

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

☐ REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

OR

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

OR

☐ SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-33858

ChinaEdu Corporation
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable
(Translation of Registrant’s name into English)

Cayman Islands
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

ChinaEdu Corporation
4th Floor-A, GeHua Building
No. 1 Qinglong Hutong, Dongcheng District
Beijing, 100007
The People’s Republic of China
(Address of principal executive offices)

Yixin Mei
Chief Financial Officer
ChinaEdu Corporation
4th Floor-A, GeHua Building
No. 1 Qinglong Hutong, Dongcheng District
Beijing, 100007
The People’s Republic of China
Telephone: 86-10-8418-6655
Email: ir@chinaedu.net

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Name of each exchange On which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing three ordinary shares, par value US\$0.01 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ Global Market)
Ordinary shares, par value US\$0.01 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ Global Market)*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing on the Nasdaq Global Market of the American Depositary Shares

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

None
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None
(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer’s classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

53,428,219 ordinary shares, par value \$0.01 per ordinary share as of December 31, 2012

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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 reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP ☒ International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ☐ Other ☐

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 ☐ Item 18 ☐

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes ☐ No ☐

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INTRODUCTION

Unless otherwise indicated and except where the context otherwise requires, references in this annual report on Form 20-F to:

- “we,” “us,” “our company” or “our” refer to ChinaEdu Corporation, its predecessor entities and subsidiaries;
- “China” or “PRC” refer to the People’s Republic of China, excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau;
- “shares,” “ordinary shares,” or “common shares” refer to our ordinary shares, par value US\$0.01 per share;
- “ADSs” refer to our American Depositary Shares, each of which represents three ordinary shares, and “ADRs” refers to the American Depositary Receipts that evidence our ADSs;
- “RMB” or “Renminbi” refer to the legal currency of China; and
- “\$,” “dollars,” “US\$” or “U.S. dollars” refer to the legal currency of the United States.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

You can identify these forward-looking statements by words or phrases such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “is expected to,” “anticipate,” “aim,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “is/are likely to” or other similar expressions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. These forward-looking statements include:

- our anticipated growth strategies;
- our future business development, results of operations and financial condition;
- expected changes in our revenues and certain cost and expense items;
- our ability to increase student enrollments and course fees and expand program, service and product offerings;
- competition in the language training, test preparation, primary and secondary education, educational content, software and other technology development and online education markets;
- risks associated with our offering of new educational programs, services and products and the expansion of our geographic reach;
- risks associated with our existing development projects, including construction delays or cost overruns with respect to our pending campus construction projects and the build out of our learning center network, which may increase project costs, and the failure of the learning centers to perform as expected;
- the expected increase in expenditures on education in China;
- PRC laws, regulations and policies relating to private education and providers of private educational services; and
- general economic, business and other market conditions in the PRC and worldwide, including the ability of the general global economy to recover timely from the current economic downturn.

You should read thoroughly this annual report and the documents that we refer to herein with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and/or worse than what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements. Other sections of this annual report include additional factors which could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The forward-looking statements made in this annual report relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this annual report. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

A. Selected Financial Data

Selected Condensed Consolidated Financial Data

The following selected condensed consolidated statement of operations data for the three years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 and selected condensed consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. These consolidated financial statements have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP Beijing Branch, an independent registered public accounting firm. The selected condensed consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 and selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this annual report. Our audited consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in any future period. The selected condensed consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, our consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results” included elsewhere in this annual report.

	Years ended December 31,					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
(In thousands, except per share data)						
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:						
Net revenue						
Online degree programs	255,388	285,178	310,005	347,107	393,343	63,135
Online tutoring programs	15,436	19,584	23,669	25,755	25,266	4,055
Private primary and secondary schools	19,289	30,627	41,054	49,653	59,937	9,620
International and elite curriculum programs	27,607	19,317	14,114	13,344	9,776	1,569
Net revenue	317,720	354,706	388,842	435,859	488,322	78,379
Cost of revenue	(117,733)	(138,362)	(147,702)	(185,604)	(202,109)	(32,441)
Gross profit	199,987	216,344	241,140	250,255	286,213	45,938
Operating expenses						
General and administrative	(86,908)	(82,858)	(84,110)	(93,950)	(100,204)	(16,084)
Selling and marketing	(29,851)	(23,688)	(37,632)	(52,777)	(48,407)	(7,770)
Research and development	(26,185)	(30,385)	(37,358)	(40,589)	(40,512)	(6,503)
Goodwill impairment	(41,036)	—	—	—	—	—
Intangible assets impairment	(29,057)	—	—	—	(5,901)	(947)
Total operating expenses	(213,037)	(136,931)	(159,100)	(187,316)	(195,024)	(31,304)
(Loss) income from operations	(13,050)	79,413	82,040	62,939	91,189	14,634
Interest income	10,652	4,980	5,552	8,843	13,253	2,127
Interest expense	(1,298)	(2)	(5)	—	—	—
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	2,197	353
Gain on consolidation of Hongcheng Xueyuan	—	—	260	—	—	—
Investment income	—	—	1,071	832	1,460	234
Other income	562	1,748	572	1,003	1,376	221
(Loss) income before income tax and equity method investments	(3,134)	86,139	89,490	73,617	109,475	17,569
Income tax provisions (benefits)						
Current	11,860	18,981	17,933	23,078	19,939	3,201
Deferred	(8,387)	306	(4,600)	(6,034)	6,488	1,041
Total income tax provisions	3,473	19,287	13,333	17,044	26,427	4,242
Net (loss) income before income from equity method investments	(6,607)	66,852	76,157	56,573	83,048	13,327
Income from equity method investments, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	261	42
Net (loss) income	(6,607)	66,852	76,157	56,573	83,309	13,369
Less: net (loss) income attributable to the noncontrolling interests ⁽¹⁾	36,412	32,073	36,840	39,752	45,338	7,277
Net (loss) income attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders	(43,019)	34,779	39,317	16,821	37,971	6,092
Net (loss) income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders—basic	(0.75)	0.71	0.82	0.35	0.80	0.13
Net(loss) income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders—diluted	(0.75)	0.66	0.76	0.33	0.75	0.12
Net (loss) income per ADS attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders						
Basic—ordinary	(2.25)	2.14	2.46	1.06	2.40	0.39
Diluted—ordinary	(2.25)	1.99	2.27	1.00	2.26	0.36
Weighted average shares used in calculating ordinary basic net (loss)income per share	57,679,504	48,844,606	48,004,323	47,453,930	47,523,375	47,523,375
Weighted average shares used in calculating ordinary diluted net (loss)income per share	57,679,504	52,519,683	52,010,229	50,669,229	50,487,233	50,487,233

	Years ended December 31,					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
	(In thousands)					
Share-based compensation expense included in:						
Cost of revenue	474	489	815	522	488	78
General and administrative	4,073	5,982	2,760	2,909	4,176	671
Selling and marketing	506	676	2,248	2,755	3,103	498
Research and development	178	269	460	297	491	79
Total	5,231	7,416	6,283	6,483	8,258	1,326
Amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combination included in:						
Cost of revenue	3,956	2,977	2,835	2,357	2,177	349
Selling and marketing	3,250	774	23	138	138	22
Total	7,206	3,751	2,858	2,495	2,315	371

	As of December 31,					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
(In thousands)						
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash and cash equivalents	353,933	203,143	190,493	273,746	385,922	61,945
Term deposits	63,500	122,304	120,500	98,163	92,028	14,772
Accounts receivable, net	14,854	28,334	35,091	31,478	34,917	5,605
Amounts due from related parties-current	150,472	176,802	246,925	238,016	260,184	41,762
Other current assets	24,237	48,547	68,796	63,070	56,601	9,083
Total current assets	606,996	579,130	661,805	704,473	829,652	133,167
Property and equipment, net	170,544	217,893	227,507	239,210	238,563	38,292
Acquired intangible assets, net	70,377	66,621	65,849	63,638	54,499	8,748
Goodwill	38,155	38,155	43,255	43,255	43,255	6,943
Other long term assets	32,608	34,493	51,463	54,989	76,284	12,246
Total assets	918,680	936,292	1,049,879	1,105,565	1,242,253	199,396
Deferred revenues	96,068	97,853	105,891	125,332	134,175	21,537
Accounts payable	8,530	6,467	11,410	2,239	2,401	385
Accrued expense and other current liabilities	51,629	68,917	83,486	91,980	113,558	18,228
Amounts due to related parties	25,769	25,668	31,177	13,146	35,507	5,699
Income taxes payable and other taxes payable	39,925	49,289	65,120	73,418	76,588	12,293
Total current liabilities	221,921	248,194	297,084	306,115	362,229	58,142
Deferred revenues	6,073	8,075	9,804	12,059	10,654	1,710
Deferred tax liabilities	11,069	10,143	9,836	9,243	13,473	2,163
Unrecognized tax benefit	5,473	7,727	3,691	6,089	8,795	1,412
Total liabilities	244,536	274,139	320,415	333,506	395,151	63,427
Total Net Assets	674,144	662,153	729,464	772,059	847,102	135,969
Total ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders' equity	589,829	559,973	595,979	604,806	650,191	104,363
Noncontrolling interests ⁽¹⁾	84,315	102,180	133,485	167,253	196,911	31,606
Total equity	674,144	662,153	729,464	772,059	847,102	135,969
Total liabilities and equity	918,680	936,292	1,049,879	1,105,565	1,242,253	199,396

(1) We adopted an authoritative pronouncement on noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements on January 1, 2009 and adjusted the financial information for prior years retrospectively.

Exchange Rate Information

The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated.

Period	Renminbi per U.S. Dollar Noon Buying Rate			
	Average ¹	High	Low	Period-End
2008	6.9193	6.7800	7.2946	6.8225
2009	6.8295	6.8176	6.8470	6.8259
2010	6.7603	6.6000	6.8330	6.6000
2011	6.4475	6.2939	6.6364	6.2939
2012	6.3088	6.2221	6.3879	6.2301
Previous Six Months				
October 2012	6.2627	6.2372	6.2877	6.2372
November 2012	6.2338	6.2221	6.2454	6.2265
December 2012	6.2328	6.2251	6.2502	6.2301
January 2013	6.2215	6.2134	6.2303	6.2186
February 2013	6.2323	6.2213	6.2438	6.2213
March 2013	6.2154	6.2105	6.2246	6.2108
April 2013 (through April 19)	6.1927	6.1720	6.2078	6.1772

¹ Annual averages are calculated by averaging the exchange rates on the last business day of each month. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.

On April 19, 2013, the exchange rate set forth in the H. 10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board was RMB6.1772 to \$1.00.

We publish our financial statements in Renminbi. This annual report contains translations of Renminbi amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. For all dates and periods through December 31, 2008, conversions of Renminbi into U.S. dollars are based on the noon buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. For January 1, 2009 and all later dates and periods, the exchange rate refers to the exchange rate as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board. Unless otherwise indicated, conversions of RMB into U.S. dollars in this annual report are based on the exchange rate, as of December 31, 2012, which was RMB6.2301 to \$1.00. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rates stated above, or at all. The PRC government imposes control over its foreign currency reserves in part through direct regulation of the conversion of RMB into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, in conjunction with other information and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report, before making an investment decision. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be affected materially and adversely by any or all of these risks. The trading price of our ADSs could decline due to any or all of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

The education sector, in which all of our businesses are conducted, and the telecommunication sector, upon which we are heavily reliant, are each subject to extensive regulation in China, and our ability to conduct business is highly dependent on our compliance with these regulatory frameworks.

The PRC government regulates all aspects of the education sector, including licensing of parties to perform various services, pricing of tuition and other fees, curriculum content, standards for the operations of schools and learning centers associated with online degree programs and foreign participation. PRC laws and regulations applicable to the education and telecommunication sectors may be in some aspects vague and uncertain, and often lack detailed implementing regulations. These laws and regulations also are subject to change, and new laws and regulations may be adopted, some of which may have retroactive application or have a negative effect on our business. Moreover, there is considerable ongoing scrutiny of the education sector and its participants. For a discussion of the regulatory framework for the education system and the telecommunication sectors in China, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation.”

We must comply with China’s extensive regulations on private and foreign participation in the education and telecommunication sectors, and compliance with such restrictions has caused us to adopt complex structural arrangements with our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity or variable-interest entity. If the relevant PRC authorities decide that our structural arrangements do not comply with these restrictions, we would be precluded from conducting some or all of our current business and our financial condition, results of operations and business strategy may be materially and adversely affected.

PRC regulators have broad powers to regulate the tuition and other fees charged by schools and, as a result, can adversely impact the fees we receive from the schools to which we provide services, as well as the returns from the private primary and secondary schools operated by our PRC-affiliated entity. While China’s regulatory framework provides that investors in private schools are entitled to receive a “reasonable return” on their investment, there is no clear guidance as to what this term means.

Although our corporate structure and business are designed to comply with the limitations on foreign investment and participation in the education and telecommunication sectors, we cannot assure you that we will not be found to be in violation of any current or future PRC laws and regulations. For example, the operation of our 101 online school is subject to the renewal of our Internet Content Provider, or ICP, license, which is subject to the strict scrutiny of PRC regulators. We cannot ensure that our ICP license will be renewed. See also the risk factors below under “Risks Related to China’s Regulation of the Education and Telecommunication Sectors and Our Corporate Structure.” There are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws and regulations. If we or any of our PRC subsidiaries or PRC-affiliated entity is found to be or to have been in violation of PRC laws or regulations limiting foreign ownership or participation in the education or telecommunication sectors, the relevant regulatory authorities have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including but not limited to:

- levying fines and confiscating illegal income;
- restrict the right to collect revenues from any of our PRC subsidiaries;
- restricting or prohibiting our use of proceeds from our initial public offering to finance our business and operations in China;
- requiring us to restructure the ownership structure or operations of our PRC subsidiaries or PRC-affiliated entity;
- requiring us to discontinue all or a portion of our business; and/or
- revoking our business or operating licenses.

Any of these or similar actions could cause significant disruption to our business operations or render us unable to conduct all or a substantial portion of our business operations, and may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We derive a majority of our revenue by providing services to online degree programs, and any adverse development in this business will materially and adversely affect our overall results of operations.

For fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, approximately 79.7%, 79.6% and 80.5%, respectively, of our net revenue was generated from services provided to online degree programs of Chinese universities. The growth of this business line depends on our ability to attract potential university partners and the ability of these universities to increase student enrollment for their online degree programs. We face many challenges in our online degree program services business, including:

- our structure for this line of business, in which services are provided to our university partners’ online degree programs by three of our PRC subsidiaries and a PRC-affiliated entity, may be found by PRC regulatory authorities to violate restrictions on entities other than universities from operating online degree programs;
- the demand for online degree programs depends on the social acceptance and perceived attractiveness of degrees offered by these programs, which may decline due to actual or perceived quality problems at online degree programs and the increased availability of alternatives such as traditional degree programs, on-the-job training and overseas programs;
- the universities with online degree programs have primary responsibility for these programs and their priorities and objectives may conflict with our own objectives of growing our revenue and profits from servicing these programs; and
- each of the universities with online degree programs has been approved by China’s Ministry of Education, or the MOE, to operate these programs as part of the MOE’s pilot program for online education and there is no assurance that the MOE will not restrict, suspend or revoke this program in the future or that any of the currently approved universities, including our university partners, will continue to qualify for this program.

A significant factor affecting the results of our online degree program business is the fees that our university partners are required to pay to independent learning centers. The share of tuition revenue that we receive is after the payment of fees to learning centers. As a result, an increase in the portion of tuition fees paid to the learning centers will result in a decrease in the portion of tuition fees that we receive as revenue. In 2012, a majority of our university partners paid fees to independent learning centers in amounts ranging from 31% to 53% of the gross tuition fees received by their online degree programs. For fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the portion of gross tuition fees that our university partners paid in aggregate to independent learning centers was approximately 40%, 42% and 43%, respectively. There can be no assurance that the amounts payable to independent learning centers, as a portion of gross tuition fees, will not increase.

To the extent any of the factors discussed above or other adverse developments occur in the online degree program sector, our revenue and results of operations from our online degree program services business could be materially and adversely affected.

Most of our revenue comes from a limited number of customers, the loss of which could significantly impact our revenue and results of operations.

For fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, 58.4%, 55.8% and 53.4%, respectively, of our net revenue was derived from our services to our five largest online degree program customers. Our three largest customers, Chongqing University, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics and China Agricultural University, accounted for 14.4%, 11.2% and 10.1%, respectively, of our net revenue in 2012. These same customers accounted for 13.1%, 10.7% and 11.3%, respectively, of our net revenue in 2011, and 11.3%, 10.7% and 12.5%, respectively, of our net revenue in 2010. We will likely continue to rely on a relatively small number of customers for a significant portion of our revenue for the foreseeable future. If for any reason our revenue from any of our significant customers or other online degree programs were to decline or if we were to lose any of our significant customers, our revenue and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

We may not succeed in attracting additional university online degree programs as customers and our growth prospects could suffer.

Although our strategy is to increase the number of online degree programs using our services, we may not be able to attract additional university partners. Developing and entering into a relationship with a university requires considerable effort on our part, and we may spend considerable time and still may not be successful in developing a new customer. Our ability to expand our services to additional online degree programs is dependent upon our ability to identify potential university partners who can provide course offerings that will be attractive to the target market and to develop a mutually acceptable arrangement with the universities for the development of a program. Some of the universities offering online degree programs that do not utilize our services have developed their own technology platforms, and others have entered into service agreements with other service providers. Some of the universities we would like to partner with may not have goals and objectives that are compatible with ours, may be subject to long-term contracts with other service providers, or may have cumbersome decision-making procedures that may delay or prohibit our entering into a service relationship with them. In addition, some of these universities are also being pursued by our competitors. As a result, we cannot predict whether we will be successful in attracting additional universities to which we can provide services. If we are unsuccessful in establishing new service relationships, our strategic growth objectives may not be achieved, thereby materially and adversely impacting our prospects and results of operations.

The tuition charged by online degree programs, the secondary and vocational schools that we provide curriculum programs to and our private primary and secondary schools are all subject to price controls administered by the PRC government, and our revenue is highly dependent on the level of these tuition charges.

In the year ended December 31, 2012, 80.5% of our net revenue was generated by providing services to online degree programs. Our revenue in this segment comes primarily from service fees that are paid by universities and calculated as a percentage of the tuition revenue of the online degree programs that we service, and the tuition charges for these programs are subject to price controls administered by various price control offices under China’s National Development and Reform Commission, or NDRC. Similarly, our revenue from the curriculum programs that we offer to secondary and vocational schools is also directly dependent on the tuition revenue of those schools, and those tuition charges are subject to administrative price controls. The tuition charges of our private primary and secondary schools are also subject to price controls. If the tuition charges upon which our revenue depends, particularly the tuition charges for online degree programs, were to be decreased or if they were not to increase in line with increases in our costs because of the actions of China’s administrative price controls, our revenue and profitability could be materially and adversely affected.

Our international curriculum programs, which include our vocational and English language programs, are heavily regulated, and our ability to conduct business in this area is highly dependent on regulatory policies and our compliance with these policies.

In April 2007, the MOE issued the Circular on Further Regulating Chinese-Foreign Cooperative Education Programs. The circular directs the local education authorities generally to suspend the approval of any new Chinese-foreign cooperative vocational education programs until the end of 2008, and there is no new policy currently promulgated to revoke the suspension. To ensure the quality of the Chinese-foreign cooperative education programs, the circular emphasizes the regulatory supervision of these programs and advises local education authorities to closely supervise and monitor existing programs, especially with respect to recruiting materials, advertisements, and issuance of degrees and diplomas, and directs them to report and remedy any non-compliance by existing programs of the applicable regulations. As a result of this circular, our British Columbia Institute of Technology, or BCIT, program has not been able to enter into any contract with new schools for the program and we do not expect it will in the near future. Although the circular only discusses the suspension of approvals through the end of 2008, we cannot assure you that our BCIT program will be able to enter into any contract with new schools in 2013 or at any time after that.

In addition, in recent years our English language curriculum program, or FEC program, has faced challenges obtaining certain regulatory approvals. In August 2004, the MOE promulgated the Announcement regarding Re-Approval of Chinese-Foreign Cooperative Educational Institutions and Programs, or the Re-Approval Announcement, which requires Chinese-foreign cooperative educational institutions and programs that were established before July 1, 2004 (the effective date of the Re-Approval Announcement) to be re-approved by the MOE. Since not all of our contracted schools obtained re-approval from the MOE, as a result, in 2008 we mutually terminated our agreement with the Western Institute of Technology at Taranki, or WITT, a post-secondary education institution based in New Zealand that offers English language programs for overseas students, to serve as the exclusive service provider for all of WITT’s English language programs within China until September 2020. We cannot assure you that any, or all, of the FEC contracted schools will continue to work with us in the future, and our partner schools may face challenges obtaining re-approvals for replacing WITT with other overseas education institutions with whom we may partner. Therefore, we do not plan to enter into new cooperative agreements such as these in the near future.

As a result of these developments, we incurred an intangible assets impairment charge of RMB5.9 million related to the international curriculum program segment during the year ended December 31, 2012. We incurred a goodwill impairment charge of RMB16.2 million related to the international curriculum programs segment during the year ended December 31, 2007 and an impairment charge of RMB68.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, of which RMB39.1 million was related to goodwill impairment and RMB29.1 million was related to intangible assets impairment.

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations, which may cause our operating results to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. This may result in volatility and adversely affect the price of our ADSs.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, fluctuations in our revenue and results of operations due to a number of reasons including seasonal changes in the number of students who are enrolled in, or served by, our businesses. Generally, more new revenue student enrollments occur in the fall, and more returning student enrollments occur in the spring upon selection of additional course credits. We generally recognize revenue over the six-month period following these enrollments. Our expenses and costs, however, do not necessarily correspond with changes in our revenue or the number of students who are enrolled in, or served by, our businesses. We expect quarterly fluctuations in our revenue and results of operations to continue. These fluctuations could result in volatility and adversely affect the price of our ADSs. As our revenue grows, these seasonal fluctuations may become more pronounced.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud.

We are subject to the reporting obligations under the U.S. federal securities laws. The SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules that now require every public reporting company to include in its annual report management’s report on internal control over financial reporting, which contains management’s assessment of the effectiveness of such company’s internal control over financial reporting. In addition, we are required to include an attestation report from an independent registered public accounting firm on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 and has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012. See “Item 15. Controls and Procedures.” Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that these measures will continue to be effective and that any significant deficiencies and material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting will not be identified in the future. Moreover, if we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal control, we may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting. Even if we do conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may still issue an adverse opinion if it is not satisfied with our internal control. Furthermore, effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and is important to help us to manage the company effectively and prevent fraud. As a result, our failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in a 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 ADSs.

We are dependent on third parties, particularly the learning centers serving online degree programs, over which we have limited control, to perform functions that are critical to the success of our business.

The success of our business in providing services to online degree programs depends in part on the actions of learning centers and universities over which we have limited control. The learning centers, principally operated by third parties, perform a number of essential functions for universities that operate the online degree programs (such as marketing, enrollment, administration, tuition collection and testing), but we have limited ability to ensure that they adequately perform these functions or comply with the regulations and standards applicable to them. If the learning centers upon which our online degree programs are dependent experience regulatory compliance issues, our results of operations and our ability to attract and retain university partners will be adversely affected. In addition, because a university must obtain regulatory approval, which is generally a time consuming process, to either change learning centers or establish its own learning centers, the learning centers may demand substantial compensation for their services.

Because we face significant competition in several lines of our business, we could lose market share and may need to respond by lowering our prices, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

We currently serve 27 universities out of the 67 universities that have been approved to offer online degree programs in China. In addition we also serve Guangxi Radio and TV University, or GRTU, and Fujian Radio and TV University, or FRTU, which are subsidiaries of China Central Radio and TV University, a distance learning facility that has been approved to offer online degree programs in China. We have either established collaborative alliances or entered into service agreements with these 28 universities, and our revenue from these universities depends on the total tuition generated by their programs. The online degree programs of these universities must compete with the online degree programs of the other universities approved to offer online degree programs, as well as other education and training programs that compete for student enrollment. Our learning center network also faces competition from other third-party learning centers in their efforts to attract student enrollments. While we are trying to enter into agreements with additional universities with respect to their online degree programs, we face competition from other service providers and may not succeed in our efforts.

Our online tutoring and test preparation business competes for students with traditional in-person tutoring services and after school programs, as well as with companies providing online services similar to ours. Our English language programs compete for students with other private schools with English language programs, sister schools, online programs, after school programs and self-study programs. Our vocational programs compete for students with other Chinese-foreign cooperative education programs, sister school programs, distance learning programs, self-study programs and other vocational and technical training programs. Our private primary and secondary schools compete for recruiting students with other schools in their respective areas as well as boarding schools that recruit students on a nationwide basis.

There are also many new entrants seeking to participate in the education sector in China, including for-profit and not-for-profit educational institutions from overseas that are attracted by the education market in China. Although restrictive regulation of the education sector in China may have limited our competition in the past, any deregulation of this industry, or easing of restrictions on foreign participants, could increase the competition we face in one or more lines of our business.

Certain of our businesses face relatively low barriers to entry, which could result in even greater competitive pressure and potential loss of market share in the future.

Our online tutoring business and international and elite curriculum program business are characterized by relatively low start-up and fixed costs, modest capital requirements, short start-up lead times and a limited need for significant proprietary technology. As a result, potential market entrants, both in China and from abroad, face relatively low entry barriers to these markets. The online tutoring business requires relatively small amounts of capital and technological capabilities to enter. Similarly, other international programs similar to our international and elite curriculum programs could be initiated by one or more competitors in cooperation with international partners. In addition, as the existing penetration rates of these lines of business are relatively low in our markets, competitors could acquire significant numbers of customers and establish significant market share within a relatively short period. Increased competition could result in loss of market share and revenue and lower profit margins, which would in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have not received permanent approval to operate our learning centers and our strategy to develop a nationwide network of learning centers will involve substantial costs and may not succeed.

In February 2007, we received provisional approval from the MOE to operate ten learning centers in the provinces of Beijing, Shanghai, and Jiangsu and Zhejiang for a trial period of up to 18 months. Although this provisional approval has since expired, the MOE has not ordered us to terminate operations at our learning centers, although no assurance can be given that the MOE will not do so. To date, we have established 122 learning centers, of which 54 are proprietary centers and 68 are contracted centers.

Our strategy to operate learning centers involves various risks and may not succeed. These risks include those related to operating a new business in which we do not have significant experience. To be successful in operating learning centers we will have to obtain new contracts on acceptable terms with the university online degree programs, all of which already have existing relationships with learning centers. We will also have to incur capital expenditures and operating expenses and devote substantial time and other resources to establish and staff these new learning centers. In addition to the risks of entering a new line of business, we also face regulatory risks relating to our plan to expand the scope of our approval to a national scope with an unlimited number of learning centers and to convert our provisional licenses to permanent approvals. Moreover, even in the event we are able to successfully obtain MOE approval to operate learning centers in additional provinces, we will still need to obtain approval from the relevant provincial level education authorities before we are able to establish any new learning centers, and there are risks relating to our ability to obtain such provincial level approvals. Any one of these risks could cause our expansion into the learning center business to be delayed or unsuccessful and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We are required to obtain various operating licenses and permits and to make registrations and filings for our offline tutoring services in China and failure to comply with these requirements may result in fines, confiscation of the gains derived from our non-compliant operations or the suspension of our non-compliant operations, which may materially adversely affect our business operations.

We are required to obtain and maintain various licenses and permits and fulfill registration and filing requirements in order to conduct and operate our offline tutoring training business. For instance, to establish and operate a school to provide offline tutoring and training services, we are required to obtain a private training school operating permit and to make necessary filings with the MOE and the Ministry of Civil Affairs or their local bureaus. In November 2010, we obtained an operating permit to offer offline tutoring and training services in XiCheng District, Beijing, China. In the future, if we expect to launch similar services in other areas in Beijing or other cities, the required operating permits must be obtained from local government authorities. Although we have not been subject to any material fines or other penalties in relation to any non-compliance of licensing requirements, we may be subject to fines, confiscation of the gains derived from our noncompliant operations or the suspension of our noncompliant operations, which may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our ability to attract and retain customers is heavily dependent on our reputation, which in turn relies on our maintaining a high level of service quality.

We need to continue to provide high quality services to our existing customers to maintain and enhance our reputation, and we also need to attract and retain customers for our various lines of business. All of our business lines are highly dependent on existing and potential students perceiving our programs as high quality and worth the investment of time and money that they require of students. If any of the programs we operate or support experience service quality problems, our reputation could be harmed and our results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

We rely heavily on our senior management team and key personnel, and the loss of any of their services could severely disrupt our business.

Our future success is highly dependent on the ongoing efforts of our senior management and other key personnel. We rely heavily on their management skills, expertise in the education sector, strategy and marketing skills, as well as the relationships they have with many of the educational institutions with which we do business, and with local and national regulatory authorities. We do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our senior executives or other key personnel. The loss of the services of one or more of our senior executives or other key personnel may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Competition for senior executives and other key personnel in China, such as personnel engaged in software and system development, is intense, and the pool of suitable candidates is very limited. As a result, we may not be able to retain the services of our senior executives or other key personnel, or attract and retain senior executives or other key personnel in the future.

In addition, if any member of our senior management or any of our other key personnel joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose customers, business partners and key professionals and staff members to them. Each of our senior executives and key personnel has entered into an employment agreement with us that contains confidentiality and non-competition provisions. In the event of a dispute between any of our senior executives or other key personnel and us, however, we cannot assure you as to the extent, if any, that these provisions may be enforceable in China due to uncertainties involving the PRC legal system.

If we are unable to attract and locate qualified personnel for our various programs, in particular qualified educators, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Each of our lines of business is highly dependent on the ability to attract qualified educators to provide services in connection with our programs and the programs we support. The success of our programs and the programs we support, and the differentiating factor between our programs and those of the traditional education sector in China, rely significantly on the quality of the educators we are able to attract to such programs. For example:

- the online degree programs that we serve rely to a significant degree on professors to prepare the online courseware;

- our online tutoring program needs to attract tutors who are perceived to be successful in preparing students for examinations;
- our private primary and secondary schools need to attract qualified and experienced teachers and administrators;
- our international post-secondary programs rely on capable instructors within participating colleges to take part in the training by the overseas post-secondary institutions; and
- we need to find well-qualified native English speakers to teach in the English language programs and the international post-secondary programs that we support and the private primary and secondary schools operated by our PRC-affiliated entity.

There are considerable challenges in locating and attracting the personnel we need as competition in China for quality educators is intense. To the extent we have focused our market for English language programs, international post-secondary education programs and our private primary and secondary schools in non-tier one cities, we also face challenges in attracting teachers from overseas who are willing to relocate to areas in which there are few, if any, expatriates and the living conditions are markedly different from their home countries. If we are unable to attract and locate well-qualified educators for the various programs, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Implementation of new labor laws in China may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

China adopted a labor contract law, effective January 1, 2008, or the Labor Contract Law. The Labor Contract Law imposes more stringent requirements on employers with regard to, among other things, minimum wages, severance payments upon permitted termination of the employment by an employer and non-fixed term employment contracts, time limits for probation periods as well as the duration and the times that an employee can be placed on a fixed term employment contract. According to the Labor Contract Law, an employer is obliged to sign an unlimited-term labor contract with any employee who has worked for the employer for ten consecutive years. Further, if an employee requests or agrees to renew a fixed-term labor contract that has already been entered into twice consecutively, the resulting contract must have an unlimited term, with certain exceptions. The employer must also pay severance to an employee in nearly all instances where a labor contract, including a contract with an unlimited term, is terminated or expires. In addition, the government has continued to introduce various new labor-related regulations after the Labor Contract Law. Among other things, new annual leave requirements mandate that annual leave ranging from five to 15 days is available to nearly all employees and further require that the employer compensate an employee for any annual leave days the employee is unable to take in the amount of three times his daily salary, subject to certain exceptions.

In addition, China has adopted a social insurance law, effective July 1, 2011, or the Social Insurance Law. The Social Insurance Law provides detailed obligations against employers relating to social welfare contributions for employees including pension, unemployment insurance, childbirth insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance, under which the employers are required to pay for employees social welfare based upon certain percentages of employees’ salaries.

As a result of these measures designed to enhance labor protection, our labor costs may increase and we cannot assure you that our employment practices do not or will not violate the Labor Contract Law, the Social Insurance Law and other labor-related regulations. If we are subject to severe penalties or incur significant liabilities in connection with labor disputes or investigations, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We may not be able to successfully execute future acquisitions or efficiently manage the businesses we have acquired to date or may acquire in the future.

Since 2005, we have entered several new lines of business through the acquisition of existing businesses or contractual rights. We may continue to expand, in part, by acquiring complementary businesses. The success of our past acquisitions and any future acquisitions will depend upon several factors, including:

- our ability to identify and acquire businesses on a cost-effective basis;
- our ability to integrate acquired personnel, operations, products and technologies into our organization effectively;

- our ability to retain and motivate key personnel and to retain the customers of the acquired businesses;
- unanticipated problems or legal liabilities of the acquired businesses; and
- tax or accounting issues relating to the acquired businesses.

Any acquisition may require a significant commitment of management time, capital investment and other resources. For example, our entry into the private primary and secondary school business, which includes our Anqing Foreign Language School, or the Anqing School, Pingdingshan Wellent Bilingual School, or the Pingdingshan School and Jingzhou School (Southern Campus), has required us to invest significant amounts for the acquisition of the rights to operate these schools and for expanding facilities and upgrading the services offered by these schools. In 2010, we completed the construction of a new campus at the Anqing School and our capital expenditures in Anqing School totaled RMB3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. We anticipate that the additional capital expenditures associated with the contracted commitment at the Anqing School will be approximately RMB1.1 million in 2013. In 2009, we constructed a new building and made related facility improvements for Pingdingshan School. Our capital expenditures in connection with such construction and facility improvements totaled RMB0.02 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. We anticipate that the additional capital expenditures associated with the contracted commitment at the Pingdingshan School will be approximately RMB0.2 million in 2013.

In the case of the Jingzhou School (Southern Campus), we initially planned to complete construction of a new campus by the fall 2006 recruiting season. Because of ongoing delays and the uncertainty as to when these delays will be resolved, we had outstanding capital commitments of approximately RMB64.8 million as of December 31, 2012 associated with Jingzhou School (Southern Campus). Delays in construction of the new campus at Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) have adversely affected the expected return on this investment, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to begin construction in the near future, or at all.

If we are unable to effectively execute our acquisition strategy or integrate any acquired business, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, if we use our equity securities as consideration for acquisitions, the value of your ordinary shares or ADSs may be diluted.

If we are not able to respond successfully to technological or industry developments, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

The market for providing services to educational institutions for their online degree programs and the market for online tutoring services are relatively new. These markets are characterized by rapid technological developments, the introduction of new business models, launches of new products and services and changes in customer needs and behavior. For example, the delivery of online degree programs in China is still relatively new and the evolution of these programs from relatively rudimentary systems for delivery of course content to more robust interactive models is taking place on an ongoing basis. As high speed Internet connections become available for more potential users and through more devices such as mobile telephones and other handheld computing devices, the expectations of students for online degree programs are likely to require continued devotion of our research and development efforts to maintain our position as a perceived market leader in providing technology services to online degree programs. Our online tutoring programs will likewise face expectations from students for a more stimulating and interactive environment commensurate with their other online experiences. Innovation by our competitors in China and overseas may make our existing services to online degree programs and our online tutoring programs obsolete or less competitive. To respond to these types of developments, we may be required to undertake substantial efforts and incur significant costs. If we do not successfully respond to these types of developments in a timely and cost-effective manner, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Substantially all of the servers used to support our business operations are currently hosted in the same location in Beijing. We do not have a backup location, so we cannot assure you that we will be able to operate if our server location suffers from the effects of fire, floods, typhoons, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures, break-ins, war, terrorist acts or similar events. Any of these events could give rise to server interruptions, breakdowns, system failures, technology platform failures and Internet failures, which could cause the loss or corruption of data or malfunctions of software or hardware. These types of events could adversely affect our ability to provide our services to online degree programs and our online tutoring programs and adversely affect our operations. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.—Technology.”

If we are unable to achieve or maintain economies of scale with respect to our various lines of business, our results of operations from these businesses may be materially and adversely affected.

Each of our lines of business involves a degree of upfront investment in the development of programs or the acquisition of contract rights to provide services to programs, and our revenue and profitability depend on the number of students in these programs. The online degree programs to which we provide support and services, and from which we derive most of our revenue and profits, require considerable investments of time and resources to develop. In many cases, these online degree programs also require that we make substantial investments in collaborative alliances, which are the majority-owned entities that we form with certain of our university partners to provide services to their online degree programs, as well as provide advance payments to the universities to attract university partners. The profitability of these programs for us depends on the ability of the programs to attract students. Similarly, our revenue from our online tutoring programs, international and elite curriculum programs, and private primary and secondary schools depends on our attracting enough students on an ongoing basis. If the programs or schools are unable to recruit enough students to offset the development and operating costs, our results of operations will be adversely affected.

The demand for our online tutoring services may be impacted by parental concern of children spending too much time on online gaming and other non-educational online activities.

Parents and government officials in China have expressed concern that school age children are spending too much time on the Internet playing online games and engaging in other non-productive online activities. As a result, parents may not be supportive of buying computers and other computer resources or Internet access for their children, and this could adversely affect online education programs such as our online tutoring programs. This attitude could adversely affect our ability to expand enrollment in our online tutoring programs and thereby adversely affect our results of operations.

If we are unable to prevent others from using our intellectual property or if we are subject to intellectual property infringement claims by others, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Our intellectual property has been and will continue to be subject to various forms of infringement, theft and misappropriation. We are also susceptible to others copying our business model and methods. Our courseware and course materials have significant value and could be copied. We devote substantial resources to the development of platform support and courseware for online degree programs, the course materials and systems support for our online tutoring programs, and implementation of the Polytechnic programs and the English language programs we support. The legal protection of intellectual property in China is significantly more limited than in the United States and many other countries and may afford us little or no effective protection.

In addition, we also could face potential claims that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of third parties. For example, with regard to the intellectual property rights to courseware used in online programs from which we derive service revenue, the professors who assisted in developing the courseware could claim that they have rights to such courseware. If such claims are brought against us or the universities conducting the online degree programs, or if we are required to bring litigation to protect our intellectual property, we could face expensive litigation that could divert management resources and materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our university partners may be liable for refunds to students, which could adversely affect our revenue.

Most university online degree programs require students to pre-pay for a set number of courses at the outset of their enrollment. However, these students may not enroll in all of these courses in the same period for which they have prepaid tuition. We receive service fees from each university for technology and support services that we render to our university partners during a given semester to support their online degree programs. Our contracts are typically structured so that our service fees are based upon the cash tuition receipts of the university during a given semester. To the extent students request that the universities refund any unused prepaid tuition, our revenue could be adversely affected because the universities are entitled to deduct these refunds from the cash receipts upon which our fees are based. In 2012, the average refund rate, which was refund expressed as a percentage of cash receipts, of the majority of the university online degree programs that we serve was approximately 0.4%. Increases in this rate could increase our revenue volatility and adversely affect the profitability of our services.

We rely heavily on our information systems, and if we fail to further develop our technology, or if our systems contain “bugs” or other undetected errors, our operations may be seriously disrupted.

