signed a three-year “Advertisement operating agency agreement” with Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Company Limited on June 29, 2012. The Economy Review was originally a weekly magazine. Due to the objective reason of Press, both parties agreed to switch the publication to biweekly. The first year’s agency fee coverage will be extended with half more year to December 31, 2013. Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Company Limited takes responsibility of the expense generating from operating which includes printing and papers and are remaining the same. Upon the ending agency period, any further continuation with Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Company Limited will be judged base on the situation. In addition , the original three-year contract period will be amended to one and a half year with the ending date of December 31, 2013.

This memorandum serves as an addendum to the original advertisement operating agency agreement between the Press and Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Company Limited. They both have the same legal force .

Shopping Guide Publication

March 6, 2013

List of Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013

1. Xing Bang Industry Group Limited, a British Virgin Islands company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Registrant (“ **Xingbang BVI** ”);
2. China Group Purchase Alliance Limited, a Hong Kong company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Xingbang BVI (“ **Xingbang HK** ”);
3. Guangzhou Xingbang Information Consulting Co., Ltd., a wholly foreign-owned enterprise, or the “ **WFOE** ”, formed in the People’s Republic of China (“ **PRC** ”) and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Xingbang HK;
4. Guangdong Xingbang Industry Information & Media Co. Ltd., our principal operating subsidiary, which is a Chinese variable interest entity that the WFOE controls through certain contractual arrangements (“ **Guangdong Xingbang** ”) and
5. Xinyu Xingbang Information Industry Co., Ltd., an entity incorporated in the PRC which the WFOE and Guangdong Xingbang each owns 50% of its equity interest, (“ **Xinyu Xingbang** ”).

I, Xiaohong Yao, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 of China Xingbang Industry Group Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2014

By: /s/ Xiaohong Yao

Xiaohong Yao
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

I, Haigang Song, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 of China Xingbang Industry Group Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2014

By: /s/ Haigang Song
Haigang Song
Chief Finance Officer
(Principal Finance and Accounting Officer)

**Certification Pursuant To
Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Xiaohong Yao, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2013 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 31, 2014

By: /s/ Xiaohong Yao
Xiaohong Yao
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of section 1350, chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code) and is not being filed as part of a separate disclosure document.

**Certification Pursuant To
Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Haigang Song, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2013 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 31, 2014

By: /s/ Haigang Song
Haigang Song
Chief Finance Officer
(Principal Finance and Accounting Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of section 1350, chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code) and is not being filed as part of a separate disclosure document.