To achieve our strategic objectives and to remain competitive, we must continue to develop and enhance our technology and our use of information that is available within our online systems. This may require us to acquire additional equipment and software and to develop new applications within our online systems. Our success in the development of new service offerings, such as community features and improved student management systems, depends in large part upon our ability to store, retrieve, process and manage substantial amounts of information. Our online systems and the technology platform upon which online degree programs operate, and our other databases, products and systems could contain undetected errors or “bugs” that could adversely affect their performance. In addition, our systems supporting online degree programs and online tutoring programs occasionally experience peak demands during which they are unable to provide the responsiveness expected by students enrolled in these programs. If we encounter errors or other service quality or reliability issues, or if we are unable to design, develop, implement and utilize information systems and the data derived from these systems, our ability to realize our strategic objectives and our profitability could be adversely affected, and this may cause us to lose market share, harm our reputation and brand names, and materially and adversely affect our business.

The successful operation of our business depends upon the performance and reliability of the Internet infrastructure and telecommunications networks in China.

Our services to online degree programs and our online tutoring programs depend on the performance and reliability of China’s Internet infrastructure. In China, almost all access to the Internet is maintained through state-owned telecommunication operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of China’s Ministry of Information Industry, or the MII. In addition, the national networks in China are connected to the Internet through international gateways controlled by the Chinese government. These international gateways are the only channels through which a user in China can connect to the Internet. We cannot assure you that a more sophisticated Internet infrastructure will be developed in China. We may not have access to alternative networks in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with China’s Internet infrastructure. In addition, China’s Internet infrastructure may not support the demands associated with continued growth in Internet usage.

We rely on China Telecommunications Corporation, or China Telecom, and China Network United Communications Group Co., Ltd, or China Unicom, to provide us with data communications capacity primarily through local telecommunications lines and their Internet data centers that host our servers. We do not have access to alternative services in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with the fixed telecommunications networks of China Telecom and China Unicom, or if China Telecom or China Unicom otherwise fail to provide such services. Any unscheduled service interruption could damage our reputation and result in a decrease in our revenue. Furthermore, we have no control over the costs of the services provided by China Telecom and China Unicom. If the prices that we pay for telecommunications and Internet services increase significantly, our profitability could be adversely affected. In addition, if Internet access fees or other charges to Internet users increase, the users of our online tutoring services may find our services less affordable, which may in turn reduce our revenue.

Computer viruses and “hacking” may cause delays or interruptions on our systems and may reduce use of our services and damage our reputation and brand names.

Our online degree program platforms contain substantial information about students, their attendance and performance, and the administration of the entire student life cycle from enrollment to graduation. As such, these online systems and records may become attractive targets for either dissatisfied students, or hackers in general, who seek to access and modify records maintained on these systems, or to disrupt the online degree programs. “Hacking” involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems or to cause intentional malfunctions, loss or corruption of data, hardware or other computer equipment. Computer viruses and hacking may cause delays or other service interruptions on our systems. In addition, the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses could expose us to a material risk of loss or litigation. Hacking and computer viruses could result in significant damage to our systems and databases, disruptions to our business activities, including to our e-mail and other communications systems, breaches of security and the inadvertent disclosure of confidential or sensitive information, interruptions in access to our website and the websites for online degree programs and our online tutoring programs, and other material adverse effects on our operations. We may incur significant costs to protect our systems and equipment against the threat of, and to repair any damage caused by, computer viruses and hacking. Moreover, if a computer virus or hacking affects our systems and is highly publicized, our reputation could be materially damaged and usage of our services may decrease.

Risks Related to China’s Regulation of the Education and Telecommunication Sectors and Our Corporate Structure

If the PRC authorities determine that our organizational structure for operating our business does not comply with PRC regulations, we could be subject to sanctions, including being required to discontinue all or a portion of our business.

We and our PRC subsidiaries are considered foreign persons or foreign invested enterprises under PRC laws, and, as a result, we are required to comply with PRC laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments, including those restricting foreign participation in the education and telecommunications industries. For example, foreign entities that are not educational institutions, such as our company, cannot operate schools or education programs in China, and all foreign persons, including foreign educational institutions, are precluded from operating primary and middle schools in China, such as our private primary and secondary schools. Similarly, there are limitations on the ability of foreign parties such as our company and our PRC subsidiaries with regard to owning ICP licenses, which are necessary for the operation of our corporate website and the website for our online tutoring business. Because of these restrictions, we have developed a corporate structure in which we do not have an ownership interest in the entities involved in activities in which foreign entities’ and foreign invested enterprises’ participation is prohibited, and we function as a service provider to Chinese universities with respect to their online degree programs. However, due to a lack of interpretative materials, it is unclear what impact these restrictions will have on us or the other PRC companies that have adopted the same or similar corporate and contractual structures as ours. For a discussion of the limitations on foreign ownership and participation governing our businesses, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Limitations on Foreign Ownership of Our Businesses.” For a description of our corporate structure, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure.”

For example, the Ministry of Commerce, or MOFCOM, promulgated the Rules of Ministry of Commerce on Implementation of Security Review System of Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors in August 2011, or the MOFCOM Security Review Rules, to implement the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Establishing the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors promulgated on February 3, 2011, or Circular No. 6. The MOFCOM Security Review Rules came into effect on September 1, 2011 and replaced the Interim Provisions of the Ministry of Commerce on Matters Relating to the Implementation of the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors promulgated by MOFCOM in March 2011. According to these circulars and rules, a security review is required for mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors having “national defense and security” concerns and mergers and acquisitions by which foreign investors may acquire the “de facto control” of domestic enterprises having “national security” concerns. In addition, when deciding whether a specific merger or acquisition of a domestic enterprise by foreign investors is subject to the security review, MOFCOM will look into the substance and actual impact of the transaction. The MOFCOM Security Review Rules further prohibit foreign investors from bypassing the security review requirement by structuring transactions through proxies, trusts, indirect investments, leases, loans, control through contractual arrangements or offshore transactions. There is no explicit provision or official interpretation stating that our businesses fall into the scope subject to the security review, and there is no requirement for foreign investors in those mergers and acquisitions transactions already completed prior to the promulgation of Circular No. 6 to submit such transactions to MOFCOM for security review. As we have already obtained the “de facto control” over our VIE prior to the effectiveness of these circulars and rules, we do not believe we are required to submit our existing contractual arrangement to the MOFCOM for security review. However, as these circulars and rules are relatively new and there is a lack of clear statutory interpretation on the implementation of the same, there is no assurance that the MOFCOM will have the same view as we do when applying these national security review-related circulars and rules.

In addition, various media sources have recently reported that China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC has prepared a report for the State Council suggesting regulating the use of the VIE structure, such as ours, in the context of foreign investment in China and overseas listings. However, it is unclear whether the CSRC officially submitted such a report, what specific content such report contains and whether and when any further action will be taken by the State Council, CSRC, MOFCOM or any other PRC government authority regarding the use of the VIE structure.

The PRC laws and regulations applicable to online university degree programs require that the university offering such a program be responsible for the recruitment, operations, curriculum and management of the online program. Because of these restrictions, we provide services to Chinese universities’ online degree programs either through a contractual relationship between the university and ourselves, or through a collaborative alliance established by the university and ourselves specifically to provide services to that university’s online degree program. For some of our university partners, our services also include the licensing of certain of our domain names for their use to operate their online degree programs. If the relevant PRC regulatory authorities were to find that the services we provide to our university partners, or that our service contract relationships, our collaborative alliance service provider structures or both of these structures, violate the regulations requiring that these online degree programs be controlled by the universities, our business model might require extensive revision or be unworkable and we could be subject to sanctions and be required to discontinue all or a portion of this business. These developments would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the ICP license for the operation of our business website is suspended or revoked by the MII due to non-compliance with its requirements, we may have to shut the website down, which could have an effect on our business and market perception.

In July 2006, the MII issued the Notice on Strengthening Management of Foreign Investment in Operating Value-Added Telecom Services. The notice prohibits ICPs engaged in providing value-added telecom services from leasing, transferring or selling their ICP licenses or providing facilities or other resources to foreign investors operating in violation of restrictions on foreign investment. The notice requires that ICPs must directly own the trademarks and domain names for websites operated by them, as well as servers and other infrastructure used to support these websites. The notice also requires ICPs to evaluate their compliance with the notice by November 1, 2006 and correct any non-compliance. An ICP’s failure to complete the procedures by November 1, 2006 could be the basis for revocation of its ICP license. Due to a lack of interpretative materials from the MII, the impact of this circular on us is unclear. Xiandai Xingye Network Technology Co., Ltd., or Xiandai Technology, holds the ICP license for our business website, www.chinaedu.net. We have transferred the domain name for www.chinaedu.net to Xiandai Technology. If Xiandai Technology’s ICP license is suspended or revoked, we would have to shut down our business website, which may have an adverse effect on our business and market perception.

Some of our university partners for online degree programs have not received all of the required approvals for their websites.

Currently, websites established by universities for their online degree programs approved by the MOE are generally considered by the MII to be not-for-profit operations, and therefore the MII only requires the universities to make an ICP filing, rather than the more burdensome process of obtaining an ICP license, for the operation of the websites related to their online degree programs. The MII could, however, require the universities to obtain ICP licenses in the future. Some of our university partners for online degree programs have not made the required filing with the MII. In addition, our university partners may be required in the future to make other filings or obtain other approvals to maintain their online degree programs. If our university partners fail to make these filings, or obtain these licenses or other approvals, their online degree programs may be sanctioned or suspended, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our online tutoring business was acquired through a transaction that did not comply with applicable PRC regulations; we may therefore face regulatory challenges, including fines and other sanctions, with respect to this business.

Notwithstanding certain restructuring activities and the acquisition of 100% of the equity interest in Gotop Electronic, the entity that provides our online tutoring services and the ICP services related to such online tutoring services, our initial 80% equity interest in Gotop Electronic was originally acquired in 2005 through a separate subsidiary, Hongcheng Liye. That acquisition required approvals from the MII, the MOE and the MOFCOM, and these approvals were not obtained. Although in 2007, the 80% equity interest held by Hongcheng Liye was transferred to Xiandai Technology, and we acquired the remaining 20% equity interest in Gotop Electronic in 2008 through our affiliated entity, Hongcheng Education, any challenge by the PRC government to our initial acquisition or the imposition of sanctions against us for our activities before the restructuring could adversely affect our results of operations. In 2012, our online tutoring business accounted for 5.2% of our net revenue. There is no assurance that we will not be sanctioned for our non-compliance before these corrective measures were taken. These sanctions can range from monetary fines and penalties to suspension of our licenses or services that we provide to our customers.

Certain of our PRC subsidiaries, PRC-affiliated entity and customers may face regulatory challenges, including fines and other sanctions, as a result of their failure to comply with certain licensing and regulatory approval requirements.

When Gotop Electronic, a subsidiary of Xiandai Technology that holds the ICP license for our online tutoring business, was approved by relevant PRC authorities to engage in the ICP business, its registered capital did not meet the minimum requirement specified under PRC law for ICP license holders. We have since increased the registered capital of Gotop Electronic to satisfy this requirement. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations on Internet Information Services.” In addition, one of our PRC subsidiaries, Gotop Hongcheng, was previously engaged in the sale of products and services for our online tutoring programs which exceeded the scope of their business licenses. We have subsequently transferred the sales activities to third-party distributors and our sales centers which have the required business licenses. There is no assurance that we will not be sanctioned for our non-compliance before these corrective measures were taken. These sanctions can range from monetary fines and penalties to suspension of our licenses or services that we provide to our customers.

Our online tutoring business may be deemed to be engaged in “Internet publishing,” “Internet culture activities” and “broadcasting audio-video programs through the Internet,” which, under PRC regulations, would require Gotop Electronic to obtain three additional licenses, the online publication license, the Internet culture business operation license and the license for broadcasting audio-video programs through the Internet. At present, there is no official or publicly-available definition of “Internet publishing” or “Internet culture activities”. Based on verbal confirmations from the relevant regulatory authorities, our online tutoring business currently does not fall into the scope of “Internet publishing,” “Internet culture activities” or “broadcasting audio-video programs through the Internet.” However, there is no assurance that Gotop Electronic will not be required to obtain these licenses in the future as a result of changes in interpretation of the relevant rules or changes in position of the relevant authorities. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations on Online Publications” “—Regulations on Internet Culture Activities” and “—Regulations on Broadcasting Audio-Video Programs through the Internet or Other Information Network.” If Gotop is required to obtain these licenses in the future and is unable to do so, we may face regulatory challenges, including fines, suspensions of service and other sanctions, in respect of our online tutoring business.

Our contractual arrangements with our PRC-affiliated entity and its shareholders may not be as effective in providing operational control and economic benefits as direct ownership.

We rely on our PRC-affiliated entity, Hongcheng Education, to operate our private primary and secondary schools and to provide services to some of our university partners. We hold and maintain certain ICP licenses for operating our websites through Xiandai Technology, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hongcheng Education. Hongcheng Education is owned by PRC citizens with whom we have entered into contractual arrangements to provide us with control over and substantially all the economic benefits from the entity. Hongcheng Education is our variable interest entity, but we have no direct ownership interest in it. Our contractual arrangements with the PRC-affiliated entity and the shareholders of the PRC-affiliated entity include technical consulting and services agreements, loan agreements, shareholder voting rights entrustment agreements, call option agreements, equity pledge agreements and powers of attorney. For a description of these contractual arrangements, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure—Our Corporate Structure and Contractual Arrangements.” There are considerable uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws and regulations governing these contractual arrangements. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that these arrangements will not be challenged by PRC regulatory authorities or found to violate existing PRC laws or regulations or new laws and regulations that may be adopted in the future. In addition, under the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, regulations, all foreign-denominated loans are required to be registered with SAFE. Our U.S.-dollar loans to the shareholders of Hongcheng Education to fund the registered capital requirements of Hongcheng Education were not registered with the SAFE at the time they were made. As a result, we could be subject to sanctions for these loans and these loans may not be enforceable under PRC laws.

Our contractual arrangements with our PRC-affiliated entity may not be as effective in providing us with control over them as direct ownership of the entity would be. In addition, our PRC-affiliated entity or its shareholders may breach the contractual arrangements we have with them. For example, our PRC-affiliated entity may distribute dividends to its shareholders who may decide not to remit these dividends to us in accordance with our contractual arrangements. Moreover, our PRC-affiliated entity or its shareholders may refuse to renew these contractual arrangements. In addition, in the event of the death or disability of any of the shareholders of our PRC-affiliated entity, there is uncertainty under PRC law whether the shareholder voting rights entrustment agreements that we have entered into with them would be enforceable against their legal heirs or assigns. Furthermore, although our loans to shareholders of our PRC-affiliated entity specify that they may only be repaid with the shares of those companies held by the shareholders, it is unclear whether this provision is enforceable under PRC law. If disputes under these contractual arrangements were to arise, we would have to rely on legal remedies under PRC law. These remedies may not always be effective, particularly in light of uncertainties in the PRC legal system, and may be significantly more limited than the legal remedies available in the legal systems of the United States and many other countries. See “—Risks Related to the People’s Republic of China—China’s legal system has inherent uncertainties that could materially and adversely affect us.” If we are unable to enforce our rights, we may be unable to operate certain of our businesses through Hongcheng Education, or we may be unable to receive all of the economic benefits to which we are entitled from the entity.

The enforcement of the equity pledge agreement between Hongcheng Technology and shareholders of Hongcheng Education may be limited by PRC laws and regulations.

Under the equity pledge agreement, the shareholders of the PRC-affiliated entity Hongcheng Education pledged their equity interests in the Hongcheng Education to Hongcheng Technology, our PRC subsidiary to secure the performances of their obligations under all the VIE contractual arrangements. The equity pledges of Hongcheng Education under the equity pledge agreement have been registered with the relevant local branch of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. However, in the registration forms of the local branch of State Administration for Industry and Commerce for the pledges over the equity interests under the equity pledge agreements, the debt secured under the equity pledge agreement was stated as RMB39.2 million and RMB15.0 million respectively, which in aggregate represent 100% of the registered capital of Hongcheng Education. The equity pledge agreements with Hongcheng Education’s shareholder provide that the pledged equity interest shall constitute continuing security for any and all of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities under all all the VIE contractual arrangements, and the scope of pledge shall not be limited by the amount listed on the equity pledge registration forms. However, it is possible that a PRC court may take the position that the amount listed on the equity pledge registration forms represents the full amount secured that has been registered and perfected. If this is the case, the obligations that are supposed to be secured in the equity pledge agreements in excess of the amount listed on the equity pledge registration forms could be determined by the PRC court as unsecured debt, which takes last priority among creditors and often does not have to be paid back at all. We do not have agreements that pledge the assets of Hongcheng Education and its subsidiaries for the benefit of us or our wholly owned subsidiaries.

The shareholders of our PRC-affiliated entity may have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

The shareholders of Hongcheng Education are Mr. Changqing Xie, one of our officers, and Mr. Xueshan Yang, one of our former directors. In the case of Mr. Changqing Xie, conflicts of interests between his duties to our company and to Hongcheng Education may arise. In the case of Mr. Xueshan Yang, a former director of our company, he does not owe any fiduciary duty to our company, he has not entered into any non-competition or employment agreements with our company and he does not have any relationship with us or our business except through these contractual arrangements and he is not a shareholder. These individuals may breach or cause our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries to breach or refuse to renew the existing contractual arrangements that allow us to effectively control our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries, and receive economic benefits from them. Currently, we do not have existing arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest between these individuals and our company. We cannot assure you that any or all of these individuals will act in the best interests of our company or that conflicts of interests will be resolved in our favor. If we cannot resolve any conflicts of interest or disputes between us and the owners of our PRC-affiliated entity, we would have to rely on legal proceedings, which could result in disruption of our business and substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

Our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries may be subject to significant limitations on its ability to operate private schools or make payments to related parties or otherwise be materially and adversely affected by changes in PRC laws and regulations.

Under PRC laws and regulations applicable to private schools, a private school is one that does not require a reasonable return unless it elects to be treated as a school that requires reasonable returns. At the end of each fiscal year, every private school is required to allocate a certain amount to its development fund for the construction or maintenance of the school or the procurement or upgrade of educational equipment. For a private school that requires reasonable returns, this amount must be at least 25% of the school’s annual net income, and for other private schools this amount must be at least 25% of the school’s annual increase in its net assets, if any. Private schools that require reasonable returns must publicly disclose the election of that status and provide additional information required under the regulations such as the school’s tuition and other fees and admission standards. A private school is required to consider factors such as the school’s tuition, ratio of the funds used for education-related activities to the course fees collected, admission standards and educational quality when determining the percentage of the school’s net income to be distributed to investors as reasonable returns. However, none of the current PRC laws and regulations provides a formula or guidelines for determining “reasonable returns.” When the formula or the guidelines for determining “reasonable returns” are issued by the relevant authorities, they may not permit returns to us that will be commercially reasonable and may limit our expected return on investment in our schools.

Private schools that have not elected to require reasonable returns are entitled to the same preferential tax treatment as public schools, while preferential tax treatment policies applicable to private schools requiring reasonable returns are to be separately formulated by the relevant authorities. To date, however, no separate regulations or policies have been promulgated in this regard. As a result, our private primary and secondary schools are subject to the specific requirements of their respective local tax authorities, which vary from location to location.

Our Pingdingshan School is a school that requires “reasonable returns”. Our Anqing School was established as a school requiring “reasonable returns.” But, we had changed the status of the Anqing School to a school that does not require “reasonable returns.”

Current laws and regulations governing private education may be amended or replaced by new laws and regulations that (i) impose significant limitations on the ability of our schools to operate their business, charge course fees or make payments to related parties for services received, (ii) specify the formula for calculating “reasonable returns” or (iii) change the preferential tax treatment policies applicable to private schools. We cannot predict the timing and effects of amendments or new laws and regulations. Changes in PRC laws and regulations governing private education or otherwise affecting our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries’ operations could materially and adversely affect our business prospects and results of operations.

Contractual arrangements among our subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities and we or our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries could be required to pay additional taxes, which could substantially reduce our consolidated net income and the value of your investment.

Arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities. We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that the contractual arrangements among our subsidiaries and our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries do not represent arm’s-length terms. If this were to occur, the tax authorities could adjust our PRC-affiliated entity’s or any of its subsidiaries’ income in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction, for PRC tax purposes, of expense deductions recorded by our PRC-affiliated entity or any of its subsidiaries, which could in turn increase their tax liabilities. The PRC tax authorities could also impose late payment fees and other penalties on our PRC-affiliated entity for under-paid taxes. In addition, any challenge by the PRC tax authorities may limit the ability of our PRC-affiliated entity to maintain any preferential tax treatments and other financial incentives it currently enjoy. Our consolidated net income may be materially and adversely affected if our PRC-affiliated entity’s tax liabilities increase or if it is found to be subject to late payment fees or other penalties.

Regulatory agencies could commence investigations of the private primary and secondary schools directly owned and operated by a subsidiary of our PRC-affiliated entity, and if the results of the investigations were to be unfavorable to us, we could be subject to fines, penalties, injunctions or other censure that could have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

PRC laws and regulations currently prohibit foreign ownership of primary and secondary schools in China. Through Hongcheng Education and contractual arrangements with our PRC-affiliated entity, we own and/or operate private primary and secondary schools. As the provision of private primary and secondary school services is heavily regulated in China, our private primary and secondary schools and any new primary schools that our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries may acquire or establish may be subject from time to time to investigations, claims of non-compliance or lawsuits by governmental agencies, which may allege statutory violations or regulatory infractions. If the results of these investigations were to be unfavorable to us, we could be subject to fines, penalties, injunctions or other censure that could have an adverse impact on our results of operations. Even if we were to adequately address any issues raised by a government investigation, we might have to devote significant financial and management resources to resolve these issues, which could harm our business.

If we lose control over controlling non-tangible assets of our VIE and its subsidiaries, including their chops, seals and business licenses or non-corporate entity registration certificates, our business and operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our VIE and its subsidiaries have certain controlling non-tangible assets, such as chops, seals and their business licenses (for our VIE and its subsidiaries) or non-corporate entity registration certificates (for our VIE’s private schools), for entering into contracts, dealing with banks or taking certain official actions including registering any change to the composition of the board or senior management team with relevant PRC authorities.

Under the PRC law, legal documents for various transactions, including government filings, agreements and contracts, are executed using chops or seals of the signing entity or with the signature of the legal representative whose designation is registered and filed with the relevant industry and commerce administration authorities. We generally execute legal documents by affixing chops or seals, rather than having the designated legal representatives sign the documents. Our VIE and its subsidiaries have four types of chops and seals: the entity chop, the contract chop, the legal representative seal and the finance chop. The entity chop is generally used for documents to be submitted to government agencies, such as applications for changing business scope, directors or entity name, and for other legal letters. The contract chop is used for executing leases and commercial contracts, including service contracts with our students. The legal representative seal is normally used for issuing checks. The finance chop is generally used for making and collecting payments, including, but not limited to issuing invoices. Our VIE's and its subsidiaries' business licenses and the schools' non-corporate entity registration certificates are required to be presented for (i) annual inspection by the industry and commerce administration authorities or the civil affairs administration authorities, as applicable, in order to maintain valid existence; (ii) application, registration and modification of other licenses and qualifications; (iii) opening bank accounts and (iv) purchase of real properties or motor vehicles.

Under the internal policies adopted by us for our VIE and its subsidiaries, the use of chops and seals must be approved by specifically designated managers before the custodians of these assets may affix the chops and seals to legal documents for approved uses. Hongcheng Technology's prior written approval is required before the business licenses of our VIE and its subsidiaries or the schools' non-corporate entity registration certificates can be taken offsite.

Similar to the other aspects of our VIE's business operations, we control our VIE's and its subsidiaries' controlling non-tangible assets through our control over our VIE and its subsidiaries, which in turn is based on our contractual arrangements with our VIE and its shareholders, rather than through direct ownership. As one of the measures to maintain the control over local subsidiaries of our VIE, we appoint the legal representatives and the senior management team for each of our VIE's subsidiaries. To maintain the control over their chops and seals and business licenses or non-corporate entity registration certificates, we also appoint the designated manager normally one of the top-ranking managers in each of our VIE's subsidiaries, who approves the use of these assets, and appoints custodians of these assets. To maintain their physical security, we require all chops, seals, business licenses and non-corporate entity registration certificates to be stored in secured locations accessible only to the designated custodians.

Although we believe we have maintained effective control over our controlling non-tangible assets through the procedure and measures described above, these procedures and measures may not be sufficient to prevent all instances of abuse or unauthorized actions. If we fail to maintain effective control over these controlling non-tangible assets for any reason, or if any of these controlling non-tangible assets were misused or misappropriated by the authorized users, whether as a result of labor disputes or other disputes, such persons' malfeasance or another reason, these controlling non-tangible assets may be used to (i) transfer assets of the affected entities without our approval, (ii) bind the affected entities with obligations against our interest which we would be forced to fulfill, (iii) obstruct the affected entities' cash flow and financing, or (iv) prevent the affected entities from completing the required annual inspection or other administrative procedures, which will result in the loss of such entities' valid existence. If the legal representative or person designated with the responsibility to control the non-tangible assets of a local entity of our VIE misuses or misappropriates the controlling intangible assets in any manner, or otherwise acts against our instruction in an effort to seize control over such entity, we would need to have a shareholder or board resolution to designate a new legal representative and to take legal actions to seek the return of these assets, apply to the relevant authorities for new chops, seals, business licenses and corporate entity registration certificates, or otherwise seek legal remedies against such person, which may be time-consuming and may not be sufficient or timely to remedy all the harms caused. During any period in which we lose effective control of the activities as a result of such loss of control over or misuse or misappropriation of these non-tangible assets, the business activities of the affected entity may be severely disrupted and we could lose the economic benefits of that aspect of our VIE's business, which may materially and adversely affect our overall business operations, our financial position and results of operations.

We may in the future rely on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by our PRC subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we have, and any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity to make payments to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business.

We are a holding company, and we may rely in the future on dividends from our PRC subsidiaries and service, license and other fees paid to our PRC subsidiaries by our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries for our cash requirements, including servicing any debt we may incur. Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity (other than our schools, which are subject to different regulations) in China is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. Currently, all of our PRC subsidiaries comply with this reserve requirement except five of our PRC subsidiaries because their statutory reserves have reached 50% of their registered capital. Furthermore, if our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the terms of that debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us. Moreover, at the end of each fiscal year, every private school in China is required to allocate a certain amount to its development fund for the construction or maintenance of the school or procurement or upgrade of educational equipment. For private schools that require reasonable returns, this amount must be at least 25% of the annual net income of the school, if any. As a result, our return on investment in our private schools will be limited by this reserve requirement. See “—Our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries may be subject to significant limitations on its ability to operate private schools or make payments to related parties or otherwise be materially and adversely affected by changes in PRC laws and regulations.” Any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity to distribute dividends or other payments to us in the future could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our businesses, pay dividends, or otherwise fund and conduct our business.

We may be treated as a “resident enterprise” for PRC tax purposes under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, which may subject us to PRC income tax for our income originated both within and outside the PRC.

Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, enterprises established under the laws of non-PRC jurisdictions but whose “de facto management” body is located in the PRC, may be treated as “resident enterprises” for PRC tax purposes. The EIT Law’s implementing rules define “de facto management” as having substantial and overall management and control over the production and operations, personnel, accounting, and properties of the enterprise. The only detailed guidance currently available for the definition of “de facto management body” as well as the determination of offshore incorporated PRC tax resident and its administration are set forth in two notices issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT notices, which provide guidance on the administration as well as determination of the tax residency of Chinese-controlled offshore incorporated enterprise, defined as an enterprise that is incorporated under the laws of a foreign country or territory and that has a PRC company or PRC corporate group as its primary controlling shareholder. Based on our analysis of the current facts, we believe that we and our overseas subsidiaries should not be treated as “resident enterprises” for PRC tax purposes. It remains unclear, however, as to how tax authorities will determine tax residency based on the facts of each case. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our calculation of income taxes generally reflects our status as a non-China tax resident company. If the PRC governmental authorities hold that we and our overseas subsidiaries should be treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes, our worldwide income will be subject to PRC income tax at the 25% uniform tax rate, which could have an impact on our effective tax rate and an adverse effect on our net income and results of operations, although dividends distributed from our PRC subsidiaries to us could be exempt from PRC dividend withholding tax, since such income is exempted under the new EIT Law to a PRC resident recipient.

If we are treated as a “resident enterprise” under the EIT Law, dividends payable by us to our foreign investors and gains on the sale of our ADSs or ordinary shares may become subject to taxes under PRC tax laws.

Under the EIT Law and implementation regulations issued by the State Council, PRC income tax at the rate of 10% is applicable to dividends payable to investors that are “non-resident enterprises,” which do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC, or which have such establishment or place of business but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, to the extent such dividends have their sources within the PRC. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or shares by such investors is also subject to 10% PRC income tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. If we are considered a PRC “resident enterprise,” it is unclear whether dividends we pay with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs, or any gains you may realize from the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, would be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC tax. If we are required under the EIT Law to withhold PRC income tax on dividends payable to our non-PRC investors that are “non-resident enterprises,” or if you are required to pay PRC income tax on the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, the value of your investment in our ordinary shares or ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

If we are treated as a “non-resident enterprise” under the EIT Law, dividends that we receive from our operating subsidiaries located in the PRC may be subject to PRC withholding tax.

Under the EIT Law and its implementation rules, dividends declared on earnings generated after January 1, 2008 and payable by a foreign invested entity, or FIE, in China to its foreign investors who are non-resident enterprises are subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless any such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. The Cayman Islands, where we are incorporated, does not have a tax treaty with China. In the future, our income may be derived from dividends we receive from our operating subsidiaries located in the PRC. Thus, dividends paid to us by our subsidiaries in China may be subject to the 10% income tax if we are considered a “non-resident enterprise” under the EIT Law. If we are required to pay a 10% withholding tax for dividends we may receive from our subsidiaries in the future, it would materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds of our initial public offering to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

Since we are an offshore holding company for our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity, we may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries. Any loans we make to our PRC subsidiaries or our PRC-affiliated entity are subject to PRC regulations and approvals. For example:

- loans by us to any of our PRC subsidiaries, each of which is a FIE, to finance their activities cannot exceed the difference between the total investment amount and the registered capital of the PRC subsidiary, each as set forth in its articles of association, and must be registered with the SAFE; and
- loans by us to our PRC-affiliated entity or its subsidiaries must be approved by the relevant government authorities including, the SAFE and the NDRC, and must also be registered with the SAFE.

We may also decide to finance our PRC subsidiaries by means of capital contributions. These capital contributions would have to be approved by the MOFCOM or its local counterpart. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain these government registrations or approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future loans or capital contributions by us to our PRC subsidiaries or our PRC-affiliated entity or any of their respective subsidiaries. If we fail to receive these registrations or approvals, our ability to finance our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

If our PRC-affiliated entity or its subsidiaries become the subject of a bankruptcy or liquidation proceeding, we may lose the ability to use and enjoy those assets, which could reduce the size of our operations and materially and adversely affect our business, ability to generate revenue and the market price of our ADSs.

To comply with PRC laws and regulations relating to foreign ownership in the education and telecommunications sectors, we currently conduct our operations in China through contractual arrangements with our PRC-affiliated entity and its shareholders and subsidiaries. As part of these arrangements, our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries hold some of the assets that are important to the operation of our business. If any of these entities goes bankrupt and all or part of their assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, we may be unable to continue some or all of our business activities, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If any of our PRC-affiliated entity or its subsidiaries undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, its shareholders or unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of these assets, which would hinder our ability to operate our business, which could materially and adversely affect our business, our ability to generate revenue and the market price of our ADSs.

The audit report included in this annual report are prepared by auditors who are not inspected by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and, as such, you are deprived of the benefits of such inspection

Our independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit reports included in our annual reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as auditors of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the US Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or the PCAOB, is required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by the PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards. Because our auditors are located in the Peoples’ Republic of China, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities, our auditors are not currently inspected by the PCAOB.

Inspections of other firms that the PCAOB has conducted outside China have identified deficiencies in those firms’ audit procedures and quality control procedures, which may be addressed as part of the inspection process to improve future audit quality. This lack of PCAOB inspections in China prevents the PCAOB from regularly evaluating our auditor's audits and its quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our auditor’s audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors outside of China that are subject to PCAOB inspections. Investors may lose confidence in our reported financial information and procedures and the quality of our financial statements.

Risks Related to the People’s Republic of China

Our business may be adversely affected by the economic, political and social conditions in China.

Substantially all of our assets are located in China and all of our revenue is derived from our operations in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are subject, to a significant extent, to economic, political and social developments in China. The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, and control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. While the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth over the past three decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy.

The PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic development and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall PRC economy, but may also have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations that are applicable to us. Measures to control the pace of economic growth may cause a decrease in the level of economic activity in China, which in turn could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, stimulus measures designed to boost the Chinese economy during the recent global financial crisis may contribute to higher inflation, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. For example, certain operating costs and expenses, such as employee compensation and office operating expenses, may increase as a result of higher inflation. Additionally, because a substantial portion of our assets consists of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, high inflation could significantly reduce the value and purchasing power of these assets.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by the downturn in the global or Chinese economy.

The global financial markets have experienced significant disruptions since 2008. China's economy has also faced challenges. To the extent that there has been recovery in some areas, it is uncertain whether such recovery is sustainable. Since we derive substantially all of our revenues from users in China, our business and prospects may be affected by economic conditions in China. A slowdown in China's economy may lead to a reduced amount of personal spending on online services, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, a slowdown in the global or Chinese economy or the recurrence of any financial disruptions may have a material and adverse impact on financings available to us. The weakness in the economy could erode investors’ confidence, which constitutes the basis of the equity markets. The recent turmoil in the financial markets may significantly restrict our ability to obtain financing in the capital markets or from financial institutions on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Although we are uncertain about the extent to which the recent global financial and economic crisis and slowdown of the Chinese economy may impact our business in the long term, there is a risk that our business, results of operations and prospects would be materially adversely affected by the global economic downturn and any slowdown of the Chinese economy.

If preferential tax treatments currently available to us are reduced or repealed, our business and results of operations could suffer.

On January 1, 2008, the EIT Law became effective, pursuant to which FIEs, such as our PRC subsidiaries, and domestic companies are both subject to a uniform statutory tax rate of 25%. Preferential tax treatments will continue to be granted to entities that are classified as “high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the State” or to entities that conduct business in encouraged sectors, whether FIEs or domestic companies. Pursuant to Circular 172, which was issued on April 14, 2008, in order for applicant enterprises to be classified as “high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the State,” certain requirements must be met, such as ownership of the core intellectual property, products or services within “State-Encouraged High Technology Areas.” Pursuant to the EIT Law and regulations thereunder, enterprises that were established before March 6, 2007, and were enjoying preferential tax rates according to previous tax laws, administrative regulations, and other circulars with equivalent effect, will have their preferential tax rates gradually transitioned to the new uniform tax rate over a five-year period starting from January 1, 2008. Enterprises that were also enjoying preferential tax exemptions and/or reductions for a specified term, however, may continue to enjoy those exemptions and/or reductions in accordance with the implementation of transitional preferential tax policies for enterprise income tax.

On April 14, 2008, Measures on the Classification of High and New Technology Enterprises, a discussion and interpretation of the detailed standards applicable to the classification of “high and new technology enterprises” status, was promulgated. Currently nine of our subsidiaries and our PRC-affiliated entity have been approved and classified as “high and new technology enterprises”. Each approval is valid for three years conditional upon successfully meeting criteria and filing requirements on an annual basis, and each classified entity can then apply to renew for an additional three years provided their business operations continue to qualify for the new high and new technology enterprise, or HNTE, status. However, as the procedures for obtaining classification as an HNTE are very complicated and time consuming, and the standards for classification as a HNTE are not easy to achieve, we cannot assure you that our entities currently classified as an HNTE will continue to be classified as such.

China’s legal system has inherent uncertainties that could materially and adversely affect us.

We are a holding company, and we conduct our business primarily through our subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity incorporated in China. We and our subsidiaries are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China. We depend on our PRC-affiliated entity to honor its agreements with us. Most of our contractual arrangements with our PRC-affiliated entity are governed by PRC law and disputes arising out of these agreements are expected to be decided by arbitration in China.

China’s legal system is based upon written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but are not binding on subsequent cases and have limited value as precedents. Since 1979, the Chinese legislative bodies have promulgated laws and regulations dealing with economic and other matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation, trade and education. However, China has not developed a fully integrated legal system and the array of new laws and regulations may not be sufficient to cover all aspects of economic and other activities in China. In particular, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published decisions and their non-binding nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. In addition, published governmental policies and internal rules may have retroactive effect and, in some cases, the policies and rules are not published at all. As a result, we may be unaware of our violation of these policies and rules until some time later. See “—Risks Related to China’s Regulation of the Education and Telecommunication Sectors and Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC authorities determine that our organizational structure for operating our business does not comply with PRC regulations, we could be subject to sanctions, including being required to discontinue all or a portion of our business.”

Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the Internet in China may adversely affect our business and subject us to liability for information linked to our websites.

The PRC government has adopted regulations governing Internet access and the distribution of news and other information over the Internet. Under these regulations, ICPs and Internet publishers are prohibited from posting or displaying over the Internet content that, among other things, violates PRC laws and regulations, impairs the national dignity of China, or is reactionary, obscene, superstitious, fraudulent or defamatory. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the revocation of licenses to provide Internet content and other licenses and the closure of the concerned websites. In the past, failure to comply with these requirements has resulted in the closure of websites found to be in violation of these regulations. The website operator may also be held liable for such censored information displayed on or linked to the website. There have been instances in which the PRC government has blocked the access in China to the websites of foreign universities as a result of its concern with regard to the content on such sites, and the same actions could be taken against websites of the online degree programs for which we provide services and derive revenue, as well as our online tutoring program’s website and other websites that form part of our business. In addition, the MII has published regulations that subject website operators to potential liability for content displayed on their websites and the actions of users of their systems, including liability for violations of PRC laws prohibiting the dissemination of socially destabilizing content. The Ministry of Public Security can order any local Internet service provider to block any Internet website at its sole discretion. From time to time, the Ministry of Public Security has stopped Internet dissemination of information that it believes to be socially destabilizing. The State Secrecy Bureau can also block any website leaking state secrets or failing to meet the relevant regulations relating to the protection of state secrets in the dissemination of online information.

If PRC regulatory authorities determine that any of our websites or the websites of our university partners providing online degree programs is in violation of law or policy and takes action to close any such website or impose other sanctions, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Our insurance coverage may be inadequate to protect us against losses.

The insurance industry in China is still at an early stage of development. Insurance companies in China offer limited business insurance products and do not, to our knowledge, offer business liability insurance or coverage for business interruption. As a result, we do not have any business liability, loss of data or business interruption insurance coverage for our operations in China. If any claims for injury are brought against us, or if we experience any business disruption, litigation or natural disaster, we might incur substantial costs and diversion of resources.

You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing original actions in China based on United States or other foreign laws against us, our management or the experts named in this annual report.

We conduct substantially all of our operations in China and substantially all of our assets are located in China. In addition, the majority of our directors and executive officers and some of the experts named in this annual report reside within China. As a result, it may not be possible to effect service of process within the United States or elsewhere outside China upon us, our directors or executive officers or upon some of the experts named in the annual report. In addition, it may be difficult or impossible to bring an original action against us or our directors or executive officers in a PRC court if rights have been infringed under the U.S. federal securities law or otherwise. Moreover, we have been advised that China does not have treaties with the United States or many other countries providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgment of courts.

Higher rates of inflation and rising costs in the PRC may adversely affect our business and our profitability.

The Chinese economy has been experiencing significant growth, leading to inflation and increased costs. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the annual average percent change in the consumer price index in China was an increase of 2.6% in 2012. China’s overall economy and the various costs in the PRC are expected to continue to grow. Although we were not materially affected by inflation in the past, we can provide no assurance that we will not be affected in the future by higher rates of inflation in China. For example, certain operating costs and expenses, such as employee compensation and office operating expenses, may increase as a result of higher inflation. Additionally, because a substantial portion of our assets consists of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments in RMB, high inflation could significantly reduce the value and purchasing power of these assets. We are not able to hedge our exposure to higher inflation in China. Continuing increases in China’s inflation and material increases in various costs may diminish our competitive advantage, our profitability and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Governmental restrictions of currency conversion may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue or financing effectively.

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. Substantially all of our revenue and expenses are denominated in Renminbi, which is currently not freely convertible to the extent of capital account items, such as direct equity investments, loans and repatriation of investment. Under our current structure, substantially all of our income will be derived from dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency dominated obligations. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions and interest payments, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, the PRC government may in the future restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If we are unable to obtain sufficient foreign currency under the PRC foreign exchange control system to satisfy our currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of our ADSs.

Foreign exchange transactions by our subsidiaries in China under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of, or registration with, PRC governmental authorities. In particular, if our subsidiaries in China borrow foreign currency loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with the SAFE, and if we finance them by means of additional capital contributions using, for instance, proceeds from our initial public offering these capital contributions must be approved or registered by certain government authorities including the appropriate offices of SAFE and the Ministry of Commerce. These limitations could affect the ability of these entities to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, and could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

PRC regulation of loans to and direct investment in PRC entities by offshore holding companies and governmental control of currency conversion may delay or prevent us from making loans to our PRC subsidiaries and variable interest entity or making additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiary, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

We are an offshore holding company conducting our operations in China through our PRC subsidiaries and variable interest entity. We may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and variable interest entity, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries. Any loans to our PRC subsidiaries are subject to PRC regulations and foreign exchange loan registrations. For example, loans by us to Hongcheng Technology to finance its activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the local counterpart of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. We may also decide to finance Hongcheng Technology by means of capital contributions. These capital contributions must be approved by the PRC Ministry of Commerce or its local counterpart. Due to the restrictions imposed on loans in foreign currencies extended to any PRC domestic companies, we are not likely to make such loans to our variable interest entity, a PRC domestic company. Meanwhile, we are not likely to finance the activities of our variable interest entity by means of capital contributions due to regulatory restrictions relating to foreign investment in PRC domestic enterprises engaged in the surveying and mapping business or value-added telecommunication services, including but not limited to internet content services, as well as licensing and other regulatory issues.

Pursuant to a SAFE Circular 142 promulgated by SAFE, the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and may not be used for equity investments within the PRC. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such RMB capital may not be altered without SAFE's approval, and such RMB capital may not in any case be used to repay RMB loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been used. Violations of SAFE Circular 142 could result in severe monetary or other penalties. In addition, SAFE promulgated a circular on November 19, 2010, or Circular 59, which requires the authenticity of settlement of net proceeds from offshore offerings to be closely examined and the net proceeds to be settled in the manner described in the offering documents. Furthermore, it has recently come to our attention that SAFE issued an internal guideline to its local counterparts, referred to as Circular 45, in November 2011. Circular 45 has never been formally announced by SAFE to the public or posted on SAFE's website. Based on the version of Circular 45 made publicly available by certain local governmental authorities on their websites, we understand that Circular 45 requires SAFE's local counterparts to strengthen the control imposed by Circulars 142 and 59 over the conversion of a foreign-invested company's capital contributed in foreign currency into RMB. Circular 45 stipulates that a foreign-invested company's RMB funds, if converted from such company's capital contributed in foreign currency, may not be used by such company to (i) extend loans (in the form of entrusted loans), (ii) repay borrowings between enterprises, or (iii) repay bank loans it has obtained and on-lent to third parties.

In light of the various requirements imposed by PRC regulations on loans to and direct investment in PRC entities by offshore holding companies, including SAFE Circulars 142, 59 and 45, we cannot assure you that we will be able to complete the necessary government registrations or obtain the necessary government approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries or variable interest entity or with respect to future capital contributions by us to our PRC subsidiaries. If we fail to complete such registrations or obtain such approvals, our ability to capitalize or otherwise fund our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

The fluctuation of the Renminbi may materially and adversely affect your investment.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. Since July 2005, the Renminbi is no longer pegged solely to the U.S. dollar. Instead, its value is measured against a basket of currencies, determined by the People’s Bank of China. For example, on August 26, 2008, the Renminbi appreciated against the U.S. dollar to approximately RMB6.78 to US\$1.00, representing an upward revaluation of 0.99% of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar, as compared to the exchange rate on the previous day. The Renminbi may appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the future. As of April 19, 2013, the Renminbi per U.S. dollar exchange rate was RMB6.1772 to US\$1.00. Fluctuations in the exchange rate will also affect the relative value of any dividend we may issue, and earnings from and the value of any U.S. dollar-denominated investments we make in the future.

Limited hedging transactions are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may decide to enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these hedges may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exposure at all. In addition, our currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert Renminbi into foreign currency.

Public shareholders of China-based, U.S.-listed companies and other market participants may no longer have access to a wide array of corporate records of such listed companies’ PRC entities filed with industry and commerce administration authorities in China. Loss of, or limit in, the access to such information may adversely affect overall investor confidence in China-based, U.S.-listed companies’ reported results or other disclosures, including those of our company, and may cause the trading price of our ADSs to decline.

All PRC corporate entities, including our subsidiaries, our VIE and its subsidiaries, maintain corporate records and filings with industry and commerce administration authorities in the cities where such PRC entities are registered. Information contained in such corporate records and filings includes, among others, business address, registered capital, business scope, articles of association, equity interest holders, legal representative, changes to the above information, annual financial reports, matters relating to termination or dissolution, information relating to penalties imposed, and annual inspection records.

There have been regulations promulgated by various government authorities in China that govern the public access to corporate records and filings. Under the Measures for Accessing Corporate Records and Filings promulgated on December 16, 1996 by the SAIC, or the SAIC measures, a wide range of basic corporate records, except for such restricted information as business results and financial reports, can be inspected by the public without restrictions. Under these SAIC measures, a company’s restricted information can only be inspected by authorized government officers and officials from judicial authorities or lawyers involved in pending litigation relating to such company and with court-issued proof of such litigation. In practice, local industry and commerce administration authorities in different cities have adopted various regional regulations which impose more stringent restrictions than the SAIC measures by expanding the scope of restricted information that the public cannot freely access. Many local industry and commerce administration authorities only allow unrestricted public access to such basic corporate information as name, legal representative, registered capital and business scope of a company. Under these local regulations, access to the other corporate records and filings (many of which are not restricted information under the SAIC measures) is only granted to authorized government officers and officials from judicial authorities or lawyers involved in pending litigation relating to such company and with court-issued proof of such litigation.

However, neither the SAIC nor the local industry and commerce administration authorities were reported to have strictly implemented the restrictions under either the SAIC measures or the various regional regulations before early 2012. As a result, before early 2012, the public, including public shareholders of China-based, U.S.-listed companies and other market participants, such as lawyers and research firms, were reported to be able to access all or most corporate records and filings of these listed companies’ PRC entities maintained with the industry and commerce administration authorities. Such records and filings were reported to have formed important components of researches on certain China-based, U.S.-listed companies, which researches claimed to have uncovered wrongdoings and fraud committed by these companies on the basis of (i) the disparities found between the listed companies’ reported results and their PRC entities’ financial reports filed with industry and commerce administration authorities, and (ii) information on material changes of the PRC entities, such as transfers of equity interests of significant PRC subsidiaries, that were filed with the industry and commerce administration authorities but not properly disclosed by such listed companies as required under the U.S. securities law and the SEC’s disclosure requirements. The significant disparities found between (i) certain China-based, U.S.-listed companies’ reported results and other disclosure and (ii) their PRC entities’ financial reports and other records filed with industry and commerce administration authorities were also reported to have formed the basis of several class actions against such listed companies in the United States.

It was reported that, since the first half of 2012, local industry and commerce administration authorities in a number of cities in China had started strictly implementing the above restrictions and had significantly curtailed public access to corporate records and filings. There have also been reports saying that only the limited scope of basic corporate records and filings are still accessible by the public, and much of the previously publically accessible information, such as financial reports and changes to equity interests, now can only be accessed by the parties specified in, and in strict accordance with the restrictions under, the various regional regulations. Such reported limitation on the public access to corporate records and filings and the resulting concerns over the loss of, or limit in, an otherwise available source of information to verify and evaluate the soundness of China-based, U.S.-listed companies’ business operations in China may have a significant adverse effect on the overall investor confidence in China-based, U.S.-listed companies’ reported results or other disclosures, including those of our company, and may cause the trading price of our ADSs to decline.

We face risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks that could result in school closures or other similar disruptions, which could adversely impact our revenue and results of operations.

Our business could be adversely affected by an outbreak of a contagious disease, such as the H5N1 strain of avian flu, H7N9 avian flu, the H1N1 strain of swine flu or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS. During the spring of 2003, China experienced an outbreak of SARS that resulted in the closure of schools, Internet cafes, and many office buildings and caused a general slowdown of business activity and the economy. China also reported a number of cases of SARS in April 2004. There have also been recently reported cases of swine flu in China and there are concerns that a pandemic could develop rapidly if the swine flu spreads broadly in China. A reoccurrence of the SARS epidemic or the occurrence of another epidemic or outbreak could adversely affect the demand for our products and services or our ability to market and service our customers and could require the closure of our private primary and secondary schools. Our business operations could be disrupted if any of our employees is suspected of having SARS, the avian flu, the swine flu or other contagious diseases, which would require that a certain number of our employees be quarantined and/or our offices be disinfected. In addition, our results of operations could be adversely affected to the extent that an outbreak of SARS, the avian flu or other contagious diseases harms the Chinese economy in general.

Recent PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident shareholders to personal liability and limit our ability to acquire PRC companies or inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries’ ability to distribute profits to us, or otherwise materially and adversely affect us.

The SAFE issued the *Notice on Issues Relating to the Administration of Foreign Exchange in Fund-Raising and Reverse Investment Activities of Domestic Residents Conducted via Offshore Special Purpose Companies* in October 2005, which became effective in November 2005, and an implementing rule in May 2007, collectively the SAFE Rules. According to the SAFE Rules, PRC residents, including both legal persons and natural persons and PRC citizens and foreign citizens who reside in China, are required to register with the SAFE or its local branch before establishing or controlling any company outside China, referred to in the SAFE rules as an “offshore special purpose company,” for the purpose of financing that offshore company with their ownership interests in the assets of or their interests in any PRC enterprise. In addition, a PRC resident that is a shareholder of an offshore special purpose company is required to amend its SAFE registration with the local SAFE branch with respect to that offshore special purpose company in connection with the injection of equity interests or assets of a PRC enterprise in the offshore company or overseas fund raising by the offshore company, or any other material change in the capital of the offshore company, including any increase or decrease of capital, transfer or swap of share, merger, division, long-term equity or debt investment or creation of any security interest. The SAFE Rules apply retroactively. As a result, PRC residents who have established or acquired control of offshore companies that have made onshore investments in China in the past were required to complete the relevant registration procedures with the competent local SAFE branch. If any resident of China failed to file its SAFE registration for an existing offshore entity, any dividends remitted by the onshore entity to its overseas parent since April 21, 2005 will be considered to be an evasion of foreign exchange purchase rules, and the payment of the dividend will be illegal. As a result of any illegal action of this type, both the onshore entity and its actual controlling person(s) can be fined. In addition, failure to comply with the registration procedures may result in restrictions on the relevant onshore entity, including prohibitions on the payment of dividends and other distributions to its offshore parent or affiliate and capital inflow from the offshore entity. PRC resident shareholders of the offshore entity may also be subject to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

We have asked our shareholders and beneficial owners who are PRC residents to make the necessary applications and filings as required under Notice 75 and other related rules. However, due to uncertainty concerning the reconciliation of Notice 75 with other approval or registration requirements, it remains unclear how Notice 75, and any future legislation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. We will attempt to comply, and attempt to ensure that our shareholders and beneficial owners who are subject to these rules comply, with the relevant requirements. However, we cannot provide any assurances that all of our shareholders and beneficial owners who are PRC residents will comply with our request to make or obtain any applicable registrations or comply with other requirements required by Notice 75 or other related rules. In addition, certain of the holders of options to purchase our ordinary shares are PRC residents. It is unclear under the SAFE Rules whether these option holders would be deemed to be beneficial owners of our company for purposes of these rules as a result of holding these options. The failure or inability of our PRC resident shareholders or beneficial owners to register with the SAFE in a timely manner pursuant to the SAFE Rules, or the failure or inability of any future PRC resident shareholders or beneficial owners to make any required SAFE registration or comply with other requirements under the SAFE Rules, may subject these shareholders or beneficial owners to fines or other sanctions and may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into or provide loans to our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends to us, repay shareholder loans or otherwise distribute profits or proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to us, or otherwise adversely affect us.

We may be subject to fines and legal sanctions imposed by SAFE, State Administration of Taxation or other PRC government authorities if we or our employees who are “domestic employees” fail to comply with recent PRC regulations relating to employee stock options granted by offshore listed companies to PRC citizens.

In February 2012, the SAFE issued the *Notices on Issues Concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plan of Overseas Publicly-Listed Company*, or the Stock Incentive Plan Rule. Under the Stock Incentive Plan Rule, “domestic individuals,” which generally include both PRC residents and non-PRC residents who reside in the PRC for a continuous period of not less than one year, granted shares or share options by an overseas-listed company according to its stock incentive plan are required to register with the SAFE and complete certain other procedures related to the stock incentive plan. Such domestic individuals must also retain an overseas entrusted institution to administer matters in connection with the exercise of stock options and purchase and sale of stocks. Our employees and consultants who constitute “domestic individuals” and have been granted shares became subject to the Stock Incentive Plan Rule when we became an overseas listed company upon the completion of our initial public offering. If we or our employees and consultants who constitute “domestic individuals” and have been granted shares fail to comply with the Stock Incentive Plan Rule, we and/or such employees and consultants may be subject to fines and other sanctions. We may also face regulatory uncertainties restricting our ability to adopt additional option plans for our directors and employees under PRC law. In addition, the Ministry of Finance and State Administration of Taxation issued the *Issues Relevant to the Levy of Individual Income Tax on the Income from Stock Option of Individuals Circular* or Caishui [2005] No. 35, which was effective as of July 1, 2005. Under this rule, enterprises in China that operate stock option schemes as the withholding agent for individual income tax should submit certain information to the competent tax authority and fulfill the obligations for withholding and making payment of individual income. As an offshore listed company, we and our PRC employees may be subject to fines and legal sanctions imposed by the SAFE, State Administration of Taxation or other PRC government authorities, if they determine that we fail to comply with the relevant requirements. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation of Foreign Currency Exchange and Dividend Distribution—SAFE regulations on overseas investment of PRC residents and employee stock options.”

PRC laws and regulations establish more complex procedures for some acquisitions of PRC companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

PRC laws and regulations, such as the M&A Rules, the Anti-Monopoly Law and the MOFCOM Security Review Rules, established additional procedures and requirements that are expected to make merger and acquisition activities in China by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex, including requirements in some instances that the MOFCOM be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise, or that the approval from the MOFCOM be obtained in circumstances where overseas companies established or controlled by PRC enterprises or residents acquire affiliated domestic companies. PRC laws and regulations also require certain merger and acquisition transactions to be subject to merger control review or security review. The MOFCOM Security Review Rules, effective from September 1, 2011, further provide that, when deciding whether a specific merger or acquisition of a domestic enterprise by foreign investors is subject to the security review by the MOFCOM, the principle of substance over form should be applied and foreign investors are prohibited from bypassing the security review requirement by structuring transactions through proxies, trusts, indirect investments, leases, loans, control through contractual arrangements or offshore transactions. If the business of any target company that we plan to acquire falls into the ambit of security review, we may not be able to successfully acquire such company either by equity or asset acquisition, capital contribution or through any contractual arrangement. We may grow our business in part by acquiring other companies operating in our industry. Complying with the requirements of the relevant regulations to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including approval from the MOFCOM, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

We face uncertainties with respect to application of the Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfer of Non-PRC Resident Enterprises.

Pursuant to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or Circular 698, issued by the State Administration of Taxation on December 10, 2009, where a foreign investor transfers the equity interests of a PRC resident enterprise indirectly via disposition of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, or an “Indirect Transfer,” and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that (i) has an effective tax rate less than 12.5% or (ii) does not tax foreign income of its residents, the foreign investor shall report the Indirect Transfer to the competent tax authority. The PRC tax authority will examine the true nature of the Indirect Transfer, and if the tax authority considers that the foreign investor has adopted an “abusive arrangement” in order to avoid PRC tax, it may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company and re-characterize the Indirect Transfer and as a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. Circular 698 also provides that, where a non-PRC resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than the fair market value, the competent tax authority has the power to make a reasonable adjustment to the taxable income of the transaction. Circular 698 is retroactively effective from January 1, 2008. Although several issues related to Circular 698 were clarified through the Public Notice dated March 28, 2011 by the State Administration of Taxation, there is little guidance and practical experience regarding the application of this tax circular. In recent cases, some intermediary holding companies were actually looked through by the PRC tax authorities, and consequently the non PRC resident investors were deemed to have transferred the PRC subsidiaries and PRC corporate taxes were assessed accordingly. It is possible that we or our non-resident investors may become at risk of being taxed under Circular 698 and may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with Circular 698 or to establish that we or our non-resident investors should not be taxed under Circular 698, which may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or such non-resident investors’ investment in us.

Risks Related to Our ADSs

The market price for our ADSs may be volatile.

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

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;
- announcements of new services by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- changes in the business, regulatory and other conditions in the education services market in China;
- significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, collaborative alliances or capital commitments by us or our competitors;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- termination or release of lock-up or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding ADSs or ordinary shares or sales of additional ordinary shares or ADSs;
- potential litigation or regulatory investigations;
- general economic or political conditions in China;

- price fluctuations of publicly traded securities of other PRC-based companies engaging in similar businesses; and
- general economic, business and other market conditions in the global economy.

In addition, a number of PRC companies and companies with substantial operations in China that offered and sold securities in the United States have experienced significant volatility in their share prices after their initial public offerings due to market fluctuations and other issues. Furthermore, 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. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our ADSs.

The future sales, or perceived future sales, by our existing shareholders of a substantial number of our ADSs in the public market could adversely affect the price of our ADSs.

If our shareholders sell, or are perceived as intending to sell, substantial amounts of our ordinary shares or ADSs, including those issued upon the exercise of outstanding options, the market price of our ADSs could fall. Such sales, or perceived potential sales, also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. Ordinary shares held by our existing shareholders and any ADSs held by our affiliates may be sold in the public market under, and subject to the restrictions contained in, Rule 144 and Rule 701 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and applicable lock-up agreements.

In addition, certain holders of our ordinary shares have the right to cause us to register the sale of those shares under the Securities Act. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act would result in these shares becoming freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act immediately upon the effectiveness of that registration. Sales of additional registered shares in the public market could cause the price of our ADSs to decline.

Your right to participate in any future rights offerings may be limited, which may cause dilution of your holdings.

We may from time to time distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire our securities. Under the deposit agreement, the depositary bank will not offer you those rights unless the distribution to ADS holders of both the rights and any related securities is either registered under the Securities Act or exempt from registration under the Securities Act. We are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to any such rights or securities or to endeavor to cause such a registration statement to be declared effective. Moreover, we may not be able to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, you may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in your holdings.

We may need additional capital and may sell additional ADSs or other equity securities and/or incur indebtedness, which could result in additional dilution to our shareholders or increase our debt service obligations.

We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and anticipated cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our presently anticipated cash needs through the end of fiscal year 2013. 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 shareholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financing covenants that would restrict our operations. We have no current plans to undertake or secure any such equity or debt financing, and we can provide no assurance that any such financing would be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

You may not be able to exercise your right to vote.

As a holder of ADSs, you may only exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement between us and The Bank of New York, the depositary of our ADSs. Under the deposit agreement, you must vote by giving voting instructions to the depositary. Upon receipt of your voting instructions, the depositary will vote the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with your instructions. Otherwise, you will not be able to exercise your right to vote unless you withdraw the shares from the depositary. Under our sixth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, the minimum notice period required for convening general shareholders’ meetings is ten days. When a general shareholders’ meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient advance notice to withdraw the shares to allow you to vote with respect to any specific matter. If we ask for your instructions, the depositary will notify you of the upcoming vote and will arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depositary to vote your shares. In addition, the depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and the shares underlying your ADSs may not be voted as you requested.

You may not receive distributions on ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical to make them available to you.

The depositary of our ADSs has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on ordinary shares or other deposited securities after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is inequitable or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, the depositary may determine that it is not feasible to distribute certain property through the mail. Additionally, the value of certain distributions may be less than the cost of mailing them. In these cases, the depositary may determine not to distribute such property. We have no obligation to register under U.S. securities laws any ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or other securities received through such distributions. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or anything else to holders of ADSs. This means that you may not receive any distributions we make on our ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical to make them available to you. These restrictions may have a material adverse effect on the value of your ADSs.

You may be subject to limitations on transfer of your ADSs.

Your ADSs represented by the ADRs are transferable on the books of the depositary. However, the depositary may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. In addition, the depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary thinks it advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through the U.S. federal courts may be limited, because we are incorporated under Cayman Islands law.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, the Cayman Islands Companies Law (Revised), or the Companies Law, and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by noncontrolling shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands, as well as from English common law, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities and companies laws as compared to the United States, and some U.S. states, such as Delaware, which have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States.

The Cayman Islands courts are also unlikely:

- to recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts of the United States based on the civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws; and
- to impose liabilities against us, in original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws that are penal in nature.

There is no statutory recognition in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, although the courts of the Cayman Islands will in certain circumstances recognize and enforce a non-penal judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits.

As a result of all of the above, holders of our ADSs may have more difficulty in protecting their interests through actions against our management, directors or major shareholders than they would as shareholders of a U.S. company.

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

Our holding company, ChinaEdu Corporation, was incorporated as an exempted company in the Cayman Islands with limited liability on September 6, 1999 and began our online degree program services business in the same year, providing services to Renmin University of China. Since our inception, we have rapidly grown our online degree program services business and have added three new business lines through a series of acquisitions in 2005 (online tutoring, private primary and secondary schools and international curriculum services) and in 2006 (vocational post-secondary international curriculum programs).

On December 14, 2007, we and certain selling shareholders of our company completed an initial public offering of 6,820,000 ADSs representing 20,460,000 of our ordinary shares. Our ADSs are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol “CEDU”.

Our principal executive offices are located at 4th Floor-A, GeHua Building, No. 1 Qinglong Hutong, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100007, the People’s Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is 86-10-84186655. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the offices of Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited at Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

Investor inquiries should be directed to us at the address and telephone number of our principal executive offices set forth above. Our website is *www.chinaedu.net*. The information contained on our website and our other websites is not a part of this annual report. Our agent for service of process in the United States is CT Corporation System located at 111 Eighth Avenue, 13/F, New York, New York 10011.

For a description of our principal capital expenditures, see “—D. Property, Plants and Equipment” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources—Capital Expenditures”.

B. Business Overview

We are a leading educational services provider in China, incorporated as an exempted limited liability company in the Cayman Islands. Established in 1999, our primary business is to provide comprehensive services to the online degree programs of leading Chinese universities. These services include academic program development, technology services, enrollment marketing, recruiting, student support services and finance operations. Our other lines of businesses include online tutoring services, the operation of private primary and secondary schools, and marketing and support for international and elite curriculum programs. We believe we are the largest comprehensive service provider to online degree programs in China in terms of the number of higher education institutions that we serve and the number of students enrolled in the online degree programs that we serve.

We currently provide technical, recruiting and other services to 27 universities with online degree programs and provide services and support to 11 additional universities that are awaiting regulatory approval to launch their online programs. Of these 38 universities, 13 of them have entered into collaborative alliances with us, ranging from 15 to 50 years in length. Eight of them have entered into technology service agreements with us, ranging from three to twenty years in length. We also perform recruiting services through our nationwide learning center network for 23 universities, including six with which we have either established collaborative alliances or entered into technology service agreements. As of December 31, 2012, there were approximately 400,000 revenue students in the online degree programs that we serve. A revenue student is counted when a student makes a payment in the semester except for the Online Education School of Renmin University of China where a revenue student is counted when the student makes payment and selects a credit course starting from the 2012 spring semester. These online degree programs are marketed under the brand names of these leading Chinese universities, which allow us to benefit from the significant brand equity that these higher education institutions have established.

Our business has experienced significant growth since its inception in 1999. This growth has been driven by the increased number of universities that we serve, the increased enrollment of the online degree programs of our university partners and our expansion into other education-related lines of business. We generate our revenue from service fees and tuition payments derived from students who are enrolled in, or served by, our businesses. In addition to our online degree services, we also provide online tutoring, operate private primary and secondary schools and international and elite curriculum services. As of December 31, 2012, we provided services to online degree programs that had an aggregate of approximately 400,000 revenue students, and we served approximately 50,900 revenue students in our other businesses. Our net revenue increased from RMB388.8 million in 2010 to RMB435.9 million in 2011 and further to RMB488.3 million (\$78.4 million) in 2012, representing a compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, of 12.1%. Net revenue from our online degree programs contributed 79.7%, 79.6% and 80.5% of our total net revenue for 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

We generated RMB82.0 million in income from operations in 2010, which further increased to RMB62.9 million in 2011 and to RMB91.2 million (\$14.6 million) in 2012. Our net income attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders increased from RMB39.3 million in 2010 to RMB16.8 million in 2011 and further to RMB38.0 million (\$6.1million) in 2012.

Our Strengths

We believe that we possess the following competitive strengths:

- **Market leadership and proven track record.** We are one of the market leaders in the education services market in China due to our early mover advantage, proven track record and delivery of innovative services that are in high demand. We believe we are the leading company in China providing comprehensive services and technological and operational support to Chinese universities with online degree programs, both in terms of the number of higher education institutions that we serve and the number of students enrolled in the online degree programs that we serve. Our experienced management team, established technology platform and capabilities, operational expertise and content portfolio allow us to effectively attract and retain customers as well as identify new opportunities in the private education market.
- **Substantial knowledge of our customers and the Chinese education market.** Through our 13-year operating history, early efforts to develop an online technology platform and comprehensive service offering for Chinese universities, we have acquired substantial knowledge of the Chinese education market and the needs of its consumers. As we have expanded our service offerings, we are able to take advantage of our market knowledge to address additional areas in which we believe we can leverage our experience, processes and technology to meet the needs of the market. As a result, we have expanded our business to include an online tutoring platform, the operation of private primary and secondary schools and the distribution and support of international and elite curriculum.
- **Provider of premier services for online degree programs.** We believe our products are positioned as attractive choices for both academic institutions and students. We have provided comprehensive services and support to universities for their online degree programs since 1999. Our service model and technology platform have proven to be successful, as demonstrated by our leading position in terms of number of institutions served. In addition, we have developed a wide array of proprietary courseware, from which we have tailored approximately 2,100 courses for our university partners based on their individual requirements. Many of these courses can be used as a base from which we can develop similar courses for new university partners, thus enabling us to benefit from economies of scale. We use this service model with our reliable technology platforms, comprehensive library of courseware and operational and marketing expertise to help universities achieve their academic and financial goals.
- **Experienced management team with proven track record.** We have an experienced management team with an average of over 14 years of experience in either the education services industry or the online services industry. We have recruited and retained strong leaders with proven skills to serve in key positions within our management team, and our team members collectively possess substantial experience in education, technology, marketing and finance.
- **After school online tutoring expertise.** We believe our 101 online school, which holds a 17-year proven track record, is the earliest established K-12 after school online tutoring platform in China. Our online tutoring program boasts broad educational resources including the country’s most extensive online education content bank as well as an unrivalled expertise in online teaching that includes a standing network of approximately 13,100 part-time and full-time front-line teachers. Our online tutoring platform, along with our rich experience in K-12 after school tutoring, enables us to further penetrate both the K-12 after school tutoring market as well as the K-12 online tutoring market with a greater chance of success.

Our Strategy

As the Chinese economy continues its growth, individual purchasing power in China has increased significantly. This factor, combined with dramatic developments in technology in the past decade, position us favorably as we launched a series of high-end products intended to engage students in interactive learning. To harness the opportunities brought by a strong economy and continual technological advances, our strategy consists of the following key elements across our business segments:

Online Degree Programs:

- *Expand the penetration of our online degree program services.* We plan to take advantage of our established leadership position and track record to further penetrate the online degree market by increasing the number of universities that use our services and by helping our existing university partners increase enrollment in their current programs. We continuously and actively target new universities to become our partners for their online education programs. Additionally, we plan to help our existing university partners increase enrollment in their online programs by helping them expand their course offerings, improve marketing and recruitment initiatives and reduce student attrition. We continually strive to enhance our technology platform to improve the online learning experience for university students.
- *Expand our network of learning centers.* We established our learning center network in 2008 to strengthen our ability to assist our customers with recruitment and enhance the service quality of our online degree programs. We currently have 122 learning centers. We believe these learning centers allow us to significantly enhance our brand recognition, increase our access to potential students for online degree programs and thereby allow us to enhance our profitability. We are also actively pursuing strategic relationships with potential university partners to provide learning center services to their online degree programs in the future.

K-12 Programs:

- *We seek to advance our K-12 programs by further improving our online tutoring business.* Whether online or offline, the K-12 market allows us to leverage our core competencies: harnessing technological advancement, content creation and teaching expertise. In our online tutoring program, we plan to improve our products to make them more interactive and to allow them to take full advantage of all the newest terminal delivery systems such as tablets, smart phones and other web-enabled platforms. In our offline programs, we also strive to make our experiences as interactive as possible by designing courses that focus on students and by giving our experienced teaching staff flexibility in preparing curriculum to meet the needs of students today. Additionally, to keep pace with growing demand for high-end K-12 programs, we continue to offer boost programs and test preparation courses for students on the Gao Kao Track. Students on the Gao Kao Track are mainly served by our 101 online services and products designed to achieve score-driven results. We believe our extensive experience in K-12 programs, our strong sales channels and research and development team and our planned improvements to our customer service will increase the market appeal of our online and offline K-12 programs.

Whole company:

- *Develop new products and services that further enhance the learning experience of existing students and attract new students.* We plan to increase our research and development efforts to develop new products and services for our online tutoring and online degree programs to introduce more robust online learning programs that will enhance our students’ learning experience and improve their sense of community when they use our programs. We further plan to enhance our online tutoring programs by recruiting additional high quality teachers, expanding our program curriculum and incorporating more interactive technology to increase student usage and retention for our programs.
- *Pursue strategic acquisitions.* We have previously made a number of strategic acquisitions to broaden our service offerings and to expand into additional segments of the Chinese educational market. We will continue to seek and evaluate acquisition opportunities that are complementary to our existing lines of business or can further expand the services that we provide to customers.

- ***Continue to strengthen our brand name and our reputation.*** As we move towards becoming a more consumer-driven business, we will focus on continuing to build our brand name and reputation among existing customers, other Chinese and foreign education institutions as well as students, teachers and parents. We believe that building our brand and reputation will allow us to attract new schools and students to our expanding business lines. We have been increasing our marketing activities by launching public relations campaigns designed to reach a broader group of teachers and parents and increase awareness of our brand among university management teams.
- ***Aggregate educational contents and integrated standards.*** We believe that the education industry must build an extensive amount of content and create common standards for the electronic delivery of educational content. We intend to work towards aggregation of third-party content and the development of these standards to support the expansion of our online programs and ensure that end-users, including the owners of tablets and other web-enabled devices, will be able to access our content.

Our Business

We are a leading educational service provider in China. Our primary business is to provide comprehensive services for the online degree programs of leading Chinese universities. We also offer online tutoring services to primary and secondary school students, operate primary and secondary schools and market international English language curriculum programs to established learning institutions.

Online Degree Programs

Our primary business is to assist universities in China in the establishment, operation and expansion of their online degree programs. We currently provide technical, recruiting and other services for the online degree programs of 27 universities and provide technology support services to eight additional universities that are currently awaiting regulatory approval to launch their online degree programs. These online degree programs had approximately 400,000 revenue students as of December 31, 2012. The online degree programs we currently service offer a wide range of associate and bachelor’s degree programs, including, but not limited to, accounting, marketing, finance, business administration, international business, law, civil engineering, education, computer science, literature, project management, marketing and administrative management. These online degree programs primarily target working adults who have sufficient economic means to support their studies and who value the flexibility of a self-paced online education. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, we generated 79.7%, 79.6% and 80.5%, respectively, of our net revenue from our online degree program services business.

Online degree programs in China must be approved by the MOE. At present, 67 universities in China have received approvals from the MOE to operate online degree programs, as well as the China Central Radio and TV University, which functions primarily as a distance learning facility. The China Central Radio and TV University delivers its courses to students primarily over satellite and television, and we believe it currently does not compete with the other 67 universities in the online degree program market. As of December 31, 2012, most of these 67 universities had registered students in their online degree programs. Students registered in online degree programs can pursue either associate degrees or bachelor’s degrees and must generally prepay tuition for a minimum number of credits upon initial enrollment, which can be applied to credits sought in subsequent semesters. The total number of credits required to graduate from an online degree program offered by these universities generally ranges from 80 credits for associate degrees to 160 credits for bachelor’s degrees. Tuition per credit ranges from approximately RMB60 to RMB210, and is subject to the review and approval of the pricing administration authority and filing with the relevant education authority.

Our network of brick and mortar learning centers assist universities with a number of functions that are vital to their online degree programs, including marketing, enrollment administration, student services and tuition collection. Learning centers also provide a location to offer academic review sessions and technical support to students. Having learning centers with an actual physical location is complementary to online distance learning, since they facilitate face-to-face tutorial sessions, student consultations and course material distribution. Learning centers also ensure the integrity of examinations. For example, entrance exams and final exams are conducted on site at the learning centers, allowing supervised testing to occur in controlled environments.

We believe that these learning centers will allow us to significantly enhance our brand recognition, increase access to potential students for online degree programs and enhance our profitability. We also are actively seeking to establish strategic relationships with universities that currently are not our online degree program customers to provide learning center services to their online degree programs.

Our Services

Through collaborative alliances and other revenue-sharing arrangements, we offer comprehensive services to our university partners, including academic program development, technology services, enrollment marketing, recruiting, student support services and finance operations, which entail accounting, treasury, financial analysis, accounts receivable and accounts payable services for online degree programs. We believe we are the only service provider in China that offers a comprehensive set of services to online universities that supports virtually all aspects of a student’s progression through an online degree program. Through these services, we enable our university partners to quickly establish an online degree program that offers a high level of service and to significantly expand or improve their business initiatives with minimal initial investment. Our strategic relationships with universities are based upon long-term contracts that generally vary in length from 15 to 50 years.

Academic Program Development. The development of an academic program entails the design and development of instructional materials, multimedia learning materials and quality assurance processes. The overall development time for a single course can range from as little as three weeks to as long as four months, depending on the subject matter and complexity of the course materials. To date, we have developed approximately 2,100 online courses for our university partners, all of which are proprietary to us or to our university collaborative alliances. As such, many of our existing courses can be used as a basis to develop similar courses when we add new university partners, thus enabling us to benefit from economies of scale.

Technology. Our technological capabilities consist of a series of proprietary systems and tools, including our Learning Management System, or LMS, which enables online degree programs to manage the entire student life cycle from application to graduation by providing system support to students and daily management processes to the university staff. We believe that our LMS is one of the most advanced management systems in the market. This system manages courseware, including multimedia lectures, assignments and quizzes, and provides management information tools to support course offerings. We also provide certain customers a learning content creation and management system, which enables the team working on courseware development to bring the courseware from the concept and design stage to production and implementation. Our technology also supports an interactive, community-based learning environment through chat rooms, online forums and bulletin board systems. We also provide and support all of the hardware and software requirements of our online degree university partners.

Enrollment Marketing. We support the student recruitment efforts of universities by developing and implementing online and offline marketing strategies and promotional events, as well as creating of collateral material to support these efforts. We further assist universities in identifying, retaining and supervising learning centers, including training learning center staff on executing our marketing programs. We constantly revise our marketing programs to maximize demand for our university partners’ programs. Our marketing programs strive to emphasize the unique characteristics of each university partner’s offerings.

Student Support Services. We employ significant resources in developing student support services for our university partners’ programs to assist students in completing their course work and improving student retention. Support services that we provide to students include online and offline tutorial resources, academic review sessions, student consultations and mock examinations. We also maintain a dedicated staff of student service counselors to address student inquiries.

Recruiting Services. We currently offer recruiting services through our learning center network, which consists of 122 learning centers, for 23 university partners, including six with which we have either established collaborative alliances or entered into technology service agreements. The learning centers perform a number of essential functions such as marketing, enrollment administration, student services and tuition collection.

Structure and Revenue Model

Our relationships with our university partners are structured as collaborative alliances, technology service arrangements and recruiting service agreements.

Collaborative Alliances. Our relationships with 13 of our university partners, including six universities seeking regulatory approval for their online degree programs, are structured as collaborative alliances. In our collaborative alliance structures, we establish a collaborative alliance with the university (or a commercial subsidiary of the university), which in turn provides services and support to the university’s online degree program. The collaborative alliances with our university partners have terms ranging from 15 to 50 years and are exclusive. We have a majority interest in each of these collaborative alliances and treat them as our consolidated subsidiaries. We are generally responsible for contributing part of the initial capital required for the establishment and startup of the collaborative alliances, which has historically ranged from approximately RMB0.8 million to approximately RMB20.1 million. Our university partner pays to the collaborative alliance a service fee equal to a portion of its tuition receipts from its online degree program, after deducting certain operating expenses, administrative fees paid by our university partners, including fees paid to learning centers, refunds paid to students and, in some cases, licensing or technical consulting fees paid to us.

Technology Service Agreements. We have also entered into technology service agreements with eight of our university partners, including five universities which are seeking regulatory approval for their online degree program. Pursuant to these agreements we provide technology services to support each respective university’s online degree program for a fixed period of time. We receive service fees equal to an agreed portion of tuition collected by the university from students in their online degree programs. The amount of service fee is based on a negotiated formula, which may factor in the program’s total enrollment or number of students registered from certain geographic territories. We recognize revenue from providing technology services when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery of the services has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is probable.

Recruiting Service Agreements. We have also entered into recruiting service agreements with 23 university partners including six which we have established collaborative alliances or entered into technology service agreements. Pursuant to these agreements, we provide recruiting services and technology support through our network of learning centers for a period of time, generally ranging from two to five years. We receive service fees, which are subject to annual negotiations, equal to an agreed portion of the tuition collected by the learning centers on the universities’ behalf.

University Partners

The number of revenue students in the online degree programs we serve has grown rapidly, from approximately 192,000 revenue students as of the end of 2007 to approximately 400,000 revenue students at our 38 existing university partners as of the end of 2012. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, 58.4%, 55.8% and 53.4%, respectively, of our net revenue was derived from our services to our five largest online degree program customers. Our three largest customers, Chongqing University, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, China Agricultural University accounted for 14.4%, 11.2%, and 10.1%, respectively, of our net revenue in 2012. Up to date, the numbers of our university partners are as follow:

Type of Structure	Number of University Partners	Contract term
Collaborative Alliances	13 (including 6 waiting for approval)	generally ranging from 15 to 50 years
Technology Service Agreements	8 (including 5 waiting for approval)	generally ranging from 3 to 20 years
Recruiting Service Agreements	23 (including 6 which we have established collaborative alliances or entered into technology service agreements)	generally ranging from 2 to 5 years
Total	38 (excluding 6 which we have established collaborative alliances or entered into technology service agreements)	

The following map shows the location of our university partners:



Sales and Marketing Strategy

The two main objectives of our sales and marketing strategy are to increase the number of university online degree programs utilizing our services and to help our university partners recruit and retain more online degree students.

We employ a business development team to establish new relationships with universities, including those with existing online programs and others interested in developing online programs. We are in continuous discussions with additional universities regarding their online programs.

A university’s relationship, as well as our relationship, with learning centers is essential to marketing online degree programs to students. Learning centers assist online programs with a number of vital functions, including recruitment, marketing and providing student services for such programs. To create a nationwide physical presence and to strengthen our sales network, we have assisted our university partners in developing relationships with approximately 560 learning centers, which cover most major cities in China. We provide learning centers student support training and assist in their recruiting efforts. The relationships between learning center operators and the universities are typically non-exclusive, and the majority of the learning centers are owned and operated by independent third parties.

In 2008, we established our learning center network, which currently consists of 122 learning centers. We believe that these learning centers will allow us to significantly enhance our brand recognition, increase access to potential students for online degree programs and enhance our profitability. We are also actively seeking to establish strategic relationships with potential online degree program customers.

Competition

There are three main components of competition within the online degree program market: (i) competition among service providers to attract and retain additional university partners; (ii) competition among online degree programs to enroll students; and (iii) competition between our learning center network and other national learning center networks. We currently serve 27 out of the 67 universities that have been approved to offer online degree programs in China, and we have contracted with 11 additional universities that are awaiting regulatory approval to launch their programs. There are 40 other universities currently offering online degree programs that either independently run their programs or outsource services for their programs to other service providers. Several companies offer services that compete with our service offerings generally on a service-by-service basis. We compete with these companies primarily on the scope and quality of our service offerings, and to a lesser extent, price.

The online degree programs that we service must compete with other online programs, as well as with other education and training programs, for student enrollment. Student recruitment for online degree programs relies heavily on learning centers, which may have relationships with multiple universities and simultaneously recruit on behalf of multiple online degree programs. As a result, the online degree programs that we support may face considerable competition in recruiting students through learning centers.

Our nationwide learning center network faces competition with Open Online, which has nationwide learning center operator licenses, and China Cyber Learning, which has learning center operating licenses in Shandong and Guangdong provinces in China. Open Online is the largest learning center operator in China in terms of the total number of third-party learning centers and proprietary learning centers it currently owns and operates. Open Online may have greater resources, a broader network of learning centers and more university partner than we do.

Online Tutoring Programs

We provide online tutoring and test preparation services to primary and secondary school students in China through a separately branded program known as the “101 Distance Learning Center” or the “101 Online School”. Founded in 1996, the 101 Online School has developed a strong reputation as a valuable learning tool among students and teachers alike. The 101 Online School is a leading online tutoring education website in China for primary and secondary school students with approximately 1.7 million users as of December 31, 2012. The website for our 101 Online School is www.chinaedu.com.

As of December 31, 2012, the 101 Online School served approximately 38,600 revenue students. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, we generated 6.1%, 5.9% and 5.2%, respectively, of our net revenue from the 101 Online School through subscription fees paid by students for online tutoring services.

Using our proprietary e-learning platform, the 101 Online School provides interactive tutoring services to primary and secondary school students in virtually all offered academic subjects. Our online tutoring and test preparation services also assist secondary school students in preparing for key examinations administered in China, including the national college entrance examination. All of the tutoring and test preparation materials used by our 101 Online School are developed by qualified teachers and subject to review by our quality control staff. By providing tutoring and test preparation services online, the 101 Online School makes the tutoring and test preparation process more convenient and accessible for students, especially those with limited access to traditional tutoring or test preparation services. In addition, we continue to innovate new services designed to attract and retain students for our 101 Online School. In 2009, we began hiring a team to develop our 101 tutor question and answer product for students. Since then, our user traffic has grown dramatically, and up through December 31, 2012, the highest daily page view has reached approximately 1.2 million. The number of certified teachers who provide answers to inquiries posted on 101 Online School reached approximately 13,100 as of December 31, 2012. Most students were attracted to our platform through word of mouth and other promotions.

We currently market our 101 Online School through regional third-party distributors and our own sales centers in Beijing, Tianjin and other cities and provinces in China. Approximately 220 distributors located in major cities in China purchase bulk subscriptions to our 101 Online School and resell these subscriptions to students. Bulk subscription sales to distributors accounted for 57.8%, 53.3% and 59.4% of our 101 Online School revenue in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Private Primary and Secondary Schools

The market for private primary and secondary schools in China is growing rapidly. We believe that private primary and secondary schools will play an increasingly important role in providing quality education in China, particularly to the children of the emerging middle class. Parents in China, as in the rest of the world, are continuously searching for the best educational solutions for their children. We believe the private primary and secondary school business represents a compelling business opportunity for us. Our primary and secondary schools generated 10.6%, 11.4% and 12.3% of our net revenue in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Anqing Foreign Language School

Through our PRC-affiliated entity, Hongcheng Education, we have operated the Anqing Foreign Language School, or the Anqing School, since 2005. The Anqing School is a K-12 private school, which is regarded as one of the leading schools in the market that it serves and is especially well known for its English language program and foreign English language teachers. We completed construction of a new campus in 2010, which approximately doubled the capacity of the school and enabled us to expand the breadth of courses offered. During the 2009-2010 academic year, the Anqing School had an enrollment of approximately 3,500, which increased to approximately 4,900 students during the 2010-2011 academic year. During the 2011-2012 academic year, the Anqing School had an enrollment of approximately 6,300 students. During the 2012-2013 academic year, the Anqing School had an enrollment of approximately 7,600 students.

Pingdingshan Bilingual School

Through Hongcheng Education, we acquired all of the rights and interests in the Pingdingshan Bilingual School, or Pingdingshan School, in 2005. The Pingdingshan School is a K-9 private school in Pingdingshan, Henan province. The Pingdingshan School is regarded as one of the leading schools in its market. In 2009, we completed the construction of a new building and other facility improvements. During the 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 academic years, the Pingdingshan School had an enrollment of approximately 1,600, 2,800 and 3,000 students, respectively.

Jingzhou School (Southern Campus)

Through Hongcheng Education, we acquired the rights to construct a new private secondary school, Jingzhou School (Southern Campus), for students in grades 9 to 12 in Jingzhou, Hubei province in 2005. The Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) was intended to be established as a partnership with Jingzhou High School. We, our partner, Jingzhou High School, and a noncontrolling shareholder own 54.4%, 25% and 20.6% of the new school, respectively. Under the cooperation agreement between Hongcheng Education and Jingzhou High School, we undertook the construction of the new campus and Jingzhou High School would contribute its brand as well as management and teaching resources to the school. We initially planned to complete construction of the new campus by the fall 2006 recruiting season. We have, however, encountered delays that have increased construction costs. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will be able to begin construction in the near future, or at all. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—We may not be able to successfully execute future acquisitions or efficiently manage the businesses we have acquired to date or may acquire in the future.”

International and Elite Curriculum Programs

We distribute and support English language programs to secondary schools and international polytechnic programs to vocational schools in China. We provide all-inclusive services to support these programs, including program development and implementation, teacher recruitment and administration, and other ancillary services. We generate revenue based on the enrollment fees students pay to the participating schools with whom we have entered into revenue sharing arrangements, based either on a fixed fee per student or a percentage of the enrollment fee per student. To keep pace with the growing demand for high-end programs, we introduced U.S. college prep courses and K-12 Elite program at the end of 2010. In this new program, we assist students in preparation for university entrance exams and provide them with a more well-rounded education to make them more attractive to U.S. universities. For the 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 academic years, respectively, approximately 2,200, 1,800 and 1,700 students respectively were enrolled in the international and elite curriculum programs. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, we generated 3.6%, 3.1% and 2.0%, respectively, of our net revenue from international and elite curriculum services.

The BCIT Program. We entered into an exclusive agreement with BCIT, a leading polytechnic institute in Canada, in February 2006. Through this program, we provide services to BCIT in implementing international post-secondary education programs and market these programs to selected polytechnic colleges in China approved by BCIT from time to time, enabling these colleges to offer up-to-date courses across a wide variety of majors and subjects to their students. We are BCIT’s exclusive service provider in China for these selected polytechnic colleges until 2020. At present, we provide services to the BCIT programs of five polytechnic colleges approved by BCIT to offer these programs. The BCIT program provides a three-year associate degree program to high school graduates seeking international vocational education within a Chinese polytechnic college. Through participating colleges in China, the program offers courses across a wide variety of majors and subjects such as business, computing and information technology, manufacturing, electronics, construction, environment, transportation and health science, all developed by BCIT. The program is unique in that entry-level courses and related course materials are in Chinese, but instruction and course materials for more advanced courses are taught in English. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our international curriculum programs, which include our Polytechnic and English language programs, are heavily regulated, and our ability to conduct business in this area is highly dependent on regulatory policies and our compliance with these policies.”

The FEC Program. In 2005, we acquired the right to serve as the exclusive service provider to the English language programs of the Western Institute of Technology at Taranki, or WITT, within China until September 2020. We refer to this program as the FEC program. In 2008, we mutually terminated our agreement with WITT due to ongoing regulatory challenges that have prevented many of our contracted schools from obtaining necessary regulatory re-approvals. Schools that have been receiving support from us under the FEC program, however, can continue to recruit students even after termination of our agreement with WITT if they choose, since all education related support is provided by us. However, we cannot assure you that any or all of the FEC contracted schools will continue to work with us in the future, and our partner schools may face additional challenges obtaining re-approvals for replacing WITT with other overseas education institutions with whom we may partner. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our international curriculum programs, which include our Polytechnic and English language programs, are heavily regulated, and our ability to conduct business in this area is highly dependent on regulatory policies and our compliance with these policies.”

Regulation

The PRC government regulates the education services industry and the provision of Internet content. This section summarizes the principal PRC regulations relating to our businesses.

We operate our business in China under a legal framework that consists of the State Council, which is the highest executive authority of the Chinese central government, and several ministries and agencies under its authority, including the Ministry of Education, or MOE, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, the General Administration of Press and Publication, or GAPP, the Ministry of Information Industry, or MII, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or SAIC, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, or MCA, and their respective authorized local counterparts.

Regulations on Online Education

Pursuant to the *Administrative Regulations on Educational Websites and Online and Distance Education Schools*, issued by the MOE in 2000, educational websites and online education schools may provide educational services in relation to higher education, elementary education, pre-school education, teacher education, occupational education, adult education, other education and public educational information services. “Educational websites” refer to organizations providing education or education-related information services to website visitors by means of a database or online education platform connected via the Internet or an educational television station. “Online education schools” refers to education websites that issue educational certificates in connection with their provision of academic education services or training services.

On June 29, 2004, the State Council issued the *Decision on Setting Down Administrative Licenses for the Administrative Examination and Approval Items Really Necessary to be Retained*, which provides that an administrative license is required for “online education schools” that provide degree education to students, but not for “educational websites” that do not provide degree education to students.

The MOE issued *Certain Opinions on the Pilot Program of Supporting Certain Higher Education Institutions to Establish Online Education Colleges to Develop Modern Long-Distance Education* in 2000 and *Certain Opinions regarding the Enhancement of the Administration of Higher Education Institution Online Education Colleges and the Improvement of Education Quality* in 2002 to regulate online higher education. On February 1, 2010, the MOE issued a *Circular on the Student Enrollment of Online Degree Education by the Pilot Universities which are Permitted to Operate Online Degree Education*, or the 2010 circular, to regulate the recruitment of online degree students. The 2010 circular prohibits universities from recruiting existing full-time students and instructs schools offering online degrees to recruit only working adults for their programs. The 2010 circular also required universities to tighten their admission criteria for their online programs and to improve the quality of their recruiting materials. As of December 31, 2012, 67 universities and colleges had been approved by the MOE to operate online education programs as part of the MOE pilot program. 27 of the universities to which we currently provide, or have entered into agreements to provide, online degree program services are included within the pilot program. Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing Forestry University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Jiangxi Normal University, Jiangsu University, Zhejiang Normal University, Shanghai Normal University, Southwest University of Political Science and Law, Hebei United University, Hebei Medical University and Taizhou Polytechnic College, the 11 other universities that we serve, are not in the pilot program and are currently in the process of applying for the MOE approval to offer online degrees.

To regulate the learning centers that provide services to online degree programs, the MOE issued the *Principles on the Establishment and Administration of Modern Distance Education Off-campus Learning Center (Pilot)*, in January 2002, and, in March 2003, promulgated the *Interim Provisions on Administration of Modern Distance Education Off-campus Learning Center*. According to these two regulations, learning centers are not authorized to independently carry out activities such as recruiting students, teaching and issuing degrees for modern distance education, all of which must be done in conjunction with the universities offering the degrees. These regulations also require learning centers not to pursue business that is irrelevant to online education services. Each learning center is required to be associated with at least one educational institution or other entity approved by the MOE to provide online education services, and can only provide logistics services for recruitment and examination administration to educational institutions.

Each learning center and the educational institution with which it is associated must jointly apply to the education authorities for approval before the learning center can provide services to any online education program. Additional approvals are required for a learning center if it intends to provide support services to additional educational institutions. The education authorities have the authority to supervise, inspect and evaluate the learning centers from time to time. A learning center’s approvals may be withdrawn by the education authorities if during a periodic inspection they determine that the learning center is unqualified to continue operations.

In February 2007, we received provisional approval from the MOE to operate ten learning centers in the provinces of Beijing, Shanghai, and Jiangsu and Zhejiang for a trial period of up to 18 months. To date, we have established 122 learning centers, of which 54 are proprietary centers and 68 are contracted centers to support the services that we provide for online degree programs. The MOE has not yet issued to us a final approval to operate learning centers on a nationwide basis in China based on the performance and operations of our learning centers during the trial period.

Regulations on Operating Private Schools

The principal regulations governing private education in China consist of the *Education Law of China*, *The Law for Promoting Private Education (2003)*, *The Implementation Rules for the Law for Promoting Private Education (2004)* and the *Regulations on Chinese-Foreign Cooperation in Operating Schools*. These regulations are summarized below.

Education Law of China

The *Education Law of China*, or the *Education Law*, was enacted on March 18, 1995. The *Education Law* sets forth provisions relating to the fundamental education systems of China, including a system of pre-school education, primary education, secondary education and higher education, a system of nine-year compulsory education and a system of education certificates. The *Education Law* requires the government to formulate plans for the development of education and the establishment and operation of schools and other education institutions. In principle, enterprises, social organizations and individuals are encouraged to operate schools and other types of educational organizations in accordance with PRC laws and regulations. Nevertheless, no school or any other educational institution may be established for profit-making purposes. However, private schools may be operated for “reasonable returns,” as described in more detail below.

The *Law for Promoting Private Education (2003)* became effective on September 1, 2003, and its implementing regulations, *The Implementation Rules for the Law for Promoting Private Education (2004)*, became effective on April 1, 2004. Under these regulations, “private schools” are defined as schools established by individuals or private social organizations using private funds. Private schools providing degree education, pre-school education, self-study education and other academic education programs are subject to approval by the education authorities, while private schools engaging in occupational qualification training and occupational skill training are subject to approvals from the authorities in charge of labor and social welfare. An approved private school will be granted an operating permit, and it must be registered with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, or the MCA, or its local counterpart as a privately run non-enterprise legal person. Our private primary and secondary schools that are in operation, the Anqing School and the Pingdingshan School, have obtained operating permits and have been registered with the relevant local office of the MCA.

The operation of private schools is highly regulated. For example, the types and amounts of fees charged by private schools offering certifications must be approved by the relevant governmental authority and be publicly disclosed, and the types and amounts of fees charged by private schools that do not offer certifications need only be filed with the relevant governmental authority and be publicly disclosed. Our Anqing School and Pingdingshan School currently offer certifications to students.

Private education is treated as a public welfare undertaking under the regulations. Nonetheless, investors in a private school may elect to require “reasonable returns” from the schools or not, and they are requested to clearly set forth their election in the articles of association of the school. For schools requiring “reasonable returns”, the amount of reasonable return that can be distributed to investors each year is determined based on a percentage of the school’s “operating surplus,” which is equal to the school’s annual net income less the aggregate amount of donations received, government subsidies, if any, the amount required to be reserved for the school’s development fund and other expenses as required by the regulations. This percentage is determined by the school’s board of directors, which must also be filed with the approval authorities within 15 days from the decision made by the board. However, none of the current PRC laws and regulations provides a formula or other guidelines for determining “reasonable returns.” As for the school not requiring “reasonable returns”, all the assets including but not limited to the operating surplus, donations received, government subsidies shall belong to the school and such school is entitled to the same preferential tax treatment as public schools. The regulations require that preferential tax treatment policies applicable to private schools requiring reasonable returns to be formulated by the finance authority, taxation authority and other authorities under the State Council, but to date no such regulations have been promulgated by the relevant authorities. Pingdingshan School is a school that does not require “reasonable returns”, and Anqing School was established as a school requiring “reasonable returns” but has been changed to a school that does not require “reasonable returns”.

Regulations on Chinese-Foreign Cooperation in Operating Schools

Chinese-foreign cooperation in the operation of schools and training programs is governed by the *Regulations on Operating Chinese-Foreign Schools*, issued by the State Council in 2003 in accordance with the *Education Law*, the *Occupational Education Law* and the *Law for Promoting Private Education*.

The *Regulations on Operating Chinese-Foreign Schools* and its implementing regulations, the *Implementing Rules for the Regulations on Operating Chinese-Foreign Schools*, or the *Implementing Rules*, which were issued by the MOE in 2004, encourage substantive cooperation between overseas educational organizations, which are required to have relevant qualifications and experience in providing high-quality education, and Chinese educational organizations to jointly operate various types of schools in China.

Permits for Chinese-foreign cooperation in operating schools must be obtained from the relevant education authorities or the authorities that regulate labor and social welfare in China. Since all of our private primary and secondary schools are operated by our PRC-affiliated entity and not by us, we believe that we are not required to apply for these permits.

Additionally, the *Regulations on Operating Chinese-Foreign Schools* and its *Implementing Rules* require that the foreign party to Chinese-foreign cooperative educational institutions or programs be a “foreign educational institution,” and under those regulations, a for-profit company, such as us, cannot qualify as a foreign educational institution. As a result, we cannot directly operate FEC or BCIT programs, and instead we are a service provider to these programs.

In August 2004, the MOE promulgated the *Announcement Regarding Re-Approval of Chinese-foreign Cooperative Educational Institutions and Programs*, which requires Chinese-foreign cooperative educational institutions and programs that were established before July 1, 2004 (the effective date for the *Implementing Rules*) to obtain re-approval from the MOE. Since not all of our contracted schools have obtained re-approval from the MOE, as a result, in 2008 we mutually terminated our agreement with WITT.

In April 2007, the MOE issued the Circular on Further Regulating Chinese-foreign Cooperative Education Programs. The circular directs the local education authorities generally to suspend the approval of any new Chinese-foreign cooperative polytechnic education programs until the end of 2008. To ensure the quality of the Chinese-foreign education programs, the circular emphasizes the regulatory supervision of these programs and advises local education authorities to closely supervise and monitor the existing programs, especially in recruiting materials, advertisement, and issuance of degrees and diplomas, and directs them to report and remedy any non-compliance by existing programs of the applicable regulations. As a result of this circular, our BCIT program has not been able to contract new schools for the program. Although the circular only discusses the suspension of approvals through the end of 2008, we cannot assure you that our BCIT program will be able to contract new schools during 2013, or at any time after that.

Regulations on Internet Information Services

Following the State Council’s issuance of the *Telecom Regulations and the Internet Information Services Administrative Measures*, or the *Internet Information Measures*, on September 25, 2000, the MII and other regulatory authorities have issued a number of Internet-related regulations, including the *Internet Electronic Bulletin Board Service Administrative Measures*, or the *BBS Measures*.

The *Internet Information Measures* require that commercial ICPs must either obtain a license for Internet information services, or an ICP license, from, or make an ICP filing with, the appropriate telecommunications authorities to carry on any commercial Internet information services in China. Generally, an ICP license is required to provide Internet information services for profit-making purposes, whereas only an ICP filing is required to provide Internet information services on a non-profit basis. The telecommunications authorities generally consider that the online degree programs established by universities are not for profit-making purposes, and the universities are only required to make an ICP filing, rather than obtain an ICP license, for their online degree programs. The telecommunications authorities could, however, require the universities to obtain ICP licenses in the future. In addition, some of our university partners for online degree programs have not made the required filing with the telecommunications authorities. If our university partners fail to make an ICP filing, or obtain an ICP license (if required), their online degree programs may be sanctioned or suspended.

The 101 Online School, a profit-making business, is required to obtain an ICP license. Gotop Electronic, a subsidiary of Xiandai Technology, holds the ICP license for our 101 Online School. Before we acquired Gotop Electronic, it had already obtained an ICP license. Following our initial acquisition of Gotop Electronic, a subsidiary of our affiliate entity, Xiandai Technology, directly held an 80% equity interest of Gotop Electronic. Although approvals of the MII, the MOE and the MOC were required for this transaction, we did not apply for or obtain these approvals. Subsequent to the acquisition, we have transferred our equity interests in Gotop Electronic to our Chinese affiliated entity. In addition, at the time when Gotop Electronic was approved by relevant Chinese authorities to engage in the ICP business, its registered capital did not meet the minimum requirement specified under Chinese law for ICP license holders. We have subsequently increased the registered capital of Gotop Electronic to satisfy this requirement. As a result, we believe that any regulatory issues relating to our interest in Gotop Electronic have been resolved.

Under the *Internet Information Measures*, Internet information service providers are prohibited from producing, copying, publishing or distributing information that insults or slanders a third party or that infringes the lawful rights and interests of others. Depending on the nature of a violation, ICPs that violate this provision may face criminal charges or be sanctioned by security authorities. In addition, they may be ordered to temporarily suspend their service, or their licenses may be revoked.

The *BBS Measures* provide that ICPs engaged in providing online bulletin board services, or BBS, must comply with a special approval process and make a specific filing with the relevant telecommunications industry authorities. ICPs that provide electronic messaging services must not disclose user personal information to any third party without the consent of the user, unless the law otherwise requires that the data be disclosed. The regulations authorize the relevant telecommunications authorities to require ICPs to rectify any unauthorized disclosure. ICPs could be liable if unauthorized disclosure causes damages or losses to users. The PRC government can require ICPs to provide the government with Internet users’ personal information if the users post any prohibited content or engage in illegal activities on the Internet. Our 101 Online School provides BBS or similar services. Gotop Electronic, the ICP license holder and website operator of our 101 Online School, has obtained the BBS license, and such license was renewed on September 8, 2011 and will be valid for 5 years beginning in September 2011 and is subject to annual inspection.

In July 2006, the MII issued the *Notice on Strengthening Management of Foreign Investment in Operating Value-Added Telecom Services*. The notice prohibits Chinese ICPs engaged in providing value-added telecom services from leasing, transferring or selling their ICP licenses or providing facilities or other resources to illegal foreign investors. The notice requires Chinese ICPs to directly own the trademarks and domain names for the websites they operate, as well as servers and other infrastructure used to support these websites. The notice also requires Chinese ICPs to evaluate their compliance with the notice by November 1, 2006 and correct any non-compliance. A Chinese ICP’s failure to complete the procedures by November 1, 2006 could be the basis for revocation of its ICP license.

We operate *www.chinaedu.com*, the operating website for our 101 Online School, through Gotop Electronic, a subsidiary of Xiandai Technology, a subsidiary of our PRC-affiliated entity. Gotop Electronic holds the ICP license for this website. The ICP license was renewed in 2011 and will be valid for five years and is subject to annual inspection. Gotop Electronic passed the annual inspection in 2013. We operate our corporate websites, *www.chinaedu.net* and *www.prcedu.com*, through Xiandai Technology, which holds the ICP license for these websites. The ICP was renewed in 2011 and will be valid for three and half years beginning in May 2011 which is subject to annual inspection. Xiandai Technology passed the annual inspection in 2013.

Regulations on Online Publications

The General Administration of Press and Publication of People’s Republic of China, or GAPP, and the MII jointly promulgated the *Tentative Internet Publishing Administrative Measures*, or the *Internet Publishing Measures*, which took effect on August 1, 2002. The *Internet Publishing Measures* require Internet publishers to obtain approval from the GAPP. The term “Internet publishing” is defined in these regulations as online dissemination through which Internet information service providers select, edit and process works created by themselves or others (including content from books, newspapers, periodicals, audio and video products, electronic publications, and other sources that have already been formally published or works that have been made public in other media) and subsequently post this content on the Internet or transmit it to users over the Internet for browsing, use or downloading by the public.

Gotop Electronic, a subsidiary of Xiandai Technology, that operates our 101 Online School, received verbal confirmation from the GAPP that the online content services that it provides do not fall within the scope of “Internet publishing” that would require approval or a license from GAPP. Obtaining an online publication license requires compliance with certain conditions, including having five or more qualified editors, which Gotop Electronic cannot satisfy. However, because there is no further official or publicly-available interpretation of “Internet publishing,” we cannot assure you that Gotop Electronic will not require an online publication license in the future.

Regulations on Internet Culture Activities

The Ministry of Culture of China promulgated the *Internet Culture Administration Tentative Measures*, or the *Internet Culture Measures*, on May 10, 2003. These measures became effective on July 1, 2003 and were amended on July 1, 2004. The *Internet Culture Measures* require ICPs engaging in Internet culture activities to obtain an Internet culture business operations license from the Ministry of Culture in accordance with the *Internet Culture Measures*. As defined under the *Internet Culture Measures*, the term “Internet culture activities” includes, among other things, acts of online dissemination of Internet cultural products, such as audio-visual products, games, performances of plays or programs, works of art and cartoons, and the production, reproduction, importation, sale (wholesale or retail), leasing and broadcasting of Internet cultural products.

Gotop Electronic, a subsidiary of our PRC-affiliated entity that operates our 101 Online School, is engaged in the distribution of certain audio-visual products through the Internet. Gotop Electronic received verbal confirmation from the Ministry of Culture that its products do not fall within the definition of “Internet culture products” and its operations do not fall within the definition of “Internet culture activities” as defined under the *Internet Culture Measures*. Accordingly, Gotop Electronic is not required to obtain an Internet culture business operations license. However, because there is no further official or publicly-available interpretation of these definitions, we cannot assure you that Gotop Electronic will not need an Internet culture business operations license in the future.

Regulations Relating to Information Security

On December 28, 2000, the National People’s Congress enacted the *Decisions Regarding Maintaining Internet Security*, which prohibits any use of the Internet that results in a breach of public security, dissemination of socially destabilizing content or divulgence of state secrets. The conduct prohibited is broadly defined under the decisions.

According to other relevant regulations, ICPs must complete mandatory security filing procedures with local public security authorities and must also report any public dissemination of prohibited content. According to the *Interim Measures for the Administration of Filings for Commercial Web Sites* promulgated by the Beijing Administration of Industry and Commerce, or the Beijing AIC, and other related regulations, we must file and register our websites with Beijing AIC and obtain electronic registration marks. We have filed and registered our websites, *www.chinaedu.com*, *www.chinaedu.net* and *www.prcedu.com* with Beijing AIC and obtained electronic registration marks.

Regulations on Broadcasting Audio-Video Programs through the Internet or Other Information Network

The State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, or SARFT, and MII promulgated the Rules for Administration of *Internet Video-Audio Programs Service*, or the *Video-Audio Programs Rules*, which became effective on January 31, 2008. The *Video-Audio Programs Rules* apply to the activities of broadcasting, integration, transmission, downloading of audio-video programs with computers, televisions or mobile phones as the main terminals and through various types of information networks. Pursuant to the *Video-Audio Programs Rules*, a permit for broadcasting audio-video programs through an information network is required to engage in these Internet broadcasting activities. On April 13, 2005, the State Council announced a policy on private investments in businesses in China that relate to cultural matters, which prohibits private investments in businesses relating to the dissemination of audio-video programs through information networks. As these regulations are relatively new, there are significant uncertainties relating to their interpretation and implementation, including the definition of “audio-video programs” as specified in these regulations. Gotop Electronic, a subsidiary of our Chinese affiliated entity engaging in online tutoring services, does not now possess a permit for broadcasting audio-video programs, and we cannot assure you that it will not be required to obtain one in the future.

Regulations on Protection of the Right of Dissemination through Information Networks

On May 18, 2006, the State Council issued the *Regulations on Protection of the Right of Dissemination through Information Networks*, and they became effective on July 1, 2006. These regulations require that every organization or individual who disseminates a third party’s work, performance, audio or visual recording products to the public through an information network must obtain permission from, and pay compensation to, the copyright owner of these products, unless otherwise provided under relevant laws and regulations. The copyright owner may take technical measures to protect his or her right of dissemination through information networks and any organization or individual may not intentionally evade, destroy or otherwise assist others in evading these protective measures unless permissible under law. These regulations also provide that in the event of limited dissemination to teaching or research staff for the purpose of school teaching or scientific research permission from the copyright owner does not need to be obtained nor is the copyright owner entitled to compensation for the limited use of these products.

We own the copyrights to all of the educational materials of our 101 Online School, and the copyrights to all of the online courses for our university partners’ online degree programs are either owned by us or by collaborative alliances with the university partners. However, users of our BBS for our 101 Online School may post copyrighted materials from time to time, without our prior knowledge. We actively monitor the contents posted on our BBS and will remove any materials that we believe may infringe the copyrights of third parties.

Regulations on Copyright and Trademark Protection

China has adopted legislation governing intellectual property rights, including copyrights and trademarks. China is a signatory to the main international conventions on intellectual property rights and became a member of the *Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights*, or *TRIPS*, upon its accession to the World Trade Organization in December 2001.

Copyright. The Chinese *Copyright Law* adopted in 1990 and amended in 2010 covers a relatively wide scope of works and rights that are eligible for copyright protection including but not limited to Internet activities, products disseminated over the Internet and software products. In addition, there is a voluntary registration system administered by the China Copyright Protection Center.

To address the problem of copyright infringement related to content posted or transmitted over the Internet, the National Copyright Administration and the MII also jointly issued the *Administrative Measures for Copyright Protection Related to the Internet* on April 30, 2005, which became effective on May 30, 2005.

We own the copyrights to all of the educational materials of our 101 Online School, and the copyrights to all of the online courses for our university partners’ programs are either owned by us or by our university collaborative alliances.

Trademark. The *Chinese Trademark Law*, adopted in 1982 and revised in 2001, protects the proprietary rights to registered trademarks. The Trademark Office, which is under the SAIC, handles trademark registrations and grants a ten-year term to registered trademarks, subject to renewal for another ten years. Trademark license agreements must be filed with the Trademark Office for record. We have registered nine trademarks with the Trademark Office and are in the process of registering additional marks. In addition, if a registered trademark is recognized as a well-known trademark, the proprietary right of the trademark holder may be extended beyond the registered sphere of products and services of the trademark.

On November 5, 2004, the MII amended the *Measures for Administration of Domain Names for the Chinese Internet*, or the *Domain Name Measures*. The *Domain Name Measures* regulate the registration of domain names, such as the first tier domain name “.cn.” In February 2006, China Internet Network Information Center, or CNNIC, issued the *Implementing Rules for Domain Name Registration and the Measures on Domain Name Disputes Resolution*, pursuant to which CNNIC can authorize a domain name dispute resolution institution to decide disputes. We have registered the domain names for our main websites, *www.chinaedu.net*, *www.chinaedu.com* and *www.prcedu.com*, with CNNIC. We are also the registered owner of several other domain names such as *www.prc-edu.com*, *www.ecustmde.com*, *www.edufe.com.cn*, *www.edufe.net.cn*, *www.cmjnu.com.cn*, *www.cmr.com.cn*, *www.ruc.com.cn*, and *www.cmr.net.cn*. We license certain of our domain names to some of our university partners for them to operate their online degree programs, and some of our university partners are the registered owners of the domain names under which their programs operate.

Limitations on Foreign Ownership of Our Businesses

The Foreign Investment Industry Guidance Catalogue (amended in 2011), the Regulations on Chinese-Foreign Cooperation in Operating School, the Implementation Measures for the Regulations on Sino-Foreign Cooperation in Operating Schools and other applicable laws and regulations limit foreign ownership in entities, or foreign participation in entities, engaging in specified education activities by:

- requiring that the foreign party in any Chinese-foreign cooperation in operating schools be a qualified foreign educational institution;
- requiring regulatory approval for any Chinese-foreign cooperation in operating schools;
- prohibiting foreign investment in schools providing compulsory education (that is, the first grade through the ninth grade, or primary school and junior high school education); and
- restricting foreign investment in educational websites.

Moreover, from a practical perspective, the MOE will not approve any foreign investment or participation in online degree education.

Our corporate structure is designed to comply with current regulatory limitations on foreign ownership and participation while engaging in our core business activities. For details, see “—C. Organizational Structure.”

Compliance with Chinese Regulations on the Education Services Industry, Publishing, Internet Activities and Copyrights and Trademarks

We believe that, except for the online publication license, the Internet culture business operations license and the license for broadcasting audio-video programs through the Internet discussed above, no consent, approval or license other than those already obtained by our Chinese subsidiaries and affiliate is required under any of the existing laws and regulations of China for our business and operations.

Regulation of Foreign Currency Exchange, Dividend Distribution, overseas investment of Chinese resident and employee stock option

Foreign currency exchange

The principal regulations governing foreign currency exchange in China are the *Foreign Currency Administration Regulations* (1996), as amended. Under these regulations, the Renminbi is convertible for current account items, including the distribution of dividends, interest payments, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions. Conversion of the Renminbi for capital account items, such as direct investment, loans, repatriation of investment and investment in securities outside China, however, is still subject to SAFE approval.

Dividends paid by a subsidiary to its shareholder are deemed income of the shareholder and are taxable in China. Pursuant to the *Administration Rules of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange* (1996), foreign-invested enterprises in China may purchase or remit foreign exchange, subject to a cap approved by the SAFE, for settlement of current account transactions without the approval of the SAFE. Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account are still subject to limitations and require approvals from, or registration with, the SAFE and other relevant Chinese governmental authorities.

Pursuant to a SAFE Circular No. 142 issued by SAFE in August 2008, the RMB fund from the settlement of foreign currency capital of a foreign-invested enterprise must be used within the business scope as approved by the examination and approval department of the government, and cannot be used for domestic equity investment unless it is otherwise provided for. Documents certifying the purposes of the RMB fund from the settlement of foreign currency capital, including a business contract, must also be submitted for the settlement of the foreign currency. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such RMB capital may not be altered without SAFE's approval, and such RMB capital may not in any case be used to repay RMB loans if the proceeds of the loans have not been used. Furthermore, in November 2010 SAFE promulgated a SAFE Circular No. 59, which requires the authenticity of settlement of net proceeds from offshore offerings to be closely examined and the net proceeds to be settled in the manner described in the offering documents. Violations of SAFE Circular No. 142 and Circular No. 59 could result in severe monetary or other penalties.

Dividend distribution

The principal regulations governing distribution of dividends of foreign holding companies include the *Foreign Investment Enterprise Law* (1986), as amended, and the *Administrative Rules under the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law* (2001). Under these regulations, foreign investment enterprises, or FIEs, in China may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. In addition, FIEs in China are required to allocate at least 10% of their accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds unless these reserves have reached 50% of the registered capital of the enterprises. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. Our Chinese subsidiaries, which are all FIEs, are restricted from distributing any dividends to us until they have met the requirements set out in these regulations.

Under PRC tax laws in effect prior to January 1, 2008, dividends paid to foreign investors by foreign-invested enterprises, such as dividends paid to overseas holding companies by PRC subsidiaries, were exempt from PRC withholding tax. Under the EIT Law and its implementation rules which became effective on January 1, 2008, dividends declared on earnings generated after January 1, 2008 and payable by a foreign-invested enterprise in China to its foreign investors who are non-resident enterprises are subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless any such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. The Cayman Islands, where the Company is incorporated, does not have a tax treaty with China.

The SAFE issued *The Notice on Issues Relating to the Administration of Foreign Exchange in Fund-Raising and Reverse Investment Activities of Domestic Residents Conducted via Offshore Special Purpose Companies* in October 2005, which became effective in November 2005, and an implementing rule in May 2007, collectively the SAFE Rules. According to the SAFE Rules, PRC residents, including both legal persons and natural persons and PRC citizens and foreign citizens who reside in China, are required to register with the SAFE or its local branch before establishing or controlling any company outside China, referred to in the SAFE rules as an “offshore special purpose company,” for the purpose of financing that offshore company with their ownership interests in the assets of or their interests in any PRC enterprise. In addition, a PRC resident that is a shareholder of an offshore special purpose company is required to amend its SAFE registration with the local SAFE branch with respect to that offshore special purpose company in connection with the injection of equity interests or assets of a PRC enterprise in the offshore company or overseas fund raising by the offshore company, or any other material change in the capital of the offshore company, including any increase or decrease of capital, transfer or swap of share, merger, division, long-term equity or debt investment or creation of any security interest. The SAFE Rules apply retroactively. As a result, PRC residents who have established or acquired control of offshore companies that have made onshore investments in China in the past were required to complete the relevant registration procedures with the competent local SAFE branch. If any resident of China failed to file its SAFE registration for an existing offshore entity, any dividends remitted by the onshore entity to its overseas parent since April 21, 2005 will be considered to be an evasion of foreign exchange purchase rules, and the payment of the dividend will be illegal. As a result of any illegal action of this type, both the onshore entity and its actual controlling person(s) can be fined. In addition, failure to comply with the registration procedures may result in restrictions on the relevant onshore entity, including prohibitions on the payment of dividends and other distributions to its offshore parent or affiliate and capital inflow from the offshore entity. PRC resident shareholders of the offshore entity may also be subject to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

We have asked our shareholders and beneficial owners who are PRC residents to make the necessary applications and filings as required under Notice 75 and other related rules. However, due to uncertainty concerning the reconciliation of Notice 75 with other approval or registration requirements, it remains unclear how Notice 75, and any future legislation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. We will attempt to comply, and attempt to ensure that our shareholders and beneficial owners who are subject to these rules comply, with the relevant requirements. However, we cannot provide any assurances that all of our shareholders and beneficial owners who are Chinese residents will comply with our request to make or obtain any applicable registrations or comply with other requirements required by Notice 75 or other related rules. In addition, certain of the holders of options to purchase our ordinary shares are PRC residents. We have been advised that it is unclear under the SAFE Rules whether these option holders would be deemed to be beneficial owners of our company for the purposes of these rules as a result of holding these options. The failure or inability of our PRC resident shareholders or beneficial owners to register with the SAFE in a timely manner pursuant to the SAFE Rules, or the failure or inability of any future PRC resident shareholders or beneficial owners to make any required SAFE registration or comply with other requirements under the SAFE Rules may subject these shareholders or beneficial owners to fines or other sanctions and may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into or provide loans to our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries’ ability to pay dividends to us, repay shareholder loans or otherwise distribute profits or proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to us, or otherwise adversely affect us.

On February 20, 2012, SAFE promulgated the *Notice on Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Option Plan of Overseas Listed Company*, or the *New Stock Option Rule*, which replaced the *Application Procedure of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Option Holding Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas Listed Company*, or the *Formal Stock Option Rule*. The purpose of the *New Stock Option Rule* is to regulate foreign exchange administration of PRC citizens who participate in stock option plans of offshore listed companies. According to the *New Stock Option Rule*, if a PRC citizen participates in any employee stock holding plan or stock option plan of an offshore listed company, a PRC domestic agent or the PRC subsidiary of the offshore listed company is required to file, on behalf of the individual, an application with the SAFE to obtain approval for an annual allowance with respect to the purchase of foreign exchange in connection with stock holding or stock option exercises. This restriction exists because a PRC citizen may not directly use offshore funds to purchase stock or exercise stock options. Concurrent with the filing of the required application with the SAFE, the PRC domestic agent or the PRC subsidiary must obtain approval from the SAFE to open a special foreign exchange account at a PRC domestic bank to hold the funds required in connection with the stock purchase or option exercise, any returned principal profits upon sales of stock, any dividends issued on the stock and any other income or expenditures approved by the SAFE.

All proceeds obtained by a PRC citizen from dividends acquired from the offshore listed company through stock option plans, or sales of the offshore listed company’s stock acquired through other methods, must be remitted back to China after relevant offshore expenses are deducted. The foreign exchange proceeds from these sales can be converted into Renminbi or transferred to the individuals’ foreign exchange savings account after the proceeds have been remitted back to the special foreign exchange account opened at a PRC bank. If stock options are exercised in a cashless exercise, the PRC individuals exercising them are required to remit the proceeds to the special foreign exchange account. Although the *New Stock Option Rule* was promulgated recently and many issues require further interpretation, there is no material change compared to the *Formal Stock Plan Rule* except for some additional forms need to be filed. We and our PRC employees who have been granted stock options have been subject to the *Formal Stock Option Rule* when our company became an offshore listed company, and we or our PRC employee will adjust our application procedures according to the new rule. If we or our PRC employees fail to comply with the *Stock Option Rule*, we and/or our PRC employees may face sanctions imposed by foreign exchange authority or any other PRC government authorities.

C. Organizational Structure

Overview

We were incorporated as an exempted company in the Cayman Islands with limited liability in 1999. We are a holding company, and we conduct our business primarily through our subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity incorporated in China. PRC laws and regulations limit the ability of foreign-owned entities to participate in the education and telecommunication sectors in China. Our corporate structure is designed to comply with current PRC limitations on foreign ownership of, and participation in, companies operating in the education and telecommunication sectors in China. For a discussion of these restrictions see “—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Limitations on Foreign Ownership of Our Businesses” and “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to China’s Regulation of the Education and Telecommunication Sectors and Our Corporate Structure.”

Our Corporate Structure and Contractual Arrangements

Our primary business is to provide services to the online degree programs of leading Chinese universities. We conduct this business through our three PRC subsidiaries, except for three online degree programs that are serviced through our PRC-affiliated entity. Due to restrictions on the foreign ownership and operation of our online tutoring business and our private primary and secondary school business, we conduct these businesses through arrangements with our PRC-affiliated entity or variable-interest entity. We direct these companies’ business affairs and receive substantially all of their net income through our contractual arrangements. We also conduct our international and elite curriculum program business through one of our three PRC subsidiaries. In 2012, 78.6% of our net revenue was derived from businesses conducted by our three principal PRC subsidiaries.

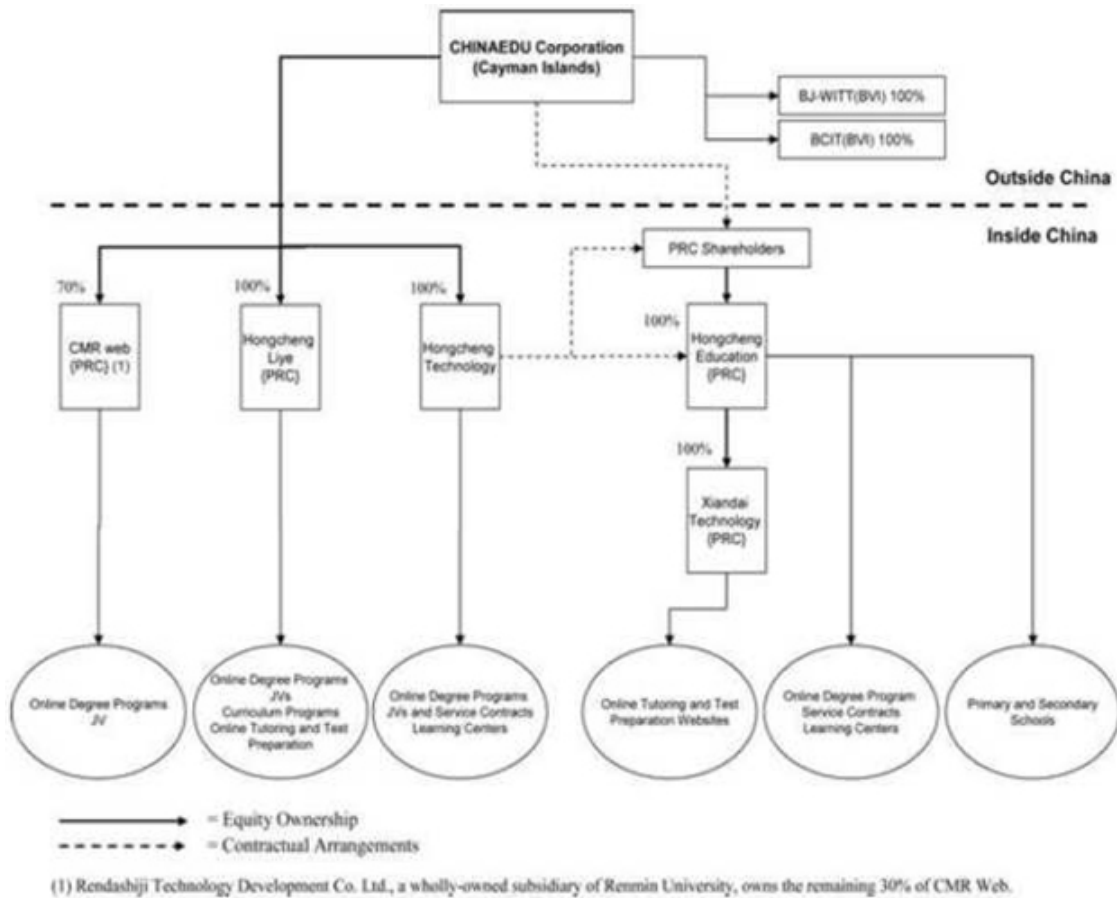
Our principal subsidiaries in China currently are:

- Beijing Hongcheng Liye Technology Co., Ltd., or Hongcheng Liye, our wholly-owned subsidiary, which has established collaborative alliances with five Chinese universities to provide services to these universities for the establishment, operation, and expansion of their online degree programs. These collaborative alliances are majority-owned subsidiaries of Hongcheng Liye. Hongcheng Liye’s collaborative alliance partners for online degree programs are Beijing Language and Culture University, China Agricultural University, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, Central University of Finance and Economics and Beijing Forestry University. Hongcheng Liye also provides our learning-based products and services, which include our English language training, online tutoring services and post-secondary vocational educational programs. Hongcheng Liye also provides technology services to Hebei United University for their distance education learning programs. Our service revenue from Hongcheng Liye in aggregate accounted for 40.6% of our net revenue in 2012.
- Hongcheng Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Hongcheng Technology, our wholly-owned subsidiary, which has established six collaborative alliances with Chongqing University, Shanghai University of Finance & Economics, Zhejiang Normal University, Shanghai Normal University, Southwest University of Political Science and Law, and Fujian Radio and TV University, or FRTU, to provide services for the establishment, operation, and expansion of these universities’ online degree programs. Hongcheng Technology also provides services to six other universities, Jiangnan University, Nanjing University, Jiangxi Normal University, Huazhong Normal University, Hebei Medical University and Taizhou Polytechnic College for their online degree programs. Our service revenue from Hongcheng Technology in aggregate accounted for 28.2% of our net revenue in 2012.
- CMR Web Learning Co., Ltd., or CMR Web, our 70%-owned subsidiary, which established a collaborative alliance with Renmin University of China to provide services to Renmin University of China for the operation of its online degree program. The remaining 30% of CMR Web is owned by Rendashiji Technology Development Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Renmin University of China. Our service revenue from Renmin University of China accounted for 9.8% of our net revenue in 2012.

Our current PRC-affiliated entity or variable-interest entity is Beijing Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd., or Hongcheng Education, through which we own and operate two private primary and secondary schools and provide services to Lanzhou University, East China University of Science and Technology and Jiangsu University for their online degree programs. Our service revenue from Hongcheng Education in aggregate accounted for 21.4% of our net revenue in 2012.

Xiandai Xingye Network Technology Co., Ltd., or Xiandai Technology, also used to be our PRC-affiliated entity. In September 2009, the two shareholders of Xiandai Technology transferred their equity interest in Xiandai Technology to Hongcheng Education. Xiandai Technology thus became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hongcheng Education. Xiandai Technology, and its subsidiary, Gotop Electronic, hold the ICP licenses for the operation of our websites, www.chinaedu.net, www.prcedu.com, and www.chinaedu.com, respectively.

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure as of December 31, 2012.



We have been, and expect to continue to be, dependent on our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity to conduct our core businesses in China. Through one of our subsidiaries, we have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with our PRC-affiliated entity and its shareholders that are intended to provide us with the control over, and the economic benefits enjoyed by, our PRC-affiliated entity. Pursuant to the terms of these contractual arrangements:

- we effectively control our PRC-affiliated entity and its respective subsidiaries;
- substantially all of the economic benefits of our PRC-affiliated entity are transferred to us; and
- our PRC subsidiaries or their respective designees have an exclusive option to purchase all or substantially all of the equity interests in our PRC-affiliated entity, to the extent permitted under PRC law.

Agreements That Transfer Economic Benefits to Hongcheng Technology

Exclusive Technical Consulting and Services Agreement. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Hongcheng Technology, we have entered into an exclusive technical consulting and service agreement with Hongcheng Education. This consulting and service agreement has an initial term of ten years and will be automatically renewed for successive periods of ten years thereafter, unless Hongcheng Technology provides written notice to the other party prior to the expiration of the then current term of its election not to renew the agreement. Under the agreement with Hongcheng Education, Hongcheng Technology provides courseware and product development services, website design services, maintenance and security services, employee training services and any other services that may be agreed upon by the parties. As consideration for these services, we charge Hongcheng Education a service fee, which represents substantially all of its net income. The service fee amounts are determined at Hongcheng Technology's sole discretion.

We operate two private primary and secondary schools through Hongcheng Education, and have entered into a series of agreements with the shareholders of Hongcheng Education, Mr. Changqing Xie, one of our officers, and Mr. Xueshan Yang, one of our former directors, to maintain effective control over Hongcheng Education. Currently, Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang hold 72% and 28%, respectively, of the equity interest in Hongcheng Education.

Equity Pledge Agreements. Pursuant to the Equity Pledge Agreements between Hongcheng Technology and nominee shareholders of VIE, the nominee shareholders of VIE pledged all of their equity interests in VIE to Hongcheng Technology to guarantee VIE's performance of its obligations under all the VIE contractual arrangements. If the VIE breaches its contractual obligations under that agreement, Hongcheng Technology, as the pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights, including the right to sell the pledged equity interests. The nominee shareholders of VIE agree that, without prior written consent of Hongcheng Technology, they will not dispose of the pledged equity interests or create or allow any encumbrance on the pledged equity interests that would prejudice Hongcheng Technology's interest.

Loan Agreements. In 2005, we loaned approximately \$4.8 million to Mr. Xie and approximately \$1.8 million to Mr. Yang to fund the registered capital requirements of Hongcheng Education. The terms of these loans are 20 years and may be extended with the consent of the parties. To the extent permitted under PRC law, each loan may be repaid only by the transfer by Mr. Xie or Mr. Yang of his equity interests in Hongcheng Education to us or our designee. Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang each have granted us the right to appoint all directors to the board of Hongcheng Education, a right that they otherwise would be entitled to as shareholders. Each agreements shall be valid until the full performance of the exclusive technical consulting and services agreement or the full repayment of above loan, and has been registered with the local branch of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

Agreements That Provide Us Effective Control Over Hongcheng Education

Powers of Attorney. Pursuant to the power of attorney, the nominee shareholders of Hongcheng Education each executed an irrevocable power of attorney assigning Hongcheng Technology or any person designated by Hongcheng Technology as their attorney-in-fact and take all actions on their behalf on all matters of the Hongcheng Education requiring shareholders' approval under PRC laws and regulations and the Article of Association of Hongcheng Education.

The Articles of Association of Hongcheng Education states that the major rights of the shareholders include the power to review and approve the annual budget, operating strategy and investment plan, elect the members of board of directors and approve their compensation plan. Therefore, through the irrevocable power of attorney arrangement, Hongcheng Technology has the ability to exercise effective control over Hongcheng Education through shareholder votes and, through such votes, to also control the composition of the board of directors and thus appoint the senior management of Hongcheng Education. The power of attorneys will remain effective for as long as the nominee shareholders are shareholders of Hongcheng Education.

Spousal Consent Letter. The spouse of each married shareholder of Hongcheng Education has signed a spousal consent letter, whereby the spouse agrees that (i) the equity interests of Hongcheng Education owned by such shareholder will be disposed of only in accordance with the applicable Call Option Agreements, Equity Pledge Agreements, Loan Agreements and other related agreements executed by the shareholder, (ii) such equity interests do not constitute communal property with such shareholder and (iii) the spouse irrevocably and unconditionally waives all rights and benefits with respect to such equity interests, including the right to sue in any court and under all applicable laws.

Shareholder Voting Rights Entrustment Agreements. In connection with the Hongcheng Education loan agreements described above, in 2005, Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang entered into shareholder voting rights entrustment agreements with Hongcheng Technology. Pursuant to these agreements, Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang each irrevocably entrusted Hongcheng Technology with the right to act as their proxy and vote all of their shares in Hongcheng Education. Each of these agreements will remain effective as long as Mr. Xie or Mr. Yang remains a shareholder in Hongcheng Education.

Call Option Agreements. Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang each entered into call option agreements with Hongcheng Technology in 2005. Pursuant to these agreements, Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang each granted irrevocable options to purchase all of their respective equity interests in Hongcheng Education to Hongcheng Technology at the lowest price permitted under applicable PRC laws. The agreement shall terminate after all the equity subject to the call option agreement has been transferred to Hongcheng Technology and/or any other entity or individual designated by Hongcheng Technology in accordance with the provisions contained herein. Through the exclusive Call Option Agreements, each of Hongcheng Education's nominee shareholders irrevocably granted Hongcheng Technology an exclusive right to acquire, at any time, for its own account or through one or more PRC individuals or entities to acquire the nominee shareholder's equity interests in Hongcheng Education, which constitutes a substantive kick-out right that is exercisable and enforceable under current PRC laws and regulations. This kick-out right reinforces Hongcheng Technology's ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact Hongcheng Education's economic performance.

We believe the structure for operating our business in China (including our corporate structure and our contractual arrangements with our consolidated affiliated entities) complies with all applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations, and does not violate, breach, contravene or otherwise conflict with any applicable PRC laws, rules or regulations.

However, there are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of the relevant PRC laws, rules and regulations. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the PRC regulatory authorities will not take a view that is contrary to our opinion. If a PRC government authority determines that our corporate structure, the contractual arrangements or the reorganization to establish our current corporate structure violates any applicable PRC laws, rules or regulations, the contractual arrangements will become invalid or unenforceable, and we could be subject to severe penalties and required to obtain additional governmental approvals from the PRC regulatory authorities. See “Risk Factors— Risks Related to China’s Regulation of the Education and Telecommunication Sectors and Our Corporate Structure— If the PRC authorities determine that our organizational structure for operating our business does not comply with PRC regulations, we could be subject to sanctions, including being required to discontinue all or a portion of our business.”

Our Significant Subsidiaries

A summary of our subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity or variable-interest entity and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 is as follows:

Name	Date of incorporation or acquisition	Percentage of legal ownership	Place of incorporation
Subsidiaries of the Company			
CMR Web-learning Co., Ltd. ("CMR Web")	July 29, 1999	70%	PRC
Hongcheng Technology Development Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Technology")	July 31, 2000	100%	PRC
Zhong Nongda Networks Development Co., Ltd. ("Zhongnongda Networks")	October 30, 2001	55%	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng Liye Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Liye")	April 15, 2003	100%	PRC
Dalian Dongcai Technology Co., Ltd. ("Dongcai")	June 4, 2003	70%	PRC
Beijing WITT Education Consultant Management Co., Ltd. ("WITT Education")	July 4, 2003	100%	PRC
BJ-WITT EDU MAN. LTD. ("BJ-WITT")	July 4, 2003	100%	BVI
Chongqing Chongda Yuanxing Co., Ltd. ("Chongda")	December 24, 2003	51%	PRC
Beijing BCIT Science and Education Management Consulting Limited ("Beijing BCIT")	January 13, 2005	100%	PRC
Beijing Gotop Education Co., Ltd. ("Gotop Hongcheng")	December 26, 2005	100%	PRC
Beijing BCIT Science and Education Management Consulting Limited ("BJ-BCIT")	February 10, 2006	100%	BVI
Beijing Distance Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Yuancheng Education")	March 31, 2006	100%	PRC
Tianjin Gaotuo Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Tianjin Gaotuo Hongcheng")	June 26, 2006	100%	PRC
Beijing Beiyuda Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beiyuda")	September 26, 2006	51%	PRC
Beijing Mingdaoyuan Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Mingdao")	March 27, 2007	51%	PRC
Shanghai Shangcai Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Shangcai")	April 18, 2008	51%	PRC
Dongcai Online Training Center ("Dongcai Online")	July 10, 2008	70%	PRC
Beijing Zhonglin Technology Co., Ltd. ("Zhonglin")	November 3, 2008	51%	PRC
Fuzhou Haojiaoshi Distance Education Service Co., Ltd. ("Fuzhou Good Teacher")	December 7, 2009	51%	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng Xueyuan Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Xueyuan")	October 31, 2010	100%	PRC
Nanning Hongcheng Xueyuan Technology Development Co., Ltd ("Nanning Hongcheng Xueyuan")	October 31, 2010	51%	PRC
Hangzhou Hongcheng Education Training Service Co., Ltd ("Hangzhou Hongcheng Xueyuan")	October 31, 2010	60%	PRC
Beijing Haidian District New Door Training School (“Haidian Training School”)	April 7, 2011	55%	PRC
Zhejiang Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd ("Zhejiang Hongcheng")	June 30, 2011	51%	PRC
Variable Interest Entity of the Company			
Beijing Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Education")	March 7, 2005	N/A*	PRC
Subsidiaries of Variable Interest Entity			
Beijing Gotop Electronic Science Co., Ltd. ("Gotop Electronic") ⁽¹⁾	November 29, 1995	N/A	PRC
Xiandai Xingye Network Technology Co., Ltd. ("Xiandai Technology") ⁽¹⁾	November 7, 2000	N/A	PRC
Pingdingshan Wellent Bilingual School ("Pingdingshan") ⁽¹⁾	September 3, 2002	N/A	PRC
Anqing Foreign Language Middle School ("Anqing Foreign Language") ⁽¹⁾	August 2, 2004	N/A	PRC
Jingzhou Tianchang Investment Co., Ltd. ("Tianchang") ⁽²⁾	September 6, 2005	N/A	PRC
Jingzhou Middle School South Campus ("South Campus") ⁽³⁾	December 28, 2005	N/A	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng YoYo Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng YoYo") ⁽¹⁾	November 3, 2009	N/A	PRC
Anqing Daguean Hongcheng Anwai Training Centre ("Anqing Daguean") ⁽¹⁾	April 15, 2010	N/A	PRC
Pingdingshan Hongcheng Education Training Centre ("Pingdingshan Training Centre") ⁽¹⁾	August 11, 2010	N/A	PRC
Hongyuanboxue Technology Co., Ltd ("Hongyuanboxue") ⁽⁴⁾	August 24, 2010	N/A	PRC
Beijing Xicheng District Hongcheng Training School ("Xicheng Training School") ⁽¹⁾	January 6, 2011	N/A	PRC

* PRC regulations currently limit foreign ownership of entities that provide Internet content and engage in primary and junior high school education. To comply with PRC laws and regulations, we provide such services in China through our variable-interest entity, Hongcheng Education, and its subsidiaries.

(1) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Hongcheng Education (variable-interest entity of the Company)

(2) 72.5% of its equity interest is owned by Hongcheng Education (variable-interest entity of the Company)

(3) 54% of its equity interest is owned by Hongcheng Education (variable-interest entity of the Company)

(4) 55% of its equity owned by Hongcheng Education (variable-interest entity of the Company) and 45% of its equity held by Hongcheng Technology (wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company)

We disposed of three insignificant subsidiaries in 2012, which are Guangzhou HongchengHuixing Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou Hongcheng"), Guangxi Hongcheng Times Technology Development Co., Ltd. ("Guangxi Hongcheng") and Beijing Xuezhi Times Education Science Co., Ltd. ("BeijingXuezhi").

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our principal executive office is located at the 4th Floor-A, GeHua Building, No. 1 Qinglong Hutong, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100007, People’s Republic of China, where we own approximately 3,450 square meters. We also own other operating spaces in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuxi, Chongqing, Zhengzhou, Nanchang and Dalian. Each of our three schools (Pingdingshan School, Anqing School and Jingzhou School (Southern Campus)) has associated properties that we own or lease. We believe that our existing facilities, together with the facilities under construction, are adequate for our current and foreseeable future operations.

Since 2007, we undertook a capital improvements program at our Anqing School and Pingdingshan School. The renovations and improvements include a new campus for Anqing School to accommodate a larger student population and general facility upgrades and a new building for Pingdingshan School to improve the level of education. We spent a total of RMB18.3 million, RMB2.7 million and RMB3.3 million in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, on the renovation of these schools, and we anticipate incurring additional capital expenditures associated with the contracted commitment related to such improvements of approximately RMB1.3 million in 2013.

We initially planned to complete construction of a new campus at the Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) by the fall 2006 recruiting season. Although the construction of Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) has been delayed indefinitely, as of December 31, 2012, we had outstanding capital commitments of RMB64.8 million related to this project. For further discussion of these capital expenditures and commitments, see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

The capital expenditures for additional office spaces is RMB19.8 million, RMB18.9 million and nil for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

The following table lists the properties that we owned or leased as of December 31, 2012:

Province	Use of Property	Owned/Leased	Approximate Size (m ²)
Anhui	School	Leased	6,568
Anhui	School	Owned	57,000
Beijing	Office	Leased	4,443
Beijing	Office	Owned	5,247
Chongqing	Office	Leased	803
Chongqing	Office	Owned	1,316
Fujian	Office	Leased	125
Fujian	Office	Owned	281
Guangdong	Office	Leased	383
Guangxi	Office	Leased	20
Hainan	Office	Leased	10
Henan	Office	Leased	38
Henan	Office	Owned	296
Henan	School	Owned	11,303
Hubei	Office	Leased	180
Hubei	School	Owned	191,865
Hunan	Office	Owned	167
Jiangsu	Office	Leased	4,152
Jiangxi	Office	Owned	64
Jiangxi	Office	Leased	368
Jilin	Office	Leased	81
Liaoning	Office	Leased	277
Liaoning	Office	Owned	413
Shandong	Office	Leased	70
Shanghai	Office	Leased	375
Shanxi	Office	Leased	150
Shan’xi	Office	Owned	720
Shenzhen	Office	Leased	80
Sichuan	Office	Leased	75
Sichuan	Office	Owned	1,120
Tianjin	Office	Owned	731
Zhejiang	Office	Leased	1,708

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

A. Operating Results

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

Overview

We are a leading educational services provider in China, incorporated as an exempted limited liability company in the Cayman Islands. Established in 1999, our primary business is to provide comprehensive services to the online degree programs of leading Chinese universities. These services include academic program development, technology services, enrollment marketing, recruiting, student support services and finance operations, which entail accounting, treasury, financial analysis, accounts receivables and accounts payable services for online degree programs. Our other lines of businesses include online tutoring services, the operation of private primary and secondary schools, and marketing and support for international and elite curriculum programs. We believe we are the largest service provider to online degree programs in China in terms of the number of higher education institutions that we serve and the number of students enrolled in the online degree programs that we serve.

We currently provide technical, recruiting and other services to 27 universities with online degree programs and provide services and support to 11 additional universities that are awaiting regulatory approval to launch their online programs. Of these 38 universities, 13 of them have entered into collaborative alliances with us, ranging from 15 to 50 years in length. Eight of them have entered into technology service agreements with us, ranging from 3 to 20 years in length. We also perform recruiting services through our nationwide learning center network for 23 universities, including six with which we have established collaborative alliances or entered into technology service agreements. As of December 31, 2012, there were approximately 400,000 revenue students in the online degree programs that we serve. A revenue student is counted when a student makes a payment in the semester except for the Online Education School of Renmin University of China where a revenue student is counted when the student makes payment and selects a credit course starting from the 2012 spring semester. These online degree programs are marketed under the brand names of these leading Chinese universities, which allow us to benefit from the significant brand equity that these higher education institutions have established.

Our business has experienced significant growth since its inception in 1999. This growth has been driven by the increased number of universities that we serve, the increased enrollment of the online degree programs of our university partners and our expansion into other education-related lines of business. We generate our revenue from service fees and tuition payments derived from students who are enrolled in, or served by, our businesses. In addition to our online degree services, we also provide online tutoring, operate private primary and secondary schools and international and elite curriculum services. As of December 31, 2012, we provided services to online degree programs that had an aggregate of approximately 400,000 revenue students, and we served approximately 50,900 revenue students in our other businesses. Our net revenue increased from RMB388.8 million in 2010 to RMB435.9 million in 2011 and further to RMB488.3 million (\$78.4 million) in 2012, representing a compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, of 12.1%. Net revenue from our online degree programs contributed 79.7%, 79.6% and 80.5% of our total net revenue for 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

General Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

We have benefited greatly from the rapid growth of the Chinese education market. This growth has been driven by several factors, including favorable demographic trends, overall economic growth and the increase in per capita income, the imbalance between supply and demand for traditional post-secondary education, the emphasis that Chinese culture places on higher education and the growing number of Internet users, especially those with broadband access. China’s accelerating integration into the global economy is providing increasing career opportunities for those with post-secondary qualifications. These factors have led to significant increases in educational spending in China and in the number of people interested in obtaining post-secondary education, including through online degree programs and other forms of private education services. We anticipate that the Chinese education market will continue to grow, including the demand for post-secondary degree programs that can be delivered online. However, any adverse changes in the economic conditions in China may adversely affect the demand for post-secondary degree programs, and regulatory changes could adversely affect the ability of companies such as ours to service this market.

Specific Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

While the general factors affecting the Chinese education market influence us, we believe that company-specific and regulatory factors more directly affect our business. Company-specific factors include the number of online degree programs we service, the number of registered students and the number of revenue students enrolled in the programs that we service, the amount of tuition fees these programs can charge, the amount of fees that we can derive from tuition fees collected by these programs, the amount of expenses paid by our university partners for their online degree programs, particularly fees they pay to learning centers, and our cost of revenue and operating expenses. Because the online degree programs that we service, which constitute our largest business segment, are operated by our university partners to whom we provide services, the number of student enrollments, the number of revenue students and tuition fees, are largely driven by the demand for the course offerings and recruitment efforts of our partners. We also provide a technology and service platform that helps drive enrollment through the quality of the course offerings and we assist in enrollment marketing as well as recruiting for the university programs.

Regulatory factors include the number of additional universities that may be authorized by the MOE to offer online degree programs, the timing of any such approvals by the MOE, regulations related to student recruiting activities, such as establishment of learning centers which are subject to regulation by local authorities, and whether the MOE will approve and facilitate future cooperative arrangements between PRC and foreign educational institutions. For example, in 2011, the MOE issued a policy standardizing the recruitment period for student enrollment so that the fall student enrollment period ends on September 30 and the spring enrollment period ends on March 31. As such, students enrolled after September 30 are now deemed to have enrolled on March 31 and revenue from students that enroll after September 30 and which we previously recognized in the fourth and first quarters will now be recognized in the second and third quarters.

In addition, the tuition fees for all the programs we provide services to, as well as the tuition fees for our private schools, are subject to direct regulation by China’s price control authorities. Furthermore, any increase in the tax rates applicable to, or the loss of preferential tax treatments enjoyed by, our PRC subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity as a result of changes in PRC tax laws may adversely affect our results of operations. See “—Taxation.”

We expect to expand the penetration of our online program services by increasing the number of universities that use our online program services, increasing total student enrollments at the online degree programs we currently serve, as well as continuing expansion of our learning center network. We believe that our ability to grow will be driven principally by the continued strengthening of our brand name, improvement of our service quality and development of new services. We are actively targeting other universities to become our partners for their online education programs. The targeted universities include both those already offering online degree programs and those planning to offer online degree programs.

A significant factor affecting the results of our online degree program segment is the fees that our university partners pay to the third-party learning centers. The learning centers play an important role in recruiting students and providing student services including testing services. The share of tuition revenue that we receive from our university partners is after the payment of fees to the learning centers. As a result, an increase in the portion of tuition fees paid to the learning centers will result in a decrease in the portion of tuition fees that we receive as revenue. In 2012, the majority of our university partners paid fees to independent learning centers in amounts ranging from 31% to 53% of the gross tuition revenues received by their online degree programs. For 2010, 2011 and 2012, the portion of gross tuition fees that our university partners paid in aggregate to independent learning centers was approximately 40%, 42% and 43%, respectively. There can be no assurance that the amounts payable to independent learning centers, as a portion of gross tuition fees, will not increase. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—We derive a majority of our revenue by providing services to online degree programs, and any adverse development in this business will materially and adversely affect our overall results of operations.”

To strengthen our ability to assist our university partners to recruit students and improve student service quality as well as to enhance our profitability, we have been building a network of learning centers across China. We believe building a national network of learning centers will enable us to significantly enhance our brand recognition and to contribute to our future revenue growth. Proprietary learning centers generally require low initial capital expenditure as most are rented locations, which require moderate remodeling and furnishing of office supplies. To date, we have a total of 122 learning centers, servicing the online degree programs for 23 universities.

The future results of operations of our online tutoring services will depend significantly upon our ability to increase awareness of our online tutoring programs, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our sales channel and to develop new products and services to further enhance the learning experience of existing students and attract new students.

The results of operations of our private primary and secondary schools will depend significantly upon our ability to continue to increase enrollment and increase price following the construction of a new campus at our Anqing School and facility improvements at our Pingdingshan School. We had initially planned to commence construction of a new campus for Jingzhou School. Due to delays and increase in construction costs, however, we cannot assure you that we will begin construction in the near future, or at all.

The results of operations of our international and elite curriculum programs will depend significantly on the number of schools and students enrolled in these programs and the amount per student that we receive. Due to regulatory developments, we expect the future results for our international and elite curriculum programs to be adversely affected. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our international curriculum programs, which include our Polytechnic and English language programs, are heavily regulated, and our ability to conduct business in this area is highly dependent on regulatory policies and our compliance with these policies.”

The future results of operations of our international and elite curriculum programs will depend significantly on the quality of our services as well as our ability to build sound relationships with quality overseas university partner. It will also depend on our ability to retain a stable and experienced team to run the program.

Our cost of revenue and operating expenses principally consist of the salaries, courseware development costs, research and development expenses, marketing expenses, administrative expenses and, depreciation and amortization costs relating to our growing business.

Net revenue

We generated net revenue of RMB388.8 million, RMB435.9 million and RMB488.3 million (\$78.4 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, representing a CAGR of 12.1%. Our net revenue from servicing the online degree programs is net of certain expenses paid by our university partners relating to their online degree programs, including fees paid to learning centers and any tuition refunds paid to students. The portion of gross tuition fees that our university partners paid in aggregate to third party learning centers was approximately 40%, 42% and 43% in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The revenue from our other business lines, online tutoring programs, private primary and secondary schools and international and elite curriculum programs, is driven by the number of revenue students and the fees charged for each student.

Our revenue is reported net of business taxes and related surcharges that are levied on our total revenue. Historically, most of our revenue, except from primary and secondary schools, is subject to PRC business tax at rates of up to 5.6%. Revenue we generate from primary and secondary schools is exempt from business tax. A percentage of revenue from our online degree program services and a majority percentage from our online tutoring programs are subject to value-added taxes. In July 2012, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation jointly issued a circular regarding the pilot collection of VAT in lieu of business tax in certain areas and industries in the PRC. Such VAT pilot program has been phased in Beijing, Jiangsu, Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Tianjin, Zhejiang, and Hubei between September and December 2012. Starting from September 1, 2012, the Group's six subsidiaries became subject to VAT at the rates of 6%, seven subsidiaries became subject to VAT at the rates of 3%, on certain service revenues which were previously subject to business tax. The value-added tax rebates are granted to us as part of the PRC government's strategy to encourage high technology development in the PRC, and are recorded as a component of revenue when the relevant compliance requirements are met. We are not subject to further obligations, nor to future refunds or reimbursements in connection with such value-added tax rebates. We incurred business taxes of RMB13.5million, RMB17.3 million and RMB15.7 million (\$2.5 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. We accrued value-added tax rebates in the amounts of RMB9.3 million, RMB8.3 million and RMB12.2 million (\$2.0 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

A significant portion of our revenue is derived from a small number of customers. Our three largest customers, Chongqing University, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics and China Agricultural University accounted for 14.4%%, 11.2%% and 10.1%, of our net revenue in 2012 respectively. These same customers accounted for 13.1%, 10.7% and 11.3% of our net revenue in 2011, and 11.3%, 10.7% and 12.5%, of our revenue in 2010 respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, net revenue of RMB23.1 million, RMB25.0 million and RMB27.2 million, representing 59.5%, 57.3% and 55.7% of our total net revenue, respectively, was generated from our online degree programs services provided to our related parties, which are entities owned by or affiliated with the holders of noncontrolling interests ("NCI") in our subsidiaries. A summary of the holders of NCI and their respective interests in our subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 is presented in the following table.

<i>Our less-than-wholly-owned subsidiaries</i>	<i>Ownership percentage held by NCI</i>	<i>Holders of NCI</i>
<i>CMR Web-learning Co., Ltd.</i>	30 %	<i>Rendashiji Technology Development Co., Ltd.(i)</i> <i>(30% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Zhong Nongda Networks Development Co., Ltd.</i>	45 %	<i>China Agricultural University</i> <i>(45% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Dalian Dongcai Technology Co., Ltd.</i>	30 %	<i>Dongbei University of Finance and Economics</i> <i>(30% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Chongqing Chongda Yuanxing Co., Ltd.</i>	49 %	<i>Chongqing University</i> <i>(49% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Beijing Beiyuda Education Technology Co., Ltd.</i>	49 %	<i>Beijing Language and Culture University</i> <i>(49% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Beijing Mingdaoyuan Technology Co., Ltd.</i>	49 %	<i>Central University of Finance and Economics</i> <i>(49% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Shanghai Shangcai Education Technology Co., Ltd.</i>	49 %	<i>Shanghai University of Finance Economics</i> <i>(49% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Dongcai Online Training Center</i>	30 %	<i>Dongbei University of Finance and Economics</i> <i>(30% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Beijing Zhonglin Technology Co., Ltd.</i>	49 %	<i>Asset Management Company of Beijing Forestry University</i> <i>(49% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Fuzhou Haojiaoshi Distance Education Service Co., Ltd.</i>	49 %	<i>Fujian Radio and TV University</i> <i>(49% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Nanning HongchengXueyuan Technology Development Co., Ltd.</i>	49 %	<i>Guangxi Radio and TV University</i> <i>(49% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Hangzhou Hongcheng Education Training Service Co., Ltd.</i>	40 %	<i>Xibing Ge and Yonghui Liu</i> <i>(40% as of December 31, 2011)</i>
<i>Beijing Haidian District New Door Training School</i>	45 %	<i>China Agricultural University</i> <i>(45% as of December 31,2011)</i>
<i>Zhejiang Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd.</i>	49 %	<i>Zhejiang Normal University</i> <i>(49% as of December 31,2011)</i>

(i) Rendashiji Technology Development Co., Ltd., the holder of NCI in CMR Web-learning Co., Ltd., holds 1,745,000 and 1,745,000 ordinary shares of ChinaEdu Corporation, representing 3.7% and 3.7% of the total outstanding ordinary shares as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The primary business of our subsidiaries presented above is to provide online educational technical consulting and recruiting services to entities owned by or affiliated with their respective NCI holders. Net revenue generated from services provided to the related parties is presented in the following table.

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
	(In thousands)		
Online degree programs:			
Online Education School of Chongqing University	43,815	57,175	70,149
Online Education School of Dongbei University of Finance and Economics	41,757	46,459	54,576
Online Education School of China Agricultural University	48,482	49,068	49,394
Online Education School of Renmin University of China(i)	63,926	56,758	47,389
Online Education School of Beijing Language and Culture University	29,096	33,531	39,042
Online Education School of Central University of Finance and Economics	2,309	2,834	2,284
Guangxi Radio and TV University	319	251	1,585
Fujian Radio and TV University	1,830	3,747	5,191
Zhejiang Normal University	-	-	2,192
Total	231,534	249,823	271,802

(i) Renmin University of China is the owner of Rendashiji Technology Development Co., Ltd., which is the holder of NCI in CMR Web-learning Co., Ltd. and a shareholder of ChinaEdu Corporation.

Segment Information

We operate through four reporting segments that offer distinct educational services: online degree programs, online tutoring programs, private primary and secondary schools and international and elite curriculum programs.

The following table sets forth the net revenue for each segment and as a percentage of net revenue for the periods indicated.

	Years ended December 31,					
	2010		2011		2012	
		% of		% of		% of
	RMB	net revenue	RMB	net revenue	RMB	US\$ revenue
	(In thousands, except percentages)					
Net revenue:						
Online degree programs	310,005	79.7%	347,107	79.6%	393,343	63,135 80.5%
Online tutoring programs	23,669	6.1%	25,755	5.9%	25,266	4,055 5.2%
Private primary and secondary schools	41,054	10.6%	49,653	11.4%	59,937	9,620 12.3%
International and elite curriculum programs	14,114	3.6%	13,344	3.1%	9,776	1,569 2.0%
Total	388,842	100.0%	435,859	100.0%	488,322	78,379 100%

Online degree programs revenue. We generate our online degree programs revenue through various collaborative alliances and other arrangements with universities in China. We expect that we will continue to earn the substantial majority of our revenue and profits from this segment in the near future. Through collaborative alliances and other arrangements, we provide comprehensive services to our university partners, including academic program development, technology services, enrollment marketing, student support services and finance operations. We currently provide technical, recruiting and other services to 27 universities with online degree programs and provide services and support to 11 additional universities which are awaiting regulatory approval to launch their online programs. Among the 38 universities, 13 are structured as collaborative alliances (including six universities awaiting regulatory approval) and eight are structured as technology service agreements (including five universities waiting for regulatory approval). We also provide recruiting service to 23 universities (including six universities which are also our collaborative alliances or have entered into technology service agreements with us). Our collaborative alliances are based on long-term contracts that generally range from 15 years to 50 years.

As of December 31, 2012 our university partners had, in the aggregate, approximately 400,000 revenue students. The majority of our service fees are determined by the revenue-sharing arrangements we have with each university, as well as the terms that each university negotiates with the learning centers that provide recruiting enrollment and other student services for their online degree programs. University online degree programs generally require students to prepay tuition fees for a set number of credits at the outset of their enrollment. Under our service contracts with the universities, our service fees are calculated based upon a share of actual cash tuition received by the university after deducting certain expenses of the university, which consist of service fees paid to learning centers as well as any tuition refunds paid to students and administrative expenses. We provide technology and support services to our university partners’ online degree programs rather than directly to students. We are not responsible for academic instructional support and its associated costs. As a result, we recognize these service fees as revenue over the course of the relevant six-month academic semester for which we provide services to our university partners.

In 2008, we began establishing our learning center network. We provide recruiting, enrollment marketing and other student services through our learning center network to the online degree programs of leading Chinese universities. The amount of service fees we receive is based on the agreements we enter into with the universities, and derived from tuition fees that we collect from students on behalf of the universities. Fees received are initially recorded as deferred revenue and are recognized as revenue ratably over the six-month school semester during which we provide the services.

Online tutoring program revenue. We generate our online tutoring and test preparation services revenue from the sale to students and their parents, most of which are made through distributors, of a tutoring and test preparation program known as the 101 Online School. After paying a subscription fee based on the desired use period such as a year and the desired subjects, a student has direct access to online tutoring materials. Our service fees from this business line depend upon the number of students enrolled in the online tutoring and test preparation programs, the level of fees charged and the fees paid to the distributors. Our service fees are collected in advance of the student receiving services. We recognize this revenue ratably over the applicable period that we provide services.

Private primary and secondary schools revenue. In 2005, we acquired three private primary and secondary schools in medium-sized cities in China: the Anqing School in Anqing, Anhui province, the Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) in Jingzhou, Hubei province; and the Pingdingshan School in Pingdingshan, Henan province. Our revenue from these schools is based on the number of students enrolled and tuition fees charged. The Anqing School had approximately 7,600 students for the 2012-2013 academic year. The Pingdingshan School had an enrollment of approximately 3,000 students in the 2012-2013 academic year. There is no definite expected enrollment period for Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) as construction has been delayed indefinitely.

The tuition payments for each of our private primary and secondary schools are received in advance on a semester basis, and revenue is recognized ratably over the applicable period as education services are delivered. As is the case with most private schools in China, our tuition rates are subject to review and approval by the pricing authority and education authority, and are set for a particular entering class of students and remain the same through completion of the students’ studies.

International and elite curriculum programs revenue. Historically, we generated our revenue in this segment through a contractual arrangement with WITT to provide the FEC program that we offer to secondary schools in China and a contractual arrangement with BCIT to provide the BCIT program that we offer to polytechnic colleges in China. At the end of 2010, we introduced our U.S. college prep courses and K-12 elite program to meet growing demand for high-end programs. In these new programs, we offer complete solutions to help students to be more attractive candidates for U.S. universities. Our revenue in this segment depends upon the number of schools participating in the programs, the fees charged for the programs and the number of students enrolled in the programs. Our service fees from international curriculum programs are received from schools in the fall of each year on the basis of the number of students enrolled in the program at each school and are recognized ratably over the twelve-month period as our services are delivered. Our service fees from U.S. college prep courses and K-12 elite program are received throughout the year and are recognized on a straight-line basis during the service period. During the 2012-2013 academic year, approximately 1,700 students were enrolled in the international and elite curriculum programs.

Cost of Revenue

We record cost of revenue separately for each of our business segments. The following table sets forth our cost of revenue for each segment and as a percentage of our net revenue for the periods indicated.

	Years ended December 31,					
	2010		2011		2012	
		% of		% of		% of
	RMB	net revenue	RMB	net revenue	RMB	net revenue
(In thousands, except percentages)						
Cost of revenue:						
Online degree programs	101,906	26.2%	124,242	28.5%	137,689	28.2%
Online tutoring programs	6,101	1.6%	9,107	2.1%	11,861	2.4%
Private primary and secondary schools	30,279	7.8%	36,127	8.3%	42,713	8.7%
International and elite curriculum programs	9,416	2.4%	16,128	3.7%	9,846	2.0%
Total	147,702	38.0%	185,604	42.6%	202,109	41.4%

Online degree programs. Cost of revenue for our online degree program services consists primarily of employee compensation and benefits for our project management teams and technical personnel that directly support our university partners’ programs, and for our learning center network, employees that directly engage in recruiting related activities. Our cost of revenue also includes rent, academic program development, courseware development and other direct costs associated with maintaining our service offerings as well as fees paid to third-party distributors at our learning center network. Depreciation of facilities and equipment and amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combination are also included in cost of revenue for this segment.

Online tutoring programs. Cost of revenue for our online tutoring and test preparation services consists primarily of employee compensation and benefits for our employees working in this line of business, including those involved in courseware development and maintenance, and outsourcing fees we pay to non-employee contract teachers developing courseware and related materials, as well as costs associated with the amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combination.

Private primary and secondary schools. Cost of revenue for our private primary and secondary schools consists primarily of employee compensation and benefits for the teachers and administrative staff employed at the schools, depreciation for the facilities and equipment, lease payments for premises and payments of user fees for the use by our Anqing School of certain facilities of the Fourth Middle School of Anqing.

International and elite curriculum programs. Cost of revenue for international and elite curriculum program services consists primarily of compensation and benefits for teachers and university application consultants contracted for the program, rental costs and licensing and registration fees payable BCIT. The registration fees that we pay to BCIT are determined on the basis of the number of students enrolled in the program, and the licensing fees we pay to BCIT are based on the number and selection of subjects provided to the polytechnic schools. Our cost of revenue also include travel and lodging costs of students participating in the summer and winter programs abroad and travel and lodging related to training for senior employees, as well as costs associated with the amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combination.

Our cost of revenue also includes share-based compensation cost for employees directly engaged in revenue generation. Those costs were RMB0.8 million, RMB0.5 million and RMB0.5 million (\$0.1 million) for 2010, 2011 and 2012, representing 0.6%, 0.3% and 0.2% of our total cost of revenue in each of these years, respectively.

In addition, the amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combinations directly used in revenue generation is included in our cost of revenue. Those costs from the amortization of intangible assets were RMB2.8 million, RMB2.4 million and RMB2.2 million (\$0.4 million) for 2010, 2011 and 2012, representing 1.9%, 1.3% and 1.1% of our total cost of revenue in each of these periods, respectively.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of general and administrative expenses, selling and marketing expenses, research and development expenses and share-based compensation is allocated to each item based on the nature of the service rendered by the employees who received the benefit. The following table sets forth our operating expenses for each item and as a percentage of net revenue for the periods indicated.

	Years ended December 31,					
	2010		2011		2012	
	RMB	% of net revenue	RMB	% of net revenue	RMB	US\$
	(In thousands, except percentages)					
Operating expenses						
General and administrative	84,110	21.6%	93,950	21.6%	100,204	16,084
Selling and marketing	37,632	9.7%	52,777	12.1%	48,407	7,770
Research and development	37,358	9.6%	40,589	9.3%	40,512	6,503
Intangible assets impairment					5,901	947
Total	159,100	40.9%	187,316	43.0%	195,024	31,304

General and administrative

Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of employee compensation and benefits for the executive management team and employees not directly engaged in revenue generation such as human resources, finance, legal and investor relations functions. Our general and administrative expenses also include rent, administrative office expenses, depreciation and amortization of land use right. In addition, our general and administrative expenses also include share-based compensation expense for employees not directly engaged in revenue generation. Our share-based compensation expense included in general and administrative expenses was RMB2.8 million, RMB2.9 million and RMB4.2 million (\$0.7 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, representing 3.3%, 3.1% and 4.2% of our total general and administrative expenses in these periods, respectively.

Selling and marketing

Our selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of employee compensation and benefits, advertising, industry conferences and travel. Other selling and marketing expenses include expenses associated with promotional activities and consulting fees.

Our selling and marketing expenses include the share-based compensation expense for employees working in sales and marketing. Our share-based compensation expense included in selling and marketing expenses was RMB2.2 million, RMB2.8 million and RMB3.1 million (\$0.5 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, representing 6.0%, 5.2% and 6.4% of our total selling and marketing expenses in these periods, respectively.

Research and development

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of employee compensation and benefits and other personnel-related costs associated with development of new or enhanced technologies, products and services. Our research and development expenses also include share-based compensation expense for employees working in research and development. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, our research and development expenses have largely been related to our online degree programs and online tutoring programs. We expense all research and development costs when incurred.

Our share-based compensation expenses included in research and development were RMB0.5 million, RMB0.3 million and RMB0.5 million (\$0.1 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. These amounts represents 1.2%, 0.7% and 1.2% of our total research and development expenses in these periods, respectively.

Share-Based Compensation Expenses

Share option compensation. We incurred share-based compensation expenses related to share options in the amounts of RMB5.5 million, RMB3.4 million and RMB3.8 million (\$0.6 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, our unrecognized share-based compensation costs totaled RMB1.1 million (\$0.2 million), which was expected to be recognized over a weighted average vesting period of 1.83 years.

Restricted share unit compensation. In September 2010, the compensation committee of our board of directors approved a Restricted Share Units, or RSU, awards program pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plan. Each RSU represents the contingent right of the participant to receive a share of common stock. In May and November 2012, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved two RSUs awards programs respectively pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plan. Each RSU represents the right of the participant to receive a share of common stock.

We incurred share-based compensation expenses related to restricted share unit of RMB4.5 million (\$0.7 million) in the fiscal year 2012.

Our share-based compensation charges have been allocated to cost of revenue, general and administrative, selling and marketing and research and development expenses in line with the nature of the service rendered by the employee who received the benefit.

The allocation of share-based compensation expenses is listed in the table below:

	Years ended December 31,					
	2010		2011		2012	
	RMB	% of net revenue	RMB	% of net revenue	RMB	US\$ % of net revenue
(In thousands, except percentages)						
Share-based compensation expenses:						
Cost of revenue	815	0.21%	522	0.12%	488	780.10%
General and administrative	2,760	0.71%	2,909	0.67%	4,176	6710.86%
Selling and marketing	2,248	0.58%	2,755	0.63%	3,103	4980.64%
Research and development	460	0.12%	297	0.07%	491	790.10%
Total	6,283	1.62%	6,483	1.49%	8,258	1,3261.69%

Taxation

Cayman Islands

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, we are not subject to tax on income or capital gain. In addition, upon payments of dividends by us to our shareholders, no Cayman Islands withholding tax will be imposed.

British Virgin Islands

BJ-BCIT and BJ-WITT are tax-exempt entities incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

PRC

Our PRC entities, including subsidiaries and our affiliated entity or variable-interest entity, are generally subject to an enterprise income tax at 25% tax rate pursuant to the EIT Law. We had incurred net income before income tax of RMB109.0 million (\$17.5 million) related to our PRC entities in 2012.

Under the EIT Law, our PRC entities qualifying as an HNTE are entitled to a tax rate of 15%. CMR Web, Hongcheng Liye, Hongcheng Education, ZhongNongda Network, Beiyuda, Gotop Hongcheng, and Dongcai obtained the HNTE status in 2008 and renewed the HNTE status for an additional three years in 2011. Hongcheng Technology and Chongda obtained the HNTE status in 2009, and 2010, respectively. Hongcheng Technology renewed the HNTE status for additional three years in 2012. Qualifying entities can apply to renew for an additional three years provided their business operations continue to qualify for the HNTE status. We believe our qualifying entities will continue to obtain the renewal in the future.

As HNTEs located in Beijing, Hongcheng Education and Gotop Hongcheng are entitled to a three-year exemption from the EIT, followed by a preferential tax rate of 7.5% of the applicable tax rate in the next three years. Hongcheng Education was entitled to the reduced tax rate of 7.5% for 2009 and 2010. Gotop Hongcheng was entitled to the reduced tax rate of 7.5% for 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Beiyuda obtained the preferential tax rate approval from the local tax bureau and was exempt from taxes in 2009 and was entitled to a reduced tax rate of 7.5% for 2010 to 2012.

One of our subsidiaries, Chongda, which qualified as a "software enterprise" under the EIT law was entitled to a preferential tax rate of 12.5% for 2009 and 2010.

The preferential tax rates of our PRC entities which were used to calculate the tax provision based on our interpretation of the EIT Law as of the balance sheet date, are presented in the following table.

PRC entities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CMR Web	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Hongcheng Liye	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Hongcheng Education	7.5%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Zhongnongda Networks	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Beiyuda	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	15.0%	15.0%
Gotop Hongcheng	7.5%	7.5%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Hongcheng Technology	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Dongcai	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Chongda	12.5%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%

We cannot assure you that our entities currently classified as an HNTE will continue to be classified as such after the expiration of the initial three-year period. Preferential tax treatments granted to our PRC entities by PRC governmental authorities are subject to review and may be adjusted or revoked at any time. If our subsidiaries and affiliated entities fail to maintain their preferential tax treatments, they will be subject to the 25% unified enterprise income tax rate.

The amount of income tax payable by our PRC subsidiaries in the future will depend on various factors, including, among other things, their results of operations and taxable income, and the statutory tax rate. Our effective tax rate depends in part on the extent of each of our subsidiaries’ relative contribution to our consolidated taxable income. As our business expands, we may establish new entities from time to time that, depending on applicable law, may be entitled to certain tax incentives, including reduced tax rates. We intend to continue to explore opportunities to take advantage of available tax incentives. In addition, the expiration of our remaining tax exemptions and recognition of more share-based compensation expense in the future will cause our effective tax rate to increase, since share-based compensation is not deductible for Chinese tax purposes.

We had net operating loss carry-forwards of RMB48.9 million from our PRC entities for 2012 that will expire on various dates between December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2012, a valuation allowance of RMB13.3 million was provided against deferred tax assets resulting from deferred revenue and net operating loss carry-forwards of certain of our PRC entities due to our determination that it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets related to the respective entities will not be realized. Adjustments will be made to the valuation allowance if events occur in the future that indicate changes in the amount of deferred tax assets that may be realized.

We operate through multiple PRC entities and the valuation allowances are considered separately for each PRC entity. We do not file consolidated tax returns, and, therefore, losses and deferred taxes from one PRC entity may not be used to offset another entity's earnings or deferred taxes.

We recognized RMB3.7 million, RMB6.1 million and RMB8.8 million of accumulated impact of unrecognized tax benefit to accumulated deficits or profits as of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Uncertainties exist with respect to how the current income tax law in the PRC applies to our overall operations, and more specifically, with regard to tax residency status. The EIT Law includes a provision specifying that legal entities organized outside China will be considered residents for PRC income tax purposes if their place of effective management or control is within China. The Implementation Rules to EIT Law provide that non-resident legal entities will be considered PRC residents if substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, and properties occurs within the PRC. On April 22, 2009, the State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, issued the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or Circular 82, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a PRC-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise is located in China. In addition, the SAT issued a bulletin on August 3, 2011 to provide more guidance on the implementation of the above circular with an effective date to be September 1, 2011. The bulletin provided clarification in the areas of resident status determination, post-determination administration, as well as competent tax authorities. It also specifies that when provided with a copy of PRC tax resident determination certificate from a resident PRC -controlled offshore incorporated enterprise, the payer should not withhold 10% income tax when paying the PRC-sourced dividends, interest or royalties to the PRC-controlled offshore incorporated enterprise. Although both the circular and the bulletin only apply to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises and not those by PRC individuals, the determination criteria set forth in the circular and administration clarification made in the bulletin may reflect the SAT’s general position on how the “de facto management body” test should be applied in determining the tax residency status of offshore enterprises and the administration measures should be implemented, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC individuals. We do not believe that the legal entities organized outside China should be characterized as PRC tax residents for EIT Law purposes.

Under the EIT Law and its implementation rules which became effective on January 1, 2008, dividends generated after January 1, 2008 and payable by a foreign-invested enterprise in China to its foreign investors who are nonresident enterprises are subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless any such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement.

Our subsidiaries located in the PRC had aggregate accumulated earnings of approximately RMB117.7 million as of December 31, 2012. Since we have decided to reinvest those profits for future development, no provision has been made for the PRC dividend withholding taxes that would be payable upon the distribution of those amounts to us. Accordingly, no deferred tax liability has been accrued for the PRC dividend withholding taxes that would be payable upon the distribution of those amounts to us as of December 31, 2012.

Under applicable accounting principles, a deferred tax liability should be recorded for taxable temporary differences attributable to the excess of carrying amount over tax basis, including those differences attributable to a more than 50% interest in a domestic subsidiary. We have not recorded any such deferred tax liability attributable to the financial interest in our variable-interest entity because the variable-interest entity was in an accumulated loss position as of December 31, 2012.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the financial reporting period. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of our accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. We believe the following accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue is principally derived from the following:

(a) Online degree programs, which mainly provide: (i) online education technical and consulting services; and (ii) recruiting services and enrollment marketing services.

(i) Online education technical and consulting services

Our primary business is to provide online education technical and consulting services to the online degree programs of leading Chinese universities. These services mainly include academic program development, technology services and student support services. All these services are provided over the service period, therefore the related revenue is recognized ratably over the six-month school semester, or the Semester, during which the Group provides the services. A Semester generally begins in April and October of each calendar year.

(ii) Student recruiting services, online technical services and enrollment marketing services

We also provide student recruiting, online technical, and enrollment marketing services through our learning center network for collaborative universities in China, including those universities to which we provide online education technical and consulting services. The amount of service fees earned is computed as a percentage of tuition fee, which we collect from students on behalf of the universities, based on the agreements entered into with the universities. Service fees received are initially recorded as deferred revenue and are recognized as revenue ratably over the Semester during which the Group provides the services.

(b) Online tutoring programs

We offer online interactive tutoring services to the students of primary and secondary schools through prepaid cards. These services allow students access to our online education services over a fixed period of time, generally ranging from one month to three years, during which period the students can access the online learning platform at any time. We sell the prepaid cards to the students directly on our website or through distributors. The payments from distributors are generally received when the prepaid cards are delivered to the distributors, and not contingent upon the resale to the students (end users).

Payments received from students or distributors are initially recognized as deferred revenue. Revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the service period, starting from the activation of the prepaid cards by the students and ending with the prepaid card’s expiration date.

(c) Private primary and secondary schools

We operate a number of private primary and secondary schools, which provide educational services to the students through traditional classroom education. Students register and pay for their classes at the beginning of each semester. Fees received from students upfront are initially recorded as deferred revenue. Revenue is recognized ratably over the service period, which is six months for each school semester. If a student withdraws from a class, any collected but unearned portion of the fee is recognized as revenue at that time unless the student is entitled to a refund.

(d) International and elite curriculum programs

We provide international post-secondary and English language learning services for high schools in the PRC and international polytechnic curriculum programs through traditional classroom education. For those programs, students must register and pay for their classes at the beginning of each semester or each short-term program, such as summer camp. Fees collected from learning institutions are recognized either on a straight-line basis over the service period, which is typically the six-month school semester, or when such services are completed.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the PRC. Significant judgment is required in evaluating our uncertain tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes.

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves us estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a certain period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the statement of operations.

Recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions requires a two-step approach. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on an audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement.

We make assumptions, judgments and estimates in the recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. These judgments, assumptions and estimates take into account current tax laws, our interpretation of current tax laws and possible outcomes of current and future audits conducted by domestic tax authorities. Changes in tax law or our interpretation of tax laws and the resolution of current and future tax audits could significantly impact the amounts of unrecognized, uncertain tax positions, if any, provided or to be provided for in our consolidated financial statements. Although we believe we have adequately reserved for our uncertain tax positions, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different. In general, PRC tax authorities have up to five years to conduct examination on our tax filings. Accordingly, our PRC subsidiaries' and affiliated entity’s tax filings for the tax years 2008 to 2012 remain open to examination by the respective taxing jurisdictions.

Uncertainties exist with respect to how the current income tax law in the PRC applies to our overall operations, and more specifically, with regard to tax residency status. The EIT Law includes a provision specifying that legal entities organized outside China will be considered residents for PRC income tax purposes if their place of effective management or control is within China. The Implementation Rules to EIT Law provide that non-resident legal entities will be considered PRC residents if substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, and properties occurs within the PRC. On April 22, 2009, the State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, issued the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or Circular 82, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a PRC-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise is located in China. In addition, the SAT issued a bulletin on August 3, 2011 to provide more guidance on the implementation of the above circular with an effective date to be September 1, 2011. The bulletin made clarification in the areas of resident status determination, post-determination administration, as well as competent tax authorities. It also specifies that when provided with a copy of PRC tax resident determination certificate from a resident PRC -controlled offshore incorporated enterprise, the payer should not withhold 10% income tax when paying the PRC-sourced dividends, interest or royalties to the PRC-controlled offshore incorporated enterprise. Although both the circular and the bulletin only apply to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises and not those by PRC individuals, the determination criteria set forth in the circular and administration clarification made in the bulletin may reflect the SAT’s general position on how the “de facto management body” test should be applied in determining the tax residency status of offshore enterprises and the administration measures should be implemented, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC individuals. We do not believe that the legal entities organized outside China should be characterized as PRC tax residents for EIT Law purposes.

Share-Based Compensation

The fair value of an option award was estimated on the date of grant or the date of modification using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that uses assumptions, including fair value of the ordinary shares underlying to the options, risk free interest rate, expected life, expected dividend yield and expected volatility. The Black-Scholes model is one of the most commonly used models that meet the criteria required by authoritative pronouncement regarding accounting for share-based payment in estimating fair value of employee share options.

We have historically used the following assumptions on the date of grant or modification. During 2012, there were no options granted:

	2010	2011
Weighted average volatility rate	48.3%	47.6%
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	2.59%	1.18%
Weighted average expected option life (years)	6.0	6.0
Weighted average dividend yield	—	—
Weighted average fair value of ordinary share	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.84

(a) Volatility

For options granted prior to 2011, the volatility of the underlying ordinary shares during the life of the options was estimated based on the historical stock price volatility of the Company's ordinary shares and listed shares of comparable companies over a period comparable to the expected term of the options. For options granted in 2011, volatility of the underlying ordinary shares during the life of the options was estimated based on the historical stock price volatility of the Company over the past years.

(b) Risk-free interest rate

Risk-free interest rate was estimated based on the yield, as of the grant date, to maturity of treasury bonds of the United States with a maturity period close to the expected term of the options.

(c) Expected term

As we did not have sufficient historical share option exercise experience, we estimated the expected term based on a consideration of factors including contractual term, vesting period and empirical study on exercise behavior of employee share option. In the future, should more detailed information be available to us, we would consider adopting a different method of estimating expected term.

(d) Dividend yield

We assumed a zero dividend yield based on our expected dividend policy over the expected term of the options. We anticipate growing our business with internally generated cash and do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, nor have we paid any dividends to date.

(e) Fair value of underlying ordinary shares

The closing market price of our ordinary shares as of the grant date was used as the fair value of the underlying ordinary shares on that date.

As of December 31, 2012, there were options outstanding for the purchase of 9,128,105 ordinary shares and options for the purchase of 140,701 ordinary shares available for future grant under our equity incentive plan. The share-based compensation expenses arising from the options we have granted are being recognized over the applicable vesting period, which typically is three years. We recognize the compensation costs for employee as net of an estimated forfeiture rate using the straight-line method, over the requisite service period of the award, which is generally the vesting period of the award. The estimate of forfeitures will be adjusted over the requisite service period to the extent that actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures will be recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the period of change and will also impact the amount of stock compensation expense to be recognized in future periods. A change in any of the terms or conditions of share options shall be accounted for as a modification of the plan. We calculate incremental compensation cost of a modification as the excess of the fair value of the modified option over the fair value of the original option immediately before its terms are modified, measured based on the share price and other pertinent factors at the modification date. For vested options, we would recognize incremental compensation cost in the period of the modification occurred and for unvested options, we would recognize, over the remaining requisite service period, the sum of the incremental compensation cost and the remaining unrecognized compensation cost for the original award on the modification date.

We also grant RSUs to employees as stock based awards. The fair value of each RSU is measured on the grant date based on the market price of the stock on the grant date. 50%, 33.3% and 16.7% of the RSUs that were granted in September 2010 may vest based on achievement of gross revenue performance targets set for 2013, 2015 and 2016, respectively. All RSUs granted in May 2012 will vest at the end of the third year after the grant. 75% and 25% of the RSUs granted in November 2012 will vest at the end of the third and fourth year after the grant respectively. We recognize compensation cost on the RSUs that granted in September 2010 based on the estimated probability of meeting the performance target and on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in-substance, multiple awards. In the future, we may adjust our estimated probability of fulfill the performance target at the end of each reporting period. For the RSUs that granted in 2012, we recognize compensation costs based on a straight line basis over the requisite service period.

Basis for Consolidation and Our Relationships with Our PRC-Affiliated Entity

Substantially all of our operations are conducted in China through our three principal PRC subsidiaries and through contractual arrangements with our PRC-affiliated entity. Our corporate structure is designed to comply with current PRC limitations on foreign ownership of, and participation in, companies engaging in the education and telecommunication sectors in China. We consolidate 100% of the interests of our subsidiaries and PRC-affiliated entity.

We have, through our wholly owned subsidiary, Hongcheng Technology, in the PRC, entered into contractual arrangements with Hongcheng Education, such that Hongcheng Education and its subsidiaries are considered variable interest entities for which we are considered primary beneficiary. These contractual arrangements include the Exclusive Technical Consulting and Service Agreement, Equity Pledge Agreements, Loan Agreements, Powers of Attorney, Shareholder Voting Rights Entrustment Agreements and Call Option Agreements. We believe that the Powers of Attorney are valid, binding and enforceable under existing PRC laws and regulations and enable Hongcheng Technology to vote on all matters requiring Hongcheng Education’s shareholder approval. We also believe that the Call Option Agreements provide us with a substantive kick out right. More specifically, we believe that the terms of the Call Option Agreements are exercisable and enforceable under current PRC laws and regulations, and the minimum amount of consideration permitted by the applicable PRC law to exercise such call option does not represent a financial barrier or disincentive for us to exercise our rights under the Call Option Agreements. Our rights under the Powers of Attorney and the Call Option Agreements give us the power to control the shareholders of Hongcheng Education and thus the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact Hongcheng Education’s economic performance. We believe that our ability to exercise control, together with the Exclusive Technical Consulting and Service Agreement and the Pledge Agreement, gives us the rights to receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Hongcheng Education and its subsidiaries in consideration for the services provided by Hongcheng Technology. Accordingly, as the primary beneficiary of Hongcheng Education and its subsidiaries and in accordance with US GAAP, we consolidate Hongcheng Education’s financial results and assets and liabilities in our consolidated financial statements.

As advised by our PRC counsel, (i) the ownership structures of our VIE and its subsidiaries, and our PRC subsidiary, are in compliance with existing PRC laws and regulations; and (ii) the contractual arrangements among our PRC subsidiary, our VIE, and the shareholders of our VIE are valid, binding and enforceable under, and will not result in any violation of, PRC laws or regulations currently in effect. However, our PRC legal counsel has also advised us that as there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws and regulations, the PRC regulatory authorities may take a view that is contrary to the above opinion of our PRC legal counsel. The relevant government authorities may have broad discretion in interpreting the PRC laws and regulations governing the validity of these contractual arrangements. See “Item 3. Key Information — D. Risk Factors — Risk Related to China’s Regulation of the Education and Telecommunication Sectors and Our Corporate Structure— We rely on contractual arrangements with our VIE to operate our private primary and secondary schools and to provide services to some of our university partners, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control”, “— We may have to incur significant cost to enforce, or may not be able to effectively enforce, the contractual arrangements with our VIE and its shareholders in the event of a breach or non-compliance by our VIE or its shareholders”, and “— Certain shareholders of our VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may harm our business and financial condition”.

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, Hongcheng Education and its subsidiaries contributed in aggregate 22%, 22% and 22%, respectively, of our total net revenues. As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, Hongcheng Education and its subsidiaries accounted for an aggregate of 23% and 21%, respectively, of our total assets, and 18% and 17%, respectively, of our total liabilities.

For additional information with respect to our relationships with Hongcheng Education, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure.”

Long-lived Assets

Our accounting for long-lived assets, including property and equipment, is described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. The recorded value of long-lived assets is affected by a number of management estimates, including estimated useful lives, residual values and impairment charges. We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be recoverable. When these events occur, we measure impairment by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, we would recognize an impairment loss based on the fair value of the assets.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Lives

Goodwill represents the cost of an acquired business in excess of the fair value of identifiable tangible and intangible net assets purchased. We assign all the assets and liabilities of an acquired business, including goodwill, to reporting units. We perform our goodwill impairment test on December 31 of each year. In September 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement related to testing goodwill for impairment. The guidance permits us to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is “more likely than not” that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. We have adopted this pronouncement since 2012. If it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, goodwill is then tested following a two-step process. The first step compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. As of December 31, 2012, we had four reporting units: online degree segments, online tutoring programs, international and elite curriculum programs, and primary and secondary schools which was the only unit with no goodwill balances.

If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill is not considered to be impaired and the second step will not be required. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step compares the implied fair value of goodwill to the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to accounting for a business combination with the allocation of the assessed fair value determined in the first step to the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amounts assigned to the assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. An impairment loss is recognized for any excess in the carrying value of goodwill over the implied fair value of goodwill. Estimating fair value is performed by utilizing various valuation techniques.

In determining the fair values of our reporting units as of December 31, 2012, we considered the discounted cash flow method, or DCF, of the income approach to be more reliable than other approaches. The discounted cash flow for each reporting unit was projected based on financial forecast developed by management for planning purposes. Cash flows beyond the forecast periods were estimated using a terminal value calculation, which incorporated historical and forecasted financial trends for each reporting unit. Specifically, the income approach valuation included a revenue projection with compound annual growth rate ranging from -10.0% to 16.4% during the five years from 2013 to 2017, a cash flow discount rate ranging from 20% to 28%, and a terminal value growth rate ranging from 0% to 3%. Publicly available information regarding the market capitalization of the Group was also considered in assessing the reasonableness of the fair value of the reporting unit estimated using the income approach valuation methodology. Based on the result of goodwill impairment test as of December 31, 2012, no impairment of goodwill was identified.

The valuations are based on information available as of the impairment review date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by the management. Any changes in key assumptions, including unanticipated events and circumstances, may affect the accuracy or validity of such estimates and could potentially result in additional impairment charge.

An intangible asset with indefinite lives that is not subject to amortization is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Such impairment test consists of comparing the fair values of assets with their carrying value amounts and an impairment loss is recognized if and when the carrying amounts exceed the fair values. The estimates of fair values of intangible assets with indefinite lives are determined using various discounted cash flow valuation methodologies. Significant assumptions are inherent in this process, including estimates of discount rates.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements adopted

In May 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement on fair value measurement. The guidance is the result of joint efforts by the FASB and IASB to develop a single, converged fair value framework. The guidance is largely consistent with existing fair value measurement principles in U.S. GAAP. The guidance expands the existing disclosure requirements for fair value measurements and makes other amendments, mainly including:

- Highest-and-best-use and valuation-premise concepts for nonfinancial assets- the guidance indicates that the highest-and-best-use and valuation-premise concepts only apply to measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets.
- Application to financial assets and financial liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk - the guidance permits an exception to fair value measurement principles for financial assets and financial liabilities (and derivatives) with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk when several criteria are met. When the criteria are met, an entity can measure the fair value of the net risk position.
- Premiums or discounts in fair value measure - the guidance states that "premiums or discounts that reflect size as a characteristic of the reporting entity's holding (specifically, a blockage factor that adjusts the quoted price of an asset or a liability because the market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held by the entity) rather than as a characteristic of the asset or liability (for example, a control premium when measuring the fair value of a controlling interest) are not permitted in a fair value measurement.
- Fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's shareholders' equity - the guidance prescribes a model for measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in shareholders' equity; this model is consistent with the guidance on measuring the fair value of liabilities.

- Disclosures about fair value measurements - the guidance expands disclosure requirements, particularly for Level 3 inputs. Required disclosures include:
 - o For fair value measurements categorized in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy: (1) a quantitative disclosure of the unobservable inputs and assumptions used in the measurement, (2) a description of the valuation process in place (e.g., how the entity decides its valuation policies and procedures, as well as changes in its analyses of fair value measurements, from period to period), and (3) a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and interrelationships between those inputs.
 - o The level in the fair value hierarchy of items that are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but whose fair value must be disclosed.

The guidance is to be applied prospectively and effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, for public entities. Early application by public entities is not permitted. We adopted this pronouncement effectively January 1, 2012, which did not have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement to require an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. The guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The guidance does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The guidance should be applied retrospectively. For public entities, the guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. In December 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement related to deferral of the effective date for amendments to the presentation of reclassifications of items out of accumulated other comprehensive income. This guidance allows the FASB to redeliberate whether to present on the face of the financial statements the effects of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the components of net income and other comprehensive income for all periods presented. While the FASB is considering the operational concerns about the presentation requirements for reclassification adjustments and the needs of financial statement users for additional information about reclassification adjustments, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect update the pronouncement issued in June 2011. We adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2012 and presented the total consolidated statements of comprehensive income in two separate but consecutive statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement related to testing goodwill for impairment. The guidance is intended to simplify how entities, both public and nonpublic, test goodwill for impairment. The guidance permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is "more likely than not" that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. The guidance is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011, if a public entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued. We adopted this pronouncement effective January 1, 2012, which did not have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements, as we chose to directly perform the two-step goodwill impairment test for 2012.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In February 2013, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement related to reporting of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income, to improve the transparency of reporting these reclassifications. Other comprehensive income includes gains and losses that are initially excluded from net income for an accounting period. Those gains and losses are later reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income into net income. The guidance expands the exiting disclosure requirement for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements, including:

- Present (either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes) the effects on the line items of net income of significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income - but only if the item reclassified is required under USGAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period.
- Cross-reference to other disclosures currently required under US GAAP for other reclassification items (that are not required under US GAAP) to be reclassified directly to net income in their entirety in the same reporting period. This would be the case when a portion of the amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income is initially transferred to a balance sheet account (e.g., inventory for pension-related amounts) instead of directly to income or expense.

For public entities, the guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. We will adopt this pronouncement on January 1, 2013, and do not expect the adoption of this pronouncement will have a significant impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth selected data from our consolidated statements of operations for the periods indicated.

	Years ended December 31,					
	2010		2011		2012	
	RMB	% of net revenue	RMB	% of net revenue	US\$	% of net revenue
(In thousands, except for percentages)						
Net revenue:						
Online degree programs	310,005	79.7%	347,107	79.6%	63,135	80.5%
Online tutoring programs	23,669	6.1%	25,755	5.9%	4,055	5.2%
Private primary and secondary schools	41,054	10.6%	49,653	11.4%	9,620	12.3%
International and elite curriculum programs	14,114	3.6%	13,344	3.1%	1,569	2.0%
Total net revenue	388,842	100%	435,859	100%	78,379	100.0%
Cost of revenue:						
Online degree programs	101,906	26.2%	124,242	28.5%	22,101	28.2%
Online tutoring programs	6,101	1.6%	9,107	2.1%	1,904	2.4%
Private primary and secondary schools	30,279	7.8%	36,127	8.3%	6,856	8.7%
International and elite curriculum programs	9,416	2.4%	16,128	3.7%	1,580	2.0%
Total cost of revenue	147,702	38.0%	185,604	42.6%	32,441	41.4%
Gross profit:						
Online degree programs	208,099	53.5%	222,865	51.1%	41,034	52.4%
Online tutoring programs	17,568	4.5%	16,648	3.8%	2,151	2.7%
Private primary and secondary schools	10,775	2.8%	13,526	3.1%	2,764	3.5%
International and elite curriculum programs	4,698	1.2%	(2,784)	(0.6)%	(11)	—
Total gross profit	241,140	62.0%	250,255	57.4%	45,938	58.6%
Gross profit margin:						
Online degree programs	67.1%	—	64.2%	—	65.0%	—
Online tutoring programs	74.2%	—	64.6%	—	53.1%	—
Private primary and secondary schools	26.2%	—	27.2%	—	28.7%	—
International and elite curriculum programs	33.3%	—	(20.9)%	—	(0.7)%	—
Total gross profit margin	62.0%	—	57.4%	—	58.6%	—
Operating expenses:						
General and administrative	84,110	21.6%	93,950	21.6%	16,084	20.5%
Selling and marketing	37,632	9.7%	52,777	12.1%	7,770	9.9%
Research and development	37,358	9.6%	40,589	9.3%	6,503	8.3%
Intangible assets impairment	—	—	—	—	947	1.2%
Total operating expenses	159,100	40.9%	187,316	43.0%	31,304	39.9%
Income from operations	82,040	21.1%	62,939	14.4%	14,634	18.7%
Operating margin	21.1%	—	14.4%	—	18.7%	—
Interest income	5,552	1.4%	8,843	2.0%	2,127	2.7%
Interest expense	(5)	—	—	—	—	—
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	353	0.4%
Gain on consolidation of Hongcheng Xueyuan	260	0.1%	—	—	—	—
Investment income	1,071	0.2%	832	0.2%	234	0.3%
Other income	572	0.2%	1,003	0.2%	221	0.3%
Income before income tax and equity method investments	89,490	23.0%	73,617	16.9%	17,569	22.4%
Income tax provisions	13,333	3.4%	17,044	3.9%	4,242	5.4%
Net income before income from equity method investments	76,157	19.6%	56,573	13.0%	13,327	17.0%
Income from equity method investments, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	42	0.1%
Net income	76,157	19.6%	56,573	13.0%	13,369	17.1%
Less: net income contributable to the noncontrolling interests	36,840	9.5%	39,752	9.1%	7,277	9.3%
Net income attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders	39,317	10.1%	16,821	3.9%	6,092	7.8%

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011

Net Revenue. Our total net revenue in 2012 was RMB488.3 million (\$78.4 million), representing a 12.0% increase, compared to RMB435.9 million in 2011.

- Online degree programs.* Net revenue from online degree programs in 2012 was RMB393.3 million (\$63.1 million), representing a 13.3% increase from RMB347.1 million in 2011. This increase was primarily attributable to strong enrollment growth in online degree programs in fiscal year 2012, particularly through our learning center network. In aggregate, our university partners had approximately 400,000 revenue students in 2012, representing a 12.4% increase from approximately 356,000 revenue students in 2011.
- Online tutoring programs.* Net revenue from our online tutoring business decreased by approximately 1.9% from RMB25.8 million in 2011 to RMB25.3 million (\$4.1 million) in 2012. The decrease was primarily due tithe revenue related to barter transactions decreased from RMB4.5 million (\$0.7 million) in 2011 to RMB0.1 million (\$0.02 million) in 2012.Putting this factor aside, revenue from our traditional online tutoring business and the off-line one-on-one business was actually increased by 18.3% from RMB21.3 million (\$3.4 million) in 2011 to RMB25.2 million (\$4.0 million) in 2012.
- Private primary and secondary schools.* Net revenue from our private primary and secondary school business increased by approximately 20.7% from RMB49.7 million in 2011 to RMB59.9 million (\$9.6 million) in 2012. This was primarily due to increased student enrollments as well as tuition fees at the Anqing private school.
- International and elite curriculum programs.* Net revenue from our international and elite curriculum programs decreased by approximately 26.7% from RMB13.3 million in 2011 to RMB9.8 million (\$1.6 million) in 2012. This decrease was mainly attributable to a decrease in student enrollment as students participating in the international curriculum programs decreased from 1,800 in 2011 to 1,700 in 2012.

Cost of Revenue. Total cost of revenue in 2012 was RMB202.1 million (\$32.4 million), representing an increase of 8.9% as compared to RMB185.6 million in 2011.

Online degree programs. Cost of revenue from our online degree programs in 2012 was RMB137.7 million (\$22.1 million), representing a 10.8% increase from RMB124.2 million in 2011. The increase was primarily due to an increase in staff costs resulting from headcount increases across the Company, as well as an increase in courseware costs related to new training courses and the growth of students need. Additionally, the sales and service based model of our learning centers network results in a higher cost of sales. The more revenue generated from learning centers, the higher cost of revenue would incur.

Online tutoring programs. Cost of revenue for our online tutoring programs increased by approximately 30.2% from RMB9.1 million in 2011 to RMB11.9 million (\$1.9 million) in 2012. This increase was mainly due to increases in service costs and leasing costs.

Private primary and secondary schools. Cost of revenue for our private primary and secondary schools increased by approximately 18.2% from RMB36.1 million in 2011 to RMB42.7 million (\$6.9 million) in 2012. This was mostly attributable to the increased staff and transportation costs at our Anqing private school.

International and elite curriculum programs. Cost of revenue for our international and elite curriculum programs decreased by approximately 39.0% from RMB16.1 million in 2011 to RMB9.8 million (\$1.6 million) in 2011. This was primarily attributable to the decreases in staff costs and leasing costs in connection with the shrinking operation of our international and elite curriculum programs.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin. Gross profit in 2012 was RMB286.2 million (\$45.9 million) as compared with RMB250.3 million in 2011, representing an increase of 14.4%. Gross margin in 2012 was 58.6%, as compared with gross margin of 57.4% in 2011. Gross margin for the online degree programs was 65.0% in 2012 as compared with gross margin for the online degree programs of 64.2% in 2011. The increase in gross margin was primarily due to the increased net revenue coupled with our stringent cost controls over the year.

Operating Expenses Total operating expenses in 2012 were RMB195.0 million (\$31.3 million), representing a 4.1% increase from RMB187.3 million in 2011. This increase was attributable primarily to the factors discussed below:

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses in 2012 were RMB100.2 million (\$16.1 million), representing a 6.7% increase from RMB94.0 million in 2011. The increase was mainly the result of (i) fines paid for early termination of a lease agreement; (ii) an increase in stock related expenses due to granting of restricted shares to staff; and (iii) an increase in conference participation and travel expenses.

Selling and marketing expenses. Selling and marketing expenses in 2012 were RMB48.4 million (\$7.8 million), representing an 8.3% decrease from RMB52.8 million in 2011. The decrease was primarily attributable to a significant decrease in marketing activities surrounding international and elite curriculum programs.

Research and development. Research and development expenses in 2012 were RMB40.5 million (\$6.5 million), representing a 0.2% decrease from RMB40.6 million in 2011.

Intangible assets impairment. The Company incurred an intangible assets impairment charge in relation to the BCIT (British Columbia Institute of Technology) and FEC (Friendly Experimental Class) programs in the international and elite curriculum segment in the third quarter of 2012, resulting in an aggregate non-cash charge of RMB5.9 million (\$0.9 million).

Share-based compensation. Share-based compensation in 2012, which was allocated to the related cost of revenue and operating expenses, was RMB8.3 million (\$1.3 million), representing an increase of RMB1.8 million from RMB6.5 million in 2011.

Income from operations. Income from operations was RMB91.2 million (\$14.6 million) in 2012, as compared to RMB62.9 million in 2011. And operating margin was 18.7% in 2012 as compared to 14.4% in 2011.

Interest income. Interest income increased by 49.9% to RMB13.3 million (\$2.1 million) in 2012, as compared to RMB8.8 million in 2011. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in cash and liquid investment balances and a higher effective interest rate in 2012 compared to 2011.

Income tax provision. Income tax expense in 2012 was RMB26.4 million (\$4.2 million), representing a 55.1% increase from RMB17.0 million in 2011. The increase was primarily related to the increased profit before tax for the group in 2012. The 2012 effective tax rate was 24.1%, compared with 23.2% of 2011.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was RMB45.3 million (\$7.3 million) in 2012, representing a 14.1% increase as compared to RMB39.8 million in 2011, which was primarily attributable to the noncontrolling interest impact related to the increase in net income from online degree programs in 2012.

Net income attributable to ChinaEdu. Net income attributable to ChinaEdu was RMB38.0 million (\$6.1 million) in 2012, compared with RMB16.8 million in 2011.

Year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010

Net Revenue. Our total net revenue in 2011 was RMB435.9 million (\$69.3 million), representing a 12.1% increase, compared to RMB388.8 million in 2010.

Online degree programs. Net revenue from online degree programs in 2011 was RMB347.1 million (\$55.2 million), representing a 12.0% increase from RMB310.0 million in 2010. This increase was attributable primarily to the enrollment growth at our university partners’ online degree programs in fiscal year 2011 as compared to fiscal year 2010. In the aggregate, our university partners had approximately 356,000 revenue students in 2011, representing a 14.5% increase from approximately 311,000 revenue students in 2010.

Online tutoring programs. Net revenue from our online tutoring business increased approximately 8.8% from RMB23.7 million in 2010 to RMB25.8 million (\$4.1 million) in 2011. The increase was primarily due to enhanced quality of service and newly developed courseware.

Private primary and secondary schools. Net revenue from our private primary and secondary school business increased approximately 20.9% from RMB41.1 million in 2010 to RMB49.7 million (\$7.9 million) in 2011. This was primarily due to an increase in enrollment at the Anqing private school.

International and elite curriculum programs. Net revenue from our international and elite curriculum programs decreased approximately 5.5% from RMB14.1 million in 2010 to RMB13.3 million (\$2.1 million) in 2011. This decrease was mainly attributable to a decrease in student enrollment as students participating in the international curriculum programs decreased from 2,240 in 2010 to 1,806 in 2011. Revenue for our newly launched international elite program in 2011 was RMB2.1 million (\$0.3 million).

Cost of Revenue. Total cost of revenue in 2011 was RMB185.6 million (\$29.5 million), representing an increase of 25.7% as compared to RMB147.7 million in 2010.

Online degree programs. Cost of revenue from our online degree programs in 2011 was RMB124.2 million (\$19.7 million), representing a 21.9% increase from RMB101.9 million in 2010. The increase was primarily due to (i) an increase of RMB8.4 million (\$1.3 million) related to the expansion of the Company’s learning center network and (ii) increase in employee-related costs in the amount of RMB10.1 million (\$1.6 million) in 2011 as we hired additional staff in connection with efforts to enhance the current programs.

Online tutoring programs. Our cost of revenue for our online tutoring programs increased approximately 49.3% from RMB6.1 million in 2010 to RMB9.1 million (\$1.4 million) in 2011. This increase was mainly due to increase in employee-related costs in the amount of RMB1.8 million (\$0.3 million) as we hired additional staff in connection with developing interactive and personalized learning products for our online tutoring programs.

Private primary and secondary schools. Our cost of revenue for our private primary and secondary schools increased approximately 19.3% from RMB30.3 million in 2010 to RMB36.1 million (\$5.7 million) in 2011. This was mostly attributable to the increase in employee-related costs in the amount of RMB3.3 million (\$0.5 million) and depreciation of property and equipment in the amount of RMB0.6 million (\$0.1 million) in connection with the Anqing School’s new campus.

International and elite curriculum programs. Our cost of revenue for our international and elite curriculum programs increased approximately 71.3% from RMB9.4 million in 2010 to RMB16.1 million (\$2.6 million) in 2011. This increase was primarily attributable to the increase in employee-related and recruitment costs in connection with the expansion of our international and elite curriculum programs.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin. Gross profit in 2011 was RMB250.3 million (\$39.8 million) as compared with RMB241.1 million in 2010, representing an increase of 3.8%. Gross margin in 2011 was 57.4%, as compared with gross margin of 62.0% in 2010. Gross margin for the online degree programs was 64.2% in 2011 as compared with gross margin for the online degree programs of 67.1% in 2010. The decrease in gross margin was primarily due to an increase in staffing and rental costs related to new business development and the expansion of the learning centers business.

Operating Expenses Total operating expenses in 2011 were RMB187.3 million (\$29.8 million), representing a 17.7% increase from RMB159.1 million in 2010. This increase was attributable primarily to the factors discussed below:

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses in 2011 were RMB94.0 million (\$14.9 million), representing a 11.7% increase from RMB84.1 million in 2010. While general and administrative expenses increased in 2011, they made up 21.6% of net revenue in 2011, similar to 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to increased staff costs and rising costs associated with leased facilities.

Selling and marketing expenses. Selling and marketing expenses in 2011 were RMB52.8 million (\$8.4 million), representing a 40.2% increase from RMB37.6 million in 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in advertising expenses across our non-degree business lines as well as increased sales and marketing headcount at certain subsidiaries and expenses related to promotional and branding activities on a national level.

Research and development. Research and development expenses in 2011 were RMB40.6 million (\$6.4 million), representing an 8.6% increase from RMB37.4 million in 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to increased staff and increased depreciation expenses associated with new research and development projects for online degree programs and new business initiatives for non-online degree programs.

Share-based compensation. Share-based compensation in 2011, which was allocated to the related cost of revenue and operating expenses, was RMB6.5 million (\$1.0 million), representing a slight increase of RMB0.2 million from RMB6.3 million in 2010.

Income from operations. As a result of the foregoing, income from operations was RMB62.9 million (\$10.0 million) in 2011, as compared to RMB82.0 million in 2010 and operating margin was 14.4% in 2011 as compared to 21.1% in 2010.

Interest income. Interest income increased by 59.3% to RMB8.8 million (\$1.4 million) in 2011, as compared to RMB5.6 million in 2010. This increase was attributable primarily to an increase in cash and liquid investment balances and a higher effective interest rate in 2011 compared to 2010.

Income tax provision. Income tax expense in 2011 was RMB17.0 million (\$2.7 million), representing a 27.8% increase from RMB13.3 million in 2010. The increase was primarily related to the reversal of unrecognized tax benefits in 2010.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was RMB39.8 million (\$6.3 million) in 2011, representing a 7.9% increase as compared to RMB36.8 million in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the noncontrolling interest impact related to the increase in net income from online degree programs in 2011.

Net income attributable to ChinaEdu. Net income attributable to ChinaEdu was RMB16.8 million (\$2.7 million) in 2011, compared with RMB39.3 million in 2010.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our initial public offering in December 2007, we have financed our operations primarily through cash flows from operations and our initial public offering. As of December 31, 2012, we had RMB478.0 million (\$76.7 million) in cash and bank deposits and no borrowings. Our cash and bank deposits primarily consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and term deposits with original maturity terms of greater than three months but less than one year that are placed with banks and other financial institutions. A portion of the cash balances of our PRC-affiliated entity and its subsidiaries may be paid to us pursuant to our contractual arrangements with it and its subsidiaries for our technical and teaching support, enrollment system and other services. We may fund the cash needs of our PRC-affiliated entity from time to time.

We have not encountered any difficulties meeting our cash obligations to date. Since we do not expect to make additional significant capital expenditures through the end of 2013, we believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and anticipated future cash flows from operations, will be sufficient to meet our presently anticipated cash needs. We may, however, require additional cash due to changing business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. If our existing cash is insufficient to meet our requirements, we may seek selling additional equity securities or debt securities or borrow from lending institutions.

In 2010, we completed construction of the new campus at the Anqing School. We had outstanding capital commitments of approximately RMB64.8 million as of December 31, 2012 associated with the acquisition of Jingzhou School (Southern Campus). However, due to the ongoing delays that have prevented construction at Jingzhou School (Southern Campus), we are currently unable to estimate when the outstanding RMB64.8 million capital commitment will be paid. For details on our property renovation and construction plans, see “Item 4. Information on the company- D. Property plants and Equipment.”

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
	(In thousands)			
Net cash provided by operating activities	64,416	124,458	122,296	19,630
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(63,126)	(22,249)	10,774	1,730
Net cash used in financing activities	(13,247)	(19,036)	(20,947)	(3,363)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(693)	80	53	9
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	(12,650)	83,253)	112,176	18,006
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	203,143	190,493	273,746	43,939
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	190.493	273,746	385,922	61,945

Operating Activities

In 2012, we generated positive cash flow from operating activities of RMB122.3 million (\$19.6 million), which was primarily derived from our net income of RMB83.3 million (\$13.4 million), adjusted by the add-back of non-cash items of RMB42.6 million (\$6.8 million) from a number of factors, including share-based compensation expenses of RMB8.3 million (\$1.3 million), depreciation of RMB25.4 million (\$4.1 million) and amortization of intangible assets and land use rights of RMB4.5 million (\$0.7 million). These positive cash flows were offset by aggregate changes in our current assets and liabilities of RMB3.6 million (\$0.6 million), which included an RMB20.9 million (\$3.3 million) increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, an RMB22.5 million (\$3.6 million) increase in amounts due to related parties and an RMB7.4 million (\$1.2 million) increase in deferred revenue. Those positive factors were partially offset by the increase in amounts due from related parties of RMB64.3 million (\$10.3 million) and the increase in accounts receivable of RMB3.8 million also (\$0.6 million).

In 2011, we generated positive cash flow from operating activities of RMB124.5 million (\$19.8 million), which was primarily derived from our net income of RMB56.6 million (\$9.0 million), adjusted by the add-back of non-cash items of RMB35.6 million (\$5.7 million) from a number of factors, including share-based compensation expenses of RMB6.5 million (\$1.0 million), depreciation of RMB23.9 million (\$3.8 million) and amortization of intangible assets and land use rights of RMB4.8 million (\$0.8 million). These positive cash flows were also enhanced by aggregate changes in our current assets and liabilities of RMB32.3 million (\$5.1 million), which included an RMB8.7 million (\$1.4 million) decrease in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, an RMB8.6 million (\$1.4 million) decrease in amounts due from related parties, an RMB21.9 million (\$3.5 million) increase in deferred revenue and an RMB3.6 million (\$0.6 million) decrease in accounts receivable. Those positive factors were partially offset by the decrease in amounts due to related parties of RMB19.7 million (\$3.1 million).

In 2010, we generated positive cash flow from operating activities of RMB64.4 million, which was primarily derived from our net income of RMB76.2 million, adjusted by the add-back of non-cash items of RMB27.0 million from a number of factors, including share-based compensation expenses of RMB6.3 million, depreciation of RMB21.0 million, and amortization of intangible assets and land use rights of RMB5.0 million. These positive cash flows were also offset by aggregate changes in our current assets and liabilities of RMB38.7 million, which included an RMB14.6 million increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, a RMB4.0 million increase in amounts due to related parties, a RMB8.6 million increase in deferred revenue and a RMB6.9 million decrease in accounts receivable. Those positive factors were partially offset by changes in growth in amounts due from related parties of RMB68.8 million. The increase in amounts due from related parties reflected higher service fees payable to us by our university partners in 2010 than those paid to us in the same period in 2009.

Investing Activities

In 2012, net cash provided by investing activities was RMB10.8 million (\$1.7 million), which was primarily related to proceeds from the sale of short term investments in the amount of RMB26.2 million (\$4.2 million), the maturity of term deposits in the amount of RMB6.1 million (\$1.0 million) and proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed in the amount of RMB5.0 million (\$0.8 million). These cash inflows were partially offset by the purchase of property and equipment in the amount of RMB12.4 million (\$2.0 million) and the purchase of investments in the amount of RMB13.6 million (\$2.2 million).

In 2011, net cash used in investing activities was RMB22.2 million (\$3.5 million), which was primarily related to the purchase of property and equipment in the amount of RMB20.8 million (\$3.3 million), our deposits paid for the acquisition of property and equipment in the amount of RMB18.9 million (\$3.0 million) and our purchase of investments in the amount of RMB19.6 million (\$3.1 million). These cash outflows were partially offset by the maturity of term deposits in the amount of RMB22.3million (\$3.5 million) and proceeds from the sale of investments in the amount of RMB16.3 million (\$2.6 million).

In 2010, net cash used in investing activities was RMB63.1 million, which was primarily related to our investment in purchase of property and equipment in the amount of RMB26.9 million, our deposits paid for acquisition of property and equipment in the amount of RMB19.8 million and our purchase of investments in the amount of RMB28.0 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities in 2012 was RMB20.9 million (\$3.4 million), primarily consisting of RMB21.4 million (\$3.4 million) in cash dividends paid to noncontrolling shareholders and the repurchase of ordinary shares in the amount of RMB4.6 million (\$0.7 million). In addition, we received proceeds from exercise of share options in the amount of RMB5.1 million (\$0.8 million).

Net cash used in financing activities in 2011 was RMB19.0 million (\$3.0 million), primarily consisting of RMB13.5 million (\$2.1 million) in cash dividends paid to noncontrolling shareholders and the repurchase of ordinary shares in the amount of RMB7.5 million (\$1.2 million). In addition, we received RMB3.0 million (\$0.5 million) in capital contributions from noncontrolling shareholders.

Net cash used in financing activities was RMB13.2 million in 2010. This was attributable primarily to the repurchase of ordinary shares in the amount of RMB13.5 million.

Capital Expenditures

We made capital expenditures of RMB46.7 million, RMB39.7 million and RMB12.4 million (\$2.0 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. These capital expenditures were primarily for the acquisition of land and buildings at our Pingdingshan School, Anqing School and Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) and for additional office space relating to our online degree programs. Each of our three private schools (Pingdingshan School, Anqing School and Jingzhou School (Southern Campus)) has associated properties that we either own or lease. We estimate that capital expenditures for fiscal year 2013 will be approximately RMB1.3 million (\$0.2 million) at our Anqing School and Pingdingshan School. As discussed above, because of the ongoing delays that have prevented construction at our Jingzhou School (Southern Campus), we do not currently anticipate incurring any capital expenditures in connection with the construction of the Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) in the near future, or at all.

Subsequent Events

Share repurchase

The Company repurchased an aggregate of 19,695,552 ordinary shares equivalent under the privately negotiated repurchase agreements conducted between January and February 2013 for a cash consideration of RMB229.1 million (equivalent of US\$36.8 million) from the following borrowings, and all the repurchased shares were cancelled. The purchases were made at an average price of US\$1.87 per ordinary share (US\$5.60 per ADS) and were recorded as a reduction of ordinary shares and additional paid-in capital.

Revolving loan

In January 2013, the Company obtained a monthly revolving loan of RMB6.2 million (equivalent of US\$ 1.0 million) with an annual interest rate of 1.21% from Credit Agricole (Suisse) SA, Hong Kong branch. The loan can be renewed monthly and was pledged by the corporate bonds of RMB10.0 million (equivalent of US\$1.6 million) which are held by the Company with the same bank.

Credit facility agreement

The Company entered into a credit facility agreement ("Loan Agreement") with The Bank of East Asia, Limited ("BEA"), which includes Facility 1 of up to a maximum principal amount of RMB 160.0 million and Facility 2 of up to a maximum principal amount of US\$10.0 million. The Company has with drawn RMB159.8 million of Facility 1 and the remaining RMB0.3 million was cancelled and fully withdrew the amount of Facility 2 on February 1, 2013.

The interest rate for the loan from Facility 1 is 4.5%, being defined at 0.5% plus BEA CNY Prime Rate as quoted by BEA from time to time; the interest rate for the loan from Facility 2 was 4.4455%, being defined at 4.2% plus 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") (0.2455% as of the date of loan withdrawn). Facility 1 is a three-year loan and Facility 2 is a one-year loan.

Facility 1 was secured by a standby letter of credit issued by BEA Beijing branch. The standby letter of credit was secured by a three-year cash pledge of RMB95.9 million and the collateralization of the Gehua building office. The security provided for Facility 2 is to maintain an RMB deposit with BEA Beijing branch for an amount with daily average balance of not less than RMB35.0 million throughout the loan life of the Facility 2 and a monitoring agreement regarding the RMB deposits maintained.

Among other things, the Credit facility agreement also contains covenants that require the Company to maintain:

- Maintain the Group's consolidated tangible net worth of not less than RMB270.0 million;
- Maintain the Group's consolidated total current assets to consolidated total current liabilities ratio not less than 1.2:1; and
- Maintain the Group's consolidated net bank borrowings to its consolidated tangible net worth not greater than 0.75:1.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights

We regard our copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights as critical to our business. We rely on trademark and copyright law, trade secret protection, non-competition and confidentiality and/or licensing agreements with our executive officers, clients, contractors and others to protect our intellectual property rights. We have registered our *chinaedu.com*, *prcedu.com* and *chinaedu.net* Internet domain names, which are held by our PRC-affiliated entity’s subsidiaries.

We have directly, or indirectly through our PRC-affiliated entity, registered for trademark protection for certain intellectual property relating to our brand and our websites with the Trademark Office of the Chinese State Administration for Industry and Commerce. We have also registered some of the computer software that we have developed for copyright protection with the Chinese National Copyright Office.

We, together with our university partners, have developed courseware for our university partners’ online degree programs. All of this courseware is proprietary to us or the collaborative alliances we form with these universities.

Our intellectual property is subject to risks of infringement and other unauthorized use, and our ability to protect our intellectual property from unauthorized use is limited. In addition, we may be subject to claims that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of others. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—If we are unable to prevent others from using our intellectual property or if we are subject to intellectual property infringement claims by others, our business may be materially and adversely affected.”

Technology

We provide end-to-end technology solutions to our customers providing online degree programs. Our technology consists of a series of systems and tools, including our Learning Management System, which enables the online universities to manage the entire student lifecycle from student application to graduation by providing system support to the student’s learning process and the university staff’s daily management process. We also provide a learning content creation and management system, which enables the team working on courseware development to bring the courseware from the concept and design stage to production and implementation, as well as manage courseware content, and various delivery and management systems and tools. In addition, in the past months we have been introducing more creative, front-end utilities to our customers, including real-time, virtual online classroom and mass-capacity flash-based course on-demand system to improve user experience in the online education scenario.

Our strategy is to develop, integrate and deliver the most suitable, stable, efficient and cost-effective systems to our customers in the online education market in China. Our in-depth understanding of the online education market and the operational model of online education programs help us develop technology solutions suited to the needs of our current and future customers. Our accumulated experience and proprietary technology have further strengthened our leading position in the online education service market.

Our technology is based on the Microsoft platform for online degree, as well as other open source projects like computer algebra system (CAS), Sakai and LifeRay. Core supporting systems and training programs are implemented with Linux servers. Application software and databases are further supported by storage and back-up technologies. In addition to providing software solutions, along with maintenance support and customized development, we provide centralized system and network management services to our online degree program customers. Our production servers are hosted at a data center operated by China Telecom. In addition to the services provided by the data center (such as uninterrupted power supply), the servers are supported by advanced technologies to ensure security, scalability, reliability and expandability. Additionally, our bandwidth is scalable to accommodate spikes in user activity and content delivery network services by the top two providers are utilized to guarantee scalability and reliability.

Using advanced technologies, our system can identify errors and isolate failed servers automatically to minimize the interruption of our customers’ access to our services. Our websites are hosted at a third-party facility in Beijing. This facility provides redundant utility systems, a back-up electric generator and 24-hour server support. All our servers have redundant power supplies to maximize system and data availability. We regularly back-up our databases automatically on storage devices hosted at an Internet data center to minimize the impact of data loss due to system failures and we maintain back-up files offsite to facilitate disaster recovery.

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that caused the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future operating results or financial conditions.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. Other than warrants, we have not entered into any other derivative contracts that are indexed to our own shares and classified as shareholders’ equity, or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. In addition, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. Furthermore, we do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

Authoritative pronouncement regarding consolidation of variable-interest entities requires a “variable-interest entity” to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of such entity. An entity is considered to be a variable-interest entity if certain conditions are present, including where the equity investors in the entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. As a result of our various agreements with Hongcheng Education and its respective shareholders, we are considered to be the primary beneficiary of Hongcheng Education and all its subsidiaries. The financial statements of Hongcheng Education and all its subsidiaries have been consolidated into our financial statements. All significant transactions and balances between us, our subsidiaries, Hongcheng Education and all its subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2012.

	Payment Due by December 31					
	Total	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(In RMB thousands)					
Operating lease obligations	15,976	7,987	3,562	1,608	1,540	1,279
Facility fees to a middle school ⁽¹⁾	14,400	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Capital obligations for private primary and secondary schools ⁽²⁾	66,016	1,264				
Unrecognized tax benefit ⁽³⁾	8,795					

- (1) These amounts represent the user fees that our Anqing School will pay to the Fourth Middle School of Anqing for the use of certain facilities of the Fourth Middle School of Anqing over the period set out in the related agreement.
- (2) These amounts include the remaining portion of our capital commitments to the Jingzhou government for the expansion of the Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) (approximately RMB64.8 million (\$10.4 million)), and also include RMB1.3 million (\$0.2 million) has been contracted for the Anqing School and the Pingdingshan School’s constructions with third-party contractors in 2012. Since we do not know when construction will begin at the Jingzhou School, we are unable to reasonably estimate the timing of the capital commitment for the Jingzhou School.
- (3) This amount represents unrecognized tax benefit pursuant to the authoritative pronouncement regarding to accounting for uncertainties in income tax. Since there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of future cash outflows, we are unable to make reasonable estimates regarding the timing of settlement with the respective tax authority.

Other than the contractual obligations set forth above, we do not have any other long-term debt obligations, operating lease obligations, purchase obligations or other long-term liabilities.

G. Safe Harbor

This annual report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

You can identify these forward-looking statements by words or phrases such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “is expected to,” “anticipate,” “aim,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “is/are likely to” or other similar expressions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. These forward-looking statements include:

- our anticipated growth strategies;
- our future business development, results of operations and financial condition;
- expected changes in our revenues and certain cost and expense items;
- our ability to increase student enrollments and course fees and expand program, service and product offerings;
- competition in the language training, test preparation, primary and secondary education, educational content, software and other technology development and online education markets;
- risks associated with our offering of new educational programs, services and products and the expansion of our geographic reach;
- risks associated with our existing development projects, including construction delays or cost overruns with respect to our pending campus construction projects and the build out of our learning center network, which may increase project costs, and the failure of the newly developed learning centers to perform as expected;
- the expected increase in expenditures on education in China;
- PRC laws, regulations and policies relating to private education and providers of private educational services; and
- general economic, business and other market conditions in the PRC and worldwide, including the ability of the general global economy to recover timely from the current economic downturn.

You should read thoroughly this annual report and the documents that we refer to herein with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and/or worse than what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements. Other sections of this annual report include additional factors which could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

This annual report also contains third-party data relating to the education market in China that includes projections based on a number of assumptions. The education market may not grow at the rates projected by market data, or at all. The failure of this market to grow at the projected rates may have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our ADSs. Furthermore, if any one or more of the assumptions underlying the market data turns out to be incorrect, actual results may differ from the projections based on these assumptions. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The forward-looking statements made in this annual report relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this annual report. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

Directors and Senior Management

Members of our board of directors are elected by our shareholders. Our executive officers are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, our board of directors.

The following table sets forth information concerning our directors and executive officers. The business address of each of our directors and executive officers listed below is 4th Floor-A, GeHua Building, No. 1 Qinglong Hutong, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100007, the People’s Republic of China.

Name	Age	Positions
Julia Huang	45	Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors
Shawn Ding	49	Chief Executive Officer, Director
Zonglian Gu	58	Director
Samuel Yen	42	Director
Min Fan	48	Director
Tianwen Liu	51	Director
Yixin Mei	42	Chief Financial Officer
Changqing Xie	50	Vice President
Xia Zhu	46	Vice President
Lingling Chen	40	Vice President
Honglan Zhang	48	Vice President

Julia Huang has served as our chairman since September 2007 and as our chief executive officer from June 2000 to January 2012. Prior to joining us, she served in various positions at Ernst & Young Management Consulting (New York) Group. Ms. Huang also served as a project manager at Merck &Co.. Ms. Huang holds an MBA from Columbia Business School with concentrations in finance and international business and a master’s degree in chemical engineering and microbiology from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Shawn Ding has served as our chief executive officer since January 2012 and as our director since December 2004. Mr. Ding served as our president and chief operating officer from December 2004 to January 2012. Mr. Ding joined us in July 2001 as our chief technology officer. From 2000 to 2001, Mr. Ding was the chief technology officer of Infostream Technologies Inc., a U.S. company specializing in the development and implementation of packaged and customized enterprise resource planning software. He also served as a director of Internet application development at Automatic Data Processing, Inc. from 1999 to 2000 and was a director of system architecture at Prudential Insurance Company of America from 1992 to 1998. Mr. Ding received a bachelor’s degree in environmental science from Peking University, a bachelor’s degree in computer science from Rutgers University, and a master’s degree in computer science from the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

Zonglian Gu has served as one of our directors since March 2005. Mr. Gu joined CMR Web as general manager in November 2001. Mr. Gu also currently serves as the dean of Renmin University of China’s Online Education College, and was previously a professor at Renmin University of China and served as the vice dean of Renmin University of China Online Education College and vice dean of the Adult Education College Department of Renmin University of China. Mr. Gu holds a bachelor’s degree in international politics from Renmin University of China and has over 20 years of experience in the public education sector.

Samuel Yen was elected as a director of our company in October 2007. Mr. Yen is the vice president of finance at Alibaba Group, a leading e-commerce company operating online marketplaces for businesses and consumers. From 2004 to 2005, Mr. Yen served as financial controller and company secretary of Dynasty Fine Wines Group Limited and prior to that Mr. Yen served in various positions at PricewaterhouseCoopers and Arthur Andersen & Co., lastly as a senior manager. Mr. Yen received a bachelor’s degree in commerce from the University of Toronto and is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Institute of Certified Management Accountants and the CFA Institute.

Min Fan was elected as a director of our company in October 2007. Mr. Fan is one of the co-founders and the current chief executive officer of Ctrip.com International Ltd., a leading travel services firm in China. From 2000 to 2004, Mr. Fan served as Ctrip’s chief operating officer and executive vice president. Prior to founding Ctrip in 1999, Mr. Fan was the chief executive officer of Shanghai Travel Service Company, a leading domestic travel agency in China, and from 1990 to 1997 served in a number of senior management positions at Shanghai New Asia Hotel Management Company. Mr. Fan holds a master’s and a bachelor’s degree from Shanghai Jiao Tong University and has studied at the Lausanne Hotel Management School of Switzerland.

Tianwen Liu was elected as a director of our company in September 2008. Mr. Liu is the chairman and chief executive officer of iSoftStone Information Service Corporation. Mr. Liu founded iSoftStone, one of the fastest growing IT outsourcing companies in China. He has over 21 years of experience in the IT sector. Prior to iSoftStone, Mr. Liu co-founded AsiaEC.com in 1999, and led the effort to build the company from the ground up and grow it to become China's largest on-line office supply and services provider. Prior to AsiaEC.com, Mr. Liu served as the general manager of Siemens Business Services and Siemens Nixdorf Information Technologies from 1996-1999, where he was responsible for IT consulting, system integration, and outsourcing businesses in China. Before that, Mr. Liu worked for several consulting and IT companies in the U.S., including Bechtel and DEC. Mr. Liu holds a MBA from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as well as a master’s degree in electrical engineering from the University of Massachusetts.

Yixin Mei joined our company as chief financial officer in November 2011. Prior to joining ChinaEdu, Mr. Mei was a senior manager in assurance and advisory services with Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd., or Deloitte, in Beijing, China. Prior to joining Deloitte, Mr. Mei held senior manager and manager positions at Ernst & Young LLP and KPMG LLP, respectively, during his nine years in Canada and also served as a finance and administrative manager in Beijing for Kennametal Ltd., a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange, where he was responsible for financial reporting, strategic planning, treasury, risk management, investor and bank relations, corporate governance, taxation, audit and budgeting for Kennametal Ltd’s operations in China. Mr. Mei began his career as a corporate accountant for China Trust and Investment Corporation for Economic Development, a state-owned financial institution, in Beijing, where he was responsible for financial reporting. Mr. Mei holds a master's degree in finance from Renmin University of China in Beijing and a bachelor's degree in finance from Zhong Nan University of Finance and Economics in Wuhan, China. He earned his certified management accountant designation of the United States in 2003 and his Canadian chartered accountant designation in Edmonton, Canada in 2006.

Changqing Xie has served as a vice president of our company since February 2005. Prior to joining us, Mr. Xie was the chief executive officer of Wellent Institute of Education International (Asia) Limited from January 2001 to January 2005. He served as a manager of Oriental Patron Financial Services Group from August 1997 to December 2000. From January 1988 to August 1993, Mr. Xie was a lecturer at Peking University. Mr. Xie received a master’s degree in geography from Peking University and a MBA degree from the University of Georgia.

Xia Zhu has served as a vice president of our company since 2012. She joined ChinaEdu in 2009 as the Deputy General Manager of Hongcheng Xueyuan. Prior to joining ChinaEdu, Ms. Zhu served as the General Manager of Star Software Co., Ltd, a company she founded in 1993. Ms. Zhu received a bachelor’s degree in Computer Science from Lanzhou University in 1989.

Lingling Chen has served as a vice president of our company since 2009. She joined ChinaEdu in 2005 as the director of human resources and became the general manager of our 101 Online Tutoring programs in 2008. Prior to joining the company, Ms. Chen was the director of human resources at Tsinghua Tongfang. She has over 12 years of experience in human resources management and also received national license in psychology and professional teaching license. Ms. Chen received a bachelor's degree in history at Liaoning University in 1997.

Honglan Zhang joined our company in 2006 as vice president of business development. From 2000 to 2006, Ms. Zhang was the general manager of the Distance Education division and the vice president of operations at Oriental Group Satellite Network Technology Co., Ltd. She received a bachelor’s degree in Biology from East China Normal University in 1987.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers. The terms of these agreements are substantially similar to each other. Under these agreements, we have agreed to employ each of our executive officers for a period of three years, provided that their respective employment relationship with our company may be terminated by us or the executive officer under certain circumstances. These agreements do not provide for any special termination or severance benefits beyond what is required under the relevant laws of the PRC, nor do we have other arrangements with these executive officers regarding such matters. Under these agreements, each executive officer has agreed not to disclose our confidential information and to abide by certain non-competition restrictions during his or her tenure with our company and for a period of two years thereafter.

B. Compensation

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we paid aggregate cash compensation of approximately RMB5.9 million (\$1.0 million) to our executive officers as a group. Aggregate cash compensation includes all salary, cash bonuses and housing allowances paid by us. Other than the grant of RSUs to purchase an aggregate of 963,000 of our ordinary shares, we did not provide any other non-cash compensation to our executive officers as a group in 2012. See “—Stock-Based Compensation Plans “and “Stock Incentive Plan-Restricted Share Units” for additional information. We paid aggregate cash compensation of approximately RMB0.2 million in 2012 to our three independent directors for their services as directors. Other than the grant of RSUs to purchase an aggregate of 27,000 of our ordinary shares, we did not provide any non-cash compensation to our non-executive or independent directors in 2012.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

We amended our Equity Incentive Plan, or Amended Equity Incentive Plan, by a written resolution adopted by our compensation committee on August 18, 2010. Our Amended Equity Incentive Plan changed the annual increase in number of shares available for issuance under the equity incentive plan from 2% of our outstanding shares as of December 31st of the preceding year to 2.5% of the same. The other terms of the Amended Equity Incentive plan remain unchanged. The Amended Equity Incentive Plan provides for the grant of options as well as restricted shares and RSUs, referred to as “awards.” The purpose of the plan is to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility, provide additional incentive to employees, directors and consultants, and promote the success of our business.

Administration. The compensation committee of our board of directors will administer the plan. Subject to the provisions of the Amended Equity Incentive Plan, the compensation committee has the authority, in its sole discretion to, among other things, amend or modify outstanding awards under the plan, only in ways that will not be adverse to the award/option holder, including, without limitation, the re-pricing of options with an exercise price that is higher than the current trading price of our shares, or “underwater” options, or the replacement of an option with cash or other award type that would be treated as a re-pricing under the rules of the stock exchange on which the shares are listed. In addition, our shareholders also approved an amendment to the plan that eliminated the requirement that subsequent amendments to the Amended Equity Incentive Plan be submitted for shareholder approval (to the extent such shareholder approval would have been required under the stock exchange on which our securities are listed).

Option Terms. Share options granted under our Amended Equity Incentive Plan may be incentive share options, or ISOs, which are intended to qualify for favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment under the provisions of Section 422 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or non-qualified share options, or NSOs, which do not so qualify. Under our Amended Equity Incentive Plan, the exercise price of ISOs cannot be less than the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant. However, in the case of an ISO granted to a grantee who at the time of grant owned shares possessing more than 10.0% of the combined voting power of all classes of our share capital (including any equity of any of our PRC subsidiaries), the option price may not be less than 110.0% of the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant of such ISO and the option period may not be greater than five years from the date of grant. The exercise price for NSOs is determined by the board of directors but may not be less than the fair market value of ordinary shares on the date of grant.

Eligibility. Under our Amended Equity Incentive Plan, awards may be issued to employees, non-employee directors or consultants of our company or our PRC subsidiaries, although ISOs may only be issued to our employees or the employees of our PRC subsidiaries.

Option Exercise and Termination of Awards. Share options granted under the plan may be exercised within the option period specified by our board of directors or the compensation committee (after it is established), which shall not be more than ten years from the date of option grant. If an option holder’s service terminates due to the option holder’s death or disability, the unvested portion of a share option is forfeited and the vested portion is still exercisable for a period of one year following the option holder’s death or disability or until the expiration of the option period (if sooner). If an option holder’s service ends for reasons other than death or disability, the unvested portion of a share option will be forfeited and the vested portion will be exercisable for a period of ninety days following the option holder’s termination or until the expiration of the option period (if sooner). Awards of restricted stock or RSUs that are unvested will be forfeited at the time of termination of service.

Third-Party Acquisition. If a third party acquires us through a merger or consolidation transaction in which we are not the surviving corporation, all outstanding share options will be substituted by the surviving or resulting corporation. We are authorized to cancel any outstanding options upon the effective date of any such transaction, provided that we notify each option holder of our intention to do so at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the transaction and permit the optionees to exercise their options in full during this period. We are also authorized to cancel any outstanding awards and pay or deliver to the holder an amount in cash or securities having a value equal to the formula or fixed price per share paid to shareholders in the case of restricted stock or RSUs. In the case of options, the holder will receive an amount equal to the product of the number of shares subject to the option multiplied by the amount, if any, by which the formula or fixed price per share paid to shareholders in the transaction exceeds the option exercise price applicable to such award.

Amendment and Termination of Plan. Our board of directors may at any time amend, suspend or terminate the Amended Equity Incentive Plan without shareholder approval. However, any amendment, suspension or termination of the plan may not adversely affect awards already granted without consent of the recipient of such awards. Unless terminated earlier, the Amended Equity Incentive Plan shall continue in effect for a term of ten years from the date of adoption.

As of April 19, 2013, our board of directors has authorized the issuance of up to 19,696,132 ordinary shares upon exercise of awards granted under our equity incentive plan, with an increase each year equal to 2.5% of the outstanding number of shares as of the immediately preceding year ended December 31. As of April 19, 2013, options to purchase 8,566,003 ordinary shares were outstanding and options to purchase 1,868,815 ordinary shares remained available for future option grants. The following table summarizes the outstanding option shares granted to our directors and executive officers as of April 19, 2013:

Name	Ordinary Shares Underlying Option Grant	Exercise Price (\$/share)	Expiration Date
Julia Huang ⁽¹⁾	2,308,280	Vary from 1.09 to 2.25	Vary from March 2014 to December 2019
Shawn Ding ⁽²⁾	2,401,280	Vary from 0.86 to 2.25	Vary from March 2014 to December 2019
Zhonglian Gu	*	Vary from 0.50 to 1.80	Vary from August 2013 to April 2017
Samuel Yen	*	1.80	January 2018
Min Fan	*	1.83	December 2017
Tianwen Liu	*	1.56	September 2018
Yixin Mei	*	1.80	November 2021
Changqing Xie	*	Vary from 0.86 to 1.80	Vary from December 2014 to March 2018
Xia Zhu	—	—	—
Lingling Chen	*	Vary from 1.26 to 2.25	Vary from August 2015 to December 2019
Honglan Zhang	*	Vary from 1.58 to 2.25	Vary from December 2015 to December 2019

* Director or executive officer who beneficially owns less than 1% of our ordinary shares outstanding as of April 19, 2013, including the ordinary shares underlying options exercisable by such person within 60 days .

(1) Ms. Huang designated the stock options that she beneficially owned to South Lead Technology Limited, a British Virgin Islands company.

(2) Mr. Ding designated the stock options that he beneficially owned to Moral Known Industrial Limited, a British Virgin Islands company.

Stock Incentive Plan-Restricted Share Units

In September 2010, the compensation committee of our board of directors approved a RSU awards program pursuant to the Amended Equity Incentive Plan. Each RSU represents the contingent right of the participant to receive an ordinary share. Up to 50%, 33.3% and 16.7% of the granted restricted shares may vest subject to our achievement of gross revenue performance target set for 2013, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

In May and November 2012, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved a Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") awards programs respectively pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plan. Each RSU represents the right of the participant to receive a share of ordinary share. All RSUs granted in May 2012 will be vested at the end of the third year after the grant, which is May 2015. 75% and 25% of the RSUs granted in November 2012 will be vested at the end of the third and fourth year after the grant, which is November 2015 and November 2016 respectively.

The following table summarizes, as of April 19, 2013, the RSUs granted under the program to our directors and executive officers:

Name	Number of Restricted Share Units	Price (US\$/Share)	Vesting Dates
Julia Huang	750,000	—	2013, 2015 and 2016
Shawn Ding	873,000	—	2013, 2015 and 2016

Pension and Similar Benefits

Full-time employees of our company in the PRC participate in a government-mandated defined contribution plan pursuant to which certain pension benefits, medical care, unemployment insurance, employee housing fund and other welfare benefits are provided to employees. PRC labor regulations require us to accrue for these benefits based on certain percentages of the employees’ salaries. The total amount we have accrued under such employee benefits plans as of December 31, 2012 was approximately RMB36.0 million (\$5.8 million).

C. Board Practices

Board Composition

Our board of directors consists of six directors, three of whom satisfy the “independence” requirements of the Nasdaq Listing Rules and the SEC regulations. We will rely on Nasdaq Listing Rules that permits a foreign private issuer to be exempted from the requirement that a majority of its board of directors be “independent.” We intend to comply, however, with the other Nasdaq Listing Rules, in particular, the independence requirements for the relevant board committees discussed below. There are no family relationships between any of our directors and executive officers.

Committees of the Board of Directors

To enhance our corporate governance, we have established three committees under the board of directors: the audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating committee. We adopted charters for each of these committees. The committees have the following functions and members:

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Samuel Yen, Min Fan and Tianwen Liu. Our board of directors has determined that each of Samuel Yen, Min Fan and Tianwen Liu satisfies the “independence” requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules. Mr. Yen serves as chairman of the audit committee and meets the criteria of an audit committee financial expert as set forth under the applicable rules of the SEC.

Our audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

- the appointment, evaluation, compensation, oversight and termination of the work of our independent registered public accounting firm (including the resolution of disagreements between our management and the independent registered public accounting firm regarding financial reporting);
- ensuring that it receives from our independent registered public accounting firm a formal written statement attesting to the registered public accounting firm’s independence and describing all relationships between our independent registered public accounting firm and us;
- pre-approving both audit and non-audit services, including tax services, to be provided by our independent registered public accounting firm in accordance with Nasdaq Listing Rules;
- reviewing our annual audited financial statements and, if deemed appropriate by the audit committee, other publicly disclosed financial information;
- reviewing with our independent registered public accounting firm all critical accounting policies and practices to be used by us in preparing our financial statements, all alternative treatments of financial information within U.S. GAAP, and other material communications between our independent registered public accounting firm and management;

- reviewing our policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management;
- reviewing, with management and counsel, any legal matters that may have a material impact on us and any material reports or inquiries from regulatory or governmental agencies; and
- ensuring that we have established procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters or potential violations of law, and the confidential, anonymous submission by our employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters or potential violations of law.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Samuel Yen, Min Fan and Tianwen Liu. Our board of directors has determined that each of Samuel Yen, Min Fan and Tianwen Liu satisfies the “independence” requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules. Tianwen Liu serves as chairman of the compensation committee. Our compensation committee assists the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure of our directors and executive officers, including all forms of compensation to be provided to our directors and executive officers. In addition, the compensation committee reviews stock compensation arrangements for all of our other employees. Members of the compensation committee will not be prohibited from direct involvement in determining their own compensation. Our chief executive officer is not permitted to be present at any committee meeting during which his or her compensation is deliberated. Our compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- approving and overseeing the total compensation package for our executives;
- reviewing and making recommendations to the board with respect to the compensation of our directors;
- reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our chief executive officer, evaluating the performance of our chief executive officer in light of those goals and objectives, and setting the compensation level of our chief executive officer based on this evaluation;
- reviewing the results of, and procedures for, the evaluation of the performance of other executive officers;
- reviewing periodically and making recommendations to the board regarding any long-term incentive compensation or equity plans, programs or similar arrangements, and administering these plans;
- reviewing and making recommendations to the board regarding all new employment, consulting, retirement and severance agreements and arrangements proposed for our executives; and
- selecting peer groups of companies to be used for purposes of determining competitive compensation packages.

Nominating Committee

Our nominating committee consists of Samuel Yen, Min Fan and Tianwen Liu. Our board of directors has determined that each of Samuel Yen, Min Fan and Tianwen Liu satisfies the “independence” requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules. Min Fan serves as chairman of the nominating committee. The nominating committee assists the board in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board and its committees. Our nominating committee is responsible for, among other things:

- selecting and recommending to the board nominees for election or re-election to the board; and
- reviewing annually with the board the current composition of the board with regards to characteristics such as independence, skills, experience, age and availability of service to us.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics, which will be applicable to all of our directors, officers and employees. We have made our code of business conduct and ethics publicly available on our website at *ir.chinaedu.net*.

Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors have a common law duty of loyalty to act honestly, in good faith and with a view to our best interests. Our directors also have a duty to exercise the care, diligence and skills that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our fifth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association(as amended). The Cayman Islands courts ordinarily would be expected to follow English case law precedents which permit a minority shareholder to commence a representative action against or derivative actions in the name of the company to challenge (a) an act which is ultra vires the company or illegal; (b) an act which constitutes a fraud against the minority and the wrongdoers are themselves in control of the company; and (c) an irregularity in the passing of a resolution which requires a qualified (or special) majority.

The functions and powers of our board of directors include, among others:

- supervising and directing the business and affairs of our company in the interest, and for the benefit, of our shareholders in order to enhance shareholder value over the long term;
- exercising its business judgment to act in a manner which it reasonably believes to be in the best interests of our company and shareholders consistent with its fiduciary duties;
- reviewing and, where appropriate, approving our major strategic, financial and business objectives, plans and actions;
- establishing policies and principles for the selection, and possible succession planning, of directors, the chief executive officer and other senior management officers;
- convening shareholders’ annual general meetings and reporting its work to shareholders at such meetings;
- declaring dividends and distributions;
- appointing officers and determining the term of office of the officers;
- exercising the borrowing powers of our company and mortgaging the property of our company; and
- approving the transfer of shares in our company, including the registering of such shares in our share register.

Interested Transactions

Following a declaration being made pursuant to our fifth amended and restated articles of association (as amended), subject to any separate requirement for any audit committee approval under applicable law or the listing rules of the National Market of The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc., and unless disqualified by the chairman of the relevant board meeting, a director may vote in respect of any contract or proposed contract or arrangement in which such director is interested and may be counted in the quorum at such meeting.

Remuneration and Borrowing

The directors shall receive remuneration as the board may from time to time determine. Each director shall be entitled to be repaid or prepaid all traveling, hotel and incidental expenses reasonably incurred or expected to incurred by him in attending meetings of the board or committees of the board or general meetings or separate meetings of any class of shares or of debenture our company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of his duties as a director. The ordinary remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by our company in general meeting and shall (unless otherwise directed by the resolutions by which it is voted) be divided amongst the board in such proportions and in such manner as the board of directors may agree or, failing agreement, equally, except that any director who shall hold office for part only of the period in respect of which such remuneration is payable shall be entitled only to rank in such division for a proportion of remuneration related to the period during which has held office. The compensation committee will assist the directors in reviewing and approving the compensation structure for the directors.

Subject to our fifth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (as amended), the directors may exercise all the powers of our company to raise or borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of our undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of our company and, subject to the Companies Law, to issue debentures, bonds and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of our company or of any third party.

Qualification

A director is not required to hold any shares in our company in order to serve as a director.

Terms of Directors and Executive Officers

At each annual general meeting of the shareholders of our company, one-fourth of our directors for the time being (or if their number is not a multiple of four (4), the number nearest to but not greater than one-fourth) shall retire from office by rotation provided that the chairman of the board and/or the managing director of our company shall not, whilst holding such office, be subject to retirement by rotation or be taken into account in determining the number of directors to retire in each year. Notwithstanding the above and the provision under article 86(5) of our amended and restated articles of association (as amended), during any period from the date of an annual general meeting (including such date) to the date of the next annual general meeting (excluding such date), the total number of directors who retire by rotation or are removed from office pursuant to article 86(5) shall not be greater than one-third of the number of directors (or if their number is not a multiple of three (3), the number nearest to but not greater than one-third). A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.

The service agreements for each of the directors do not provide for any special termination or severance benefits beyond what is required under the relevant laws of the PRC, nor do we have other arrangements with our directors regarding such matters.

D. Employees

We had 1,856 employees, 2,116 employees and 2,137 employees as of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The increase in our employee headcount from 2010 to 2012 was primarily due to the expansion of 101 Online School’s Beijing sales and product development team, the establishment of our learning center network, and the expansion of our technology team. The following table sets forth the number of our employees categorized by function and the percentage of each category of our total employees as of December 31, 2012.

	Employees	Percentage
Operations and program support	1,309	61.25%
Management and administration	396	18.53%
Research and development	265	12.4%
Selling and marketing	167	7.82%
Total number of employees	2,137	100.0%

We believe that our relations with our employees are good, and we have not experienced any significant labor disputes. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining agreements or labor unions.

We are required by PRC law to participate in various government sponsored benefit and pension programs for our employees. We are required to accrue a portion of the salaries, bonuses and certain other payments to our employees for these benefits. The total amount we have accrued under our employee benefits plans for the fiscal year 2012was approximately RMB36.0 million (\$5.8 million).

Under our equity incentive plan, we granted certain employees options to purchase our ordinary shares. For a description of our equity incentive plan, see “—B. Compensation—Stock-Based Compensation Plans.”

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth information, as of April 19, 2013, with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares held by:

- each of our directors and executive officers; and
- each person known to us to own beneficially more than 5% of our ordinary shares.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Except as indicated below, and subject to applicable community property laws, the persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all ordinary shares beneficially owned by them. A shareholder is also deemed to be, as of any date, the beneficial owner of all securities that such shareholder has the right to acquire within 60 days after that date through (a) the exercise of any option, warrant or right, (b) the conversion of a security, (c) the power to revoke a trust, discretionary account or similar arrangement, or (d) the automatic termination of a trust, discretionary account or similar arrangement.

	Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾
Directors and Executive Officers		
Julia Huang ⁽³⁾	2,308,280	6.9
Shawn Ding ⁽⁴⁾	2,401,280	7.1
Zonglian Gu ⁽⁵⁾	1,965,000	5.8
Samuel Yen	*	*
Min Fan	*	*
Tianwen Liu	*	*
Yixin Mei	-	-
Changqing Xie	*	*
Xia Zhu	-	-
Lingling Chen	*	*
Honglan Zhang	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (11 persons)	7,507,160	22.3
Major Shareholders		
The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.	3,377,336	10.0
Time Century Investments, Ltd	2,685,000	8.0
MLP Holdings Limited	2,000,000	5.9
Columbia Pacific Advisors, LLC ⁽⁶⁾	1,759,383	5.2

- * Director or executive officer who beneficially owns less than 1% of our ordinary shares outstanding as of April 19, 2013.
- (1) Beneficial ownership of each listed person includes the shares such person has the right to acquire within 60 days.
- (2) Percentage of beneficial ownership of each listed person is based on 33,695,461 ordinary shares outstanding as of April 19, 2013 and the ordinary shares underlying options and warrants exercisable by such person within 60 days.
- (3) Represents ordinary shares underlying stock options exercisable within 60 days beneficially owned by Ms. Huang that have been designated to South Lead Technology Limited, a British Virgin Islands Company.
- (4) Represents ordinary shares underlying stock options exercisable within 60 days beneficially owned by Mr. Ding that have been designated to Moral Known Industrial Limited, a British Virgin Islands Company.
- (5) Represents 1,745,000 ordinary shares held by Rendashiji Technology Development Co., Ltd. and 220,000 ordinary shares underlying stock options exercisable within 60 days beneficially owned by Mr. Gu. Mr. Gu disclaims beneficial ownership of all of the shares held by Rendashiji Technology Development Co., Ltd., except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
- (6) Based on the Schedule 13D/A filed by Columbia Pacific Advisors LLC, Alexander B. on February 4, 2013. The business address of Columbia Pacific Advisors LLC, Alexander B. Washburn reported on the Schedule 13D/A is 1910 Fairview Avenue East, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98102-3620.

To our knowledge, we had a total of 11 record holders in the United States. Bank of New York, as the depository of our ADS facility, was the only record holder of our ADSs representing ordinary shares in the United States, holding approximately 93.0% of our total outstanding ordinary shares. The number of beneficial owners of our ADSs in the United States is likely much larger than the number of record holders of our ordinary shares in the United States.

None of our existing shareholders have voting rights that differ from the voting rights of other shareholders after the closing of our initial public offering.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

Please refer to “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees — E. Share Ownership.”

B. Related Party Transactions

Mr. Gu is the dean of Renmin University Online Education School and also the general manager of CMR Web, which is the collaborative alliance between Renmin University and the Company. As disclosed in Item 4.C. Organizational Structure, CMR Web is the Company's 70% owned subsidiary and the remaining 30% of CMR Web is owned by Rendashiji, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Renmin University of China. Mr. Gu is not a shareholder of Rendashiji, nor does he hold any management positions with Rendashiji. [See note 24 on page F-62 for details on the related party transaction between Online Education School of Renmin University of China and the Company.]

Contractual Arrangements Relating to our Affiliated Entity

Due to PRC regulatory restrictions on foreign investment in the Internet and K-12 education sectors, we entered into a series of agreements with Hongcheng Education, our PRC-affiliated entity in which we do not have a direct ownership interest, for us to maintain effective control over and receive the economic benefits of this entity. For the regulatory restrictions, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation.”

Contractual Arrangements with Respect to Hongcheng Education

Under the current PRC legal framework, foreign-invested companies are not permitted to invest in K-12 schools in China. We operate the two private primary and secondary schools through Hongcheng Education, and have entered into a series of agreements with Hongcheng Education and its shareholders, Mr. Changqing Xie, one of our officers, and Mr. Xueshan Yang, one of our former directors, in order to maintain effective control over, and receive the economic benefits of Hongcheng Education. Currently, each Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang holds 72% and 28% of the equity interest in Hongcheng Education, respectively. The material agreements that currently govern the relationship and economic arrangements between Hongcheng Education and us are described in greater detail below.

ChinaEdu and Changqing Xie Loan Agreement. We entered into a loan agreement with Mr. Xie on January 3, 2005 (and amended such agreement on July 12, 2005 and July 18, 2007), and another loan agreement with Mr. Xie on July 15, 2005 (and amended on July 18, 2007), pursuant to which agreements, we loaned Mr. Xie approximately \$4.8 million to fund the registered capital requirements of Hongcheng Education. The terms of the loan are 20 years and may be extended with the consent of the parties. To the extent permitted under PRC law, the loan may only be repaid by Mr. Xie transferring all of his equity interests in Hongcheng Education to us (or our designee). Mr. Xie has agreed that we have the right to appoint all directors to the board of directors of Hongcheng Education to which Mr. Xie is entitled to appoint in his capacity as a shareholder of the entity.

ChinaEdu and Xueshan Yang Loan Agreement. We entered into a loan agreement with Mr. Yang on January 3, 2005 (and amended such agreement in June 2005 and July 18, 2007), pursuant to which we loaned Mr. Yang approximately \$1.8 million to fund the registered capital requirements of Hongcheng Education. The term of the loan is 20 years and may be extended with the consent of the parties. To the extent permitted under PRC law, the loan may only be repaid by Mr. Yang transferring all of his equity interests in Hongcheng Education to us (or our designee). Mr. Yang has agreed that we have the right to appoint all directors to the board of directors of Hongcheng Education that Mr. Yang is entitled to appoint in his capacity as a shareholder of the entity.

Hongcheng Education, Changqing Xie, Xueshan Yang and Hongcheng Technology Shareholder’s Voting Rights Entrustment Agreement. Hongcheng Education, Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang and Hongcheng Technology entered into a shareholder’s voting rights entrustment agreement dated on July 12, 2005, pursuant to which Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang irrevocably entrusted Hongcheng Technology with the right to act as their proxies and vote their shares in Hongcheng Education. Mr. Xie entered into a second similar agreement with Hongcheng Education and Hongcheng Technology on December 20, 2005, which represents the additional equity interests in Hongcheng Education held by Mr. Xie after he subscribed additional registered capital on Hongcheng Education on December 15, 2005. These agreements will remain effective as long as Mr. Xie or Mr. Yang, respectively, remains a shareholder in Hongcheng Education.

Changqing Xie, Xueshan Yang and Hongcheng Technology Call Option Agreement. Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang entered into a call option agreement with Hongcheng Technology on July 12, 2005 pursuant to which Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang each granted irrevocable options to purchase all or, in the case of Mr. Xie, a portion, of their respective equity interests in Hongcheng Education to Hongcheng Technology at the lowest price permitted under applicable Chinese laws. Mr. Xie entered into a second similar call option agreement with Hongcheng Technology on December 20, 2005 granting similar rights to Hongcheng Technology with respect to shares in Hongcheng Education held by Mr. Xie that were not covered under the original call option agreement.

Changqing Xie and Hongcheng Technology Equity Pledge Agreement. As security for Mr. Xie’s obligations under Call Option Agreements and Shareholder Voting Rights Entrustment Agreements with Hongcheng Technology and Hongcheng Education’s obligations under the technical consulting and services agreement with Hongcheng Technology, Mr. Xie pledged all of his equity interests in Hongcheng Education and all distributions arising from those interests to Hongcheng Technology under equity pledge agreements dated April 11, 2013.

Xueshan Yang and Hongcheng Technology Equity Pledge Agreements. As security for Mr. Yang’s obligations under Call Option Agreements and Shareholder Voting Rights Entrustment Agreements with Hongcheng Technology and Hongcheng Education’s obligations under the technical consulting and services agreement with Hongcheng Technology, Mr. Yang pledged all of his equity interests in Hongcheng Education and all distributions arising from those interests to Hongcheng Technology under equity pledge agreements dated April 16, 2013.

Power of Attorney by Changqing Xie and Xueshan Yang. For purposes of securing their performance under the various agreements that they have entered into with us and Hongcheng Technology, both Mr. Xie and Mr. Yang have irrevocably appointed Hongcheng Technology as their attorneys-in-fact and have authorized Hongcheng Technology to take all actions on their behalf (as shareholders of Hongcheng Education) that are deemed appropriate by Hongcheng Technology.

Hongcheng Technology and Hongcheng Education Exclusive Technical Consulting and Services Agreement. In July 2007, we, through our wholly owned subsidiary Hongcheng Technology, entered into an exclusive technical consulting and services agreement with Hongcheng Education. Under this agreement, Hongcheng Technology provides courseware and product development services, website design services, maintenance and security services, employee training services and any other services that may be agreed upon by the parties to Hongcheng Education. As consideration for these services Hongcheng Education pays Hongcheng Technology a service fee equal to 80% of its annual gross revenue.

Stock Option Grants and Restricted Stock Units

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—Stock-Based Compensation Plans.”

Registration Rights

Pursuant to our fourth amended and restated registration rights agreement entered into in March 2007, we have granted certain registration rights to holders of our registrable securities, which include our preferred shares and ordinary shares converted from our preferred shares as well as ordinary shares owned by certain of our early shareholders, or founders, as of August 18, 2000. Since December 31, 2007, the holders of an aggregate of 29,536,862 ordinary shares are entitled to the registration rights provided under this registration rights agreement. Set forth below is a description of the registration rights granted under the agreement.

Demand Registration Rights. Holders of at least 25% of registrable securities (excluding for such purposes the shares held by the founders) have the right to demand that we file a registration statement covering the offer and sale of their securities as long as the securities to be registered have an aggregate offering price of at least \$5.0 million. We, however, are not obligated to effect a demand registration (1) if we have already effected two demand registrations, (2) during the period beginning on the 60th day prior to our good faith estimate of the filing date of, and ending on the 180th day after the effective date of, a public offering of our securities initiated by us, or (3) if the securities to be registered can be immediately registered on Form S-3 or Form F-3, as applicable. We have the right to defer filing of a registration statement for up to 60 days if our board of directors determines in good faith that filing of a registration will be detrimental to us, but we cannot exercise the deferral right more than once in any 12 month period.

Form F-3 or S-3 Registration Right. When we are eligible to register our shares using Form F-3 or Form S-3, holders of registrable securities then outstanding have the right to request that we file a registration statement under Form F-3 or Form S-3 as long as the aggregate amount of securities to be sold under the registration statement exceeds \$1.50 million. We may defer filing of a registration statement on Form F-3 or Form S-3 for up to 60 days if our board of directors determines in good faith that filing such a registration statement will be detrimental to us and our shareholders, provided that we cannot exercise the deferral right more than once in any 12 month period. We are not obligated to file a registration statement on Form F-3 or Form S-3 if we have already effected two registrations on Form F-3 or Form S-3 within the 18 month period preceding the date of such request.

Piggyback Registration Rights. If we propose to file a registration statement for a public offering of our securities other than as required by the agreement granting holders of our registrable securities the registration rights or pursuant to a registration statement relating to the sale or issuance of securities under an employee benefit plan or in connection with a corporate reorganization, then we must offer holders of registrable securities an opportunity to include in such registration all or any part of their registrable securities. We must use our best effort to cause the underwriters in any underwritten offering to permit these shareholders who so requested to include their shares on the same terms and conditions as our securities to be registered.

Expenses of Registration. We will pay all expenses relating to any demand, piggyback or F-3 or S-3 registration other than underwriting commissions and discounts, and fees and disbursements for counsel for selling shareholders, if applicable.

Indemnification. We are required to indemnify any selling holders of our registrable securities and any underwriters engaged in connection with sales of our ordinary shares pursuant to these registration rights.

Employment Agreements

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—A. Directors and Senior Management” for a description of the employment agreements we have entered into with our senior executive officers.

Share Incentives

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers” for a description of share options and stock purchase rights we have granted to our directors, officers and other individuals as a group.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See “Item 18. Financial statements.”

Dividend Policy

Since the incorporation of our company in 1999, we have not declared or paid any dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs. We have no present plan to declare or pay any dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Although we have not received any to date, we may in the future rely on dividends from our subsidiaries in the PRC. Current PRC regulations permit our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, our subsidiaries in the PRC are required to set aside a certain amount of their accumulated after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund certain statutory reserves. These reserves may not be distributed as cash dividends. Further, if our subsidiaries in the PRC incur debt on their own behalf, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us.

Under the previous PRC tax law, dividend payments to foreign investors made by FIEs, such as our PRC subsidiaries, were exempt from PRC withholding tax. Pursuant to the EIT Law that became effective on January 1, 2008, as well as the related implementation rules and other recently issued regulations, dividends payable by an FIE to its foreign investors are subject to a 10% withholding tax (unless the foreign investor’s jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement). Distributions made from pre-January 1, 2008 retained earnings will not be subject to the withholding tax.

Our board of directors has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to the approval of our shareholders. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, our general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant. If we pay any dividends, we will pay our ADS holders to the same extent as holders of our ordinary shares, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder. Cash dividends on our ADSs and ordinary shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

Legal Proceedings

There are no material legal proceedings, regulatory inquiries or investigations pending, or to our knowledge, threatened against us. We may from time to time become a party to various legal or administrative proceeding arising in the ordinary course of our business.

B. Significant Changes

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report on 20-F, we have not experienced any significant changes since the date of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offering and Listing Details

Our ADSs, each representing three of our ordinary shares, have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market since December 14, 2007. Our ADSs trade under the symbol “CEDU.” For the period from December 14, 2007, the date of our initial public offering, to April 19, 2013, the trading price of our ADSs on the NASDAQ Global Market has ranged from \$2.97 to \$9.15 per ADS. The following table provides the high and low trading prices for our ADSs on the NASDAQ Global Market for each of the months since our initial public offering:

	Trading Price	
	High US\$	Low US\$
Annual Highs and Lows		
2007 (from December 14, 2007)	9.15	8.00
2008	8.58	2.97
2009	8.40	4.15
2010	8.35	6.51
2011	7.92	4.62
2012	7.85	4.05
Quarterly Highs and Lows		
January 1–March 31, 2011	7.92	6.33
April 1-June 30, 2011	7.51	6.09
July 1-September 30, 2011	6.62	4.62
October 1-December 31, 2011	6.20	5.20
January 1–March 31, 2012	7.85	5.69
April 1-June 30, 2012	7.35	5.25
July 1-September 30, 2012	6.47	4.05
October 1-December 31, 2012	6.45	4.20
January 1–March 31, 2013	8.36	5.08
Monthly Highs and Lows		
2012		
October	6.45	5.54
November	6.05	4.20
December	5.99	5.40
2013		
January	5.99	5.08
February	8.36	5.40
March	8.16	6.97
April (through April 19,2013)	7.10	5.40

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market since December 14, 2007 under the symbol “CEDU.”

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

We are an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and our corporate affairs are governed by our fifth amended and restated memorandum of association, sixth amended and restated articles of association and the Companies Law, Cap. 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands, which is referred to as the Companies Law below. The following is a summary of certain material provisions of our fifth amended and restated memorandum of association and sixth amended and restated articles of association in effect as of the date of this annual report insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

Registered Office and Objects

Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the offices of Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited at Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY 1-1111, Cayman Islands.

Subject to the provisions of our fifth amended and restated memorandum of association, the objects for which our company is established are unrestricted and our company has and is capable of exercising all the functions of a natural person of full capacity irrespective of any question of corporate benefit, as provided by section 27(2) of the Companies Law.

Board of Directors

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—C. Board Practices—Duties of Directors” and “—Terms of Directors and Officers.”

Ordinary Shares

General

All of our outstanding ordinary shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Certificates representing the ordinary shares are issued in registered form. Our shareholders who are non-residents of the Cayman Islands may freely hold and vote their ordinary shares.

Dividends

Subject to the Companies Law, our directors or our shareholders in a general meeting may declare dividends in any currency to be paid to our shareholders but no dividends shall be declared in excess of the amount recommended by our directors. Dividends may be declared and paid out of our profits, realized or unrealized, or from any reserve set aside from profits which our directors determine is no longer needed. Our directors may also declare and pay dividends out of the share premium account or any other fund or account which can be authorized for this purpose in accordance with the Companies Law.

Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide (i) all dividends will be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls will be treated for this purpose as paid up on the share, and (ii) all dividends will be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid upon the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.

Our directors may pay any fixed dividend which is payable on any shares half-yearly or on any other dates, whenever our profits, in the opinion of our directors, justifies such payment.

Our directors may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to a shareholder on or in respect of any shares all sums of money (if any) presently payable by such shareholder to us on account of calls or otherwise.

No dividend or other moneys payable by us on or in respect of any share will bear interest against us.

Whenever our directors or our shareholders in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on any class of our share capital, our directors may further resolve either (i) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up, provided that the shareholders entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend(or part thereof if our directors so determine) in cash in lieu of such allotment, or (ii) that the shareholders entitled to such dividend will be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as our directors may think fit. We may, upon the recommendation of the directors, by ordinary resolution resolve in respect of any one particular dividend that, notwithstanding the foregoing, a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up without offering any right to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.

Any dividend, interest or other sum payable in cash to the holder of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through post addressed to the holder at his registered address, or in the case of joint holders, addressed to the holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the shares at his address as appearing in the register of members or addressed to such person and at such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant will, unless the holder or joint holders otherwise direct, be made payable to the order of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the order of the holder whose name stands first on the register of members in respect of such shares, and will be sent at his or their risk and payment of the cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn will constitute a good discharge to us notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged.

All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by directors for the benefit of our company until claimed. Any dividend or bonuses unclaimed after a period of six years from the date of declaration shall be forfeited and revert to us.

Whenever our directors or our shareholders in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, our directors may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind, and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe for our securities or securities of any other company, or in any one or more of such ways. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, our directors may settle it as they think expedient. In particular, our directors may issue certificates in respect of fractions of shares, disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments will be made to our shareholders upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of the parties and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to our directors and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend, and such appointments are effective and binding on our shareholders.

Voting Rights

Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any shares by or in accordance with our fifth amended and restated articles of association (as amended), at any general meeting on a show of hands every shareholder present in person (or being a corporation, is present by a duly authorised representative), or by proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every shareholder present in person or by proxy or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative shall have one vote for every fully paid share of which he is the holder.

Voting at any meeting of shareholders is by show of hands unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) a poll is demanded. A poll may be demanded by: (a) the chairman of such meetings; or (b) by at least three shareholders present in person or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or (c) by a shareholder or shareholders present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all shareholders having the right to vote at the meeting; or (d) by a shareholder or shareholders present in person or by proxy and holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all shares conferring that right.

At any general meeting, two shareholders entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy or in the case of a shareholder being a corporation by its duly authorised representative representing not less than one-third in nominal value of the total issued voting shares throughout the meeting shall form a quorum for all purposes.

An annual general meeting shall be held in each year. Each general meeting, other than an annual general meeting, are called extraordinary general meeting. A majority of the board of directors or the chairman of the board may call extraordinary general meetings. Any one or more shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of our paid up capital carrying the right of voting at general meetings shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to our directors or the company secretary, to require an extraordinary general meeting to be called by our directors for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition.

An annual general meeting and any extraordinary general meeting may be called by not less than ten (10) clear days’ notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice, subject to the Companies Law, if it is so agreed:

- (a) in the case of a meeting called as an annual general meeting, by all the shareholders entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the shareholders having the right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together having holding not less than ninety-five per cent. (95%) in nominal value of the issued shares giving that right.

A resolution is an ordinary resolution when it has been passed by a simple majority of votes cast by such shareholders as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, in the case of any shareholder being a corporation, by it duly authorised representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting. A resolution is a special resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of votes cast by such shareholders as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, in the case of such shareholders as are corporations, by their respective duly authorised representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting. A special resolution will be required for important matters such as a change of name or making changes to our fifth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (as amended).

Transfer of Ordinary Shares

Subject to our fifth amended and restated articles of association (as amended), any shareholder may transfer all or any of his shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or in a form prescribed by National Market of The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. or in any other form approved by our directors.

Our directors may, in their absolute discretion, without giving any reason thereof, refuse to register, *inter alia*, a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom they do not approve, a transfer of any share to more than four joint holders or a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) on which we have a lien. Our directors may decline to recognize any instrument of transfer unless:

- the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the relevant share certificate for the ordinary shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer(and if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person so to do);
- the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares;
- the instrument of transfer is duly and properly stamped, if applicable; and
- a fee of such maximum sum as National Market of The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. may determine to be payable or such lesser sum as the directors may from time to time require is paid to us in respect thereof.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

The registration of transfers of shares may, after notice has been given by advertisement in an appointed newspaper or any other newspapers or by any other means in accordance with the requirements of National Market of The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. to that effect be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any year) as our directors may determine.

Liquidation

Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to the distribution of available surplus assets on liquidation for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares (i) if we are wound up and the assets available for distribution amongst our shareholders are more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up, the excess will be distributed pari passu amongst such shareholders in proportion to the amount paid up on the shares held by them, respectively, and (ii) if we are wound up and the assets available for distribution amongst the shareholders as such are insufficient to repay the whole of the paid-up capital, such assets will be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses will be borne by the shareholders in proportion to the capital paid up, or which ought to have been paid up, at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them, respectively. If we are wound up, the liquidator may with the authority of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the Companies Law, divide among our shareholders in specie or kind the whole or any part of our assets (whether they consist of property of the same kind or not) and may, for such purpose, set such value as the liquidator deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property and may determine how such division will be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the shareholders as the liquidator with the like authority thinks fit, but so that no contributory shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property in respect of which there is a liability.

Calls on Ordinary Shares and Forfeiture of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the terms of our fifth amended and restated articles of association (as amended) and the terms of allotment, our directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium), and each shareholder shall (subject to being given at least 14 clear days’ written notice specifying the time and place of payment) pay to us as required by such notice the amount called on his shares.

If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than 14 clear days’ notice (a) requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment; and (b) stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited. If the requirements of any such notice are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of calls and interest due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect, and such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited share but not actually aid before the forfeiture. .

Redemption of Shares

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the rules of the National Market of The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc., our fifth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (as amended) and to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, any shares may be issued with or have attached thereto such rights or restrictions as the directors may determine including without limitation on terms that they may be, or at our option or at the option of the holder are liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the directors may deem fit. Our ordinary shares are not subject to any redemption provisions.

Variations of Rights of Shares

Subject to the Companies Law and our fifth amended and restated articles of association (as amended), all or any of the special rights for the time being attached to the shares or any class of shares may, unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be varied, modified or abrogated with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. To every such separate meeting, all the provisions of our fifth amended and restated articles of association (as amended) relating to general meetings will apply, but so that (a) the necessary quorum will be a person or persons together holding, or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class; (b) every holder of shares of the class will be entitled on a poll to one vote for every such share held by such holder; and (c) that any holder of shares of that class present in-person or by proxy may demand a poll.

The special rights conferred upon the holders of any class of shares will not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to or the terms of issue of such shares, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

Inspection of Books and Records

Holders of our ordinary shares will have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of our list of shareholders or our corporate records. However, we will provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements. See “Where You Can Find Additional Information.”

Changes in Capital

We may from time to time by ordinary resolutions in accordance with the Companies Law:

- increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as the resolution shall prescribe;
- consolidate and divide all or any of our share capital into shares of a larger amount than our existing shares;
- without prejudice to the powers of the directors under our fifth amended and restated articles of association (as amended), divide our shares into several classes and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges, conditions or such restrictions which in the absence of any such determination by our shareholders in general meeting, as the directors may determine provided always that, for the avoidance of doubt, where a class of shares has been authorized by our company no resolution of the shareholders in general meeting is required for the issuance of shares of that class and the directors may issue shares of that class and determine such rights, privileges, conditions or restrictions attaching thereto as aforesaid;
- sub-divide our existing shares, or any of them into shares of a smaller amount (subject, nevertheless, to the Companies Law), and may by such resolution determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may have any such preferred, deferred or other rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with the other or others as we have power to attach to unissued or new shares;
- cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of our share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

We may by special resolution, subject to any confirmation or consent required by the Companies Law, reduce our share capital or any capital redemption reserve in any manner permitted by law.

C. Material Contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described in “Item 4. Information on the Company,” and “Item 7.Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions” or elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

D. Exchange Controls

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation of Foreign Currency Exchange and Dividend Distribution.”

E. Taxation

Cayman Islands Taxation

The Cayman Islands currently levy no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to our company levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties that may be applicable on instruments executed in, or after execution brought within the jurisdiction of, the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double taxation treaties. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

People’s Republic of China Taxation

For discussion of PRC taxation, please see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Taxation—PRC.”

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following is a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of shares and ADSs. This discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the U.S. tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person’s decision to acquire the shares or ADSs (including any state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences of the ownership of the shares or ADSs).

INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TAX AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF SHARES AND ADSs IN THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION.

This discussion applies only to those investors that hold shares or ADSs as capital assets for U.S. tax purposes (generally, for investment). This section does not apply to holders that may be subject to special tax rules, including but not limited to:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings;
- a bank, insurance company or other financial institution;
- a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a holder liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a holder that actually or constructively owns 10% or more by voting power or value of our shares or ADSs;
- a holder that holds shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedging or conversion transaction;

- a U.S. holder whose functional currency is not the U.S. Dollar;
- a U.S. expatriate and certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States;
- a holder that purchases or otherwise acquires shares or ADSs other than through this offering; or
- a holder that acquired shares or ADSs pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as compensation.

This section is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), its legislative history, existing and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations, published rulings and other administrative guidance of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and court decisions, all as in effect on the date hereof. These laws are subject to change or different interpretation by the IRS or a court, possibly on a retroactive basis, which could result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below.

For purposes of this discussion, you are a “U.S. holder” if you are a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs and you are:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust if (a) a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision over the trust’s administration and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of the shares or ADSs, the U.S. tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A holder of the shares or ADSs that is a partnership and partners in such a partnership should consult their own tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the shares or ADSs.

As used herein, the term “non-U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs that is not a U.S. holder.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of shares represented by such ADSs. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized upon the exchange of an ADS for shares. A U.S. holder’s tax basis in our shares will be the same as the tax basis in the ADS surrendered therefor, and the holding period in such shares will include the period during which the holder held the surrendered ADS.

Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions

U.S. Holders. Subject to the passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) rules referred to below, under the U.S. federal income tax laws, if you are a U.S. holder, the gross amount of any distribution (including any withheld taxes) will be taxable to you as a dividend to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes). Such dividend is ordinary income that you must include in income on the day actually or constructively received by you, in the case of shares, or by the depositary, in the case of ADSs. Dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations.

Dividends received by a non-corporate holder during taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013 may be subject to reduced rates of taxation provided that (a) our ordinary shares (or ADSs backed by such shares) are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or, in the event we are deemed to be a PRC “resident enterprise” under the PRC tax law, we are eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC (the “US-PRC Treaty”), (b) we are not a passive foreign investment company (as discussed below under “—PFIC Rules”) for either the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year, and (c) certain holding period requirements are met. For purposes of clause (a) above, U.S. Treasury Department guidance indicates that our ADSs (which are traded on the NASDAQ Global Market), but not our ordinary shares, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, we believe that dividends we pay on our ordinary shares that are represented by ADSs, but not on our ordinary shares that are not so represented, may qualify for the reduced tax rates. However, there can be no assurance that our ADSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Holders of ADSs and shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in light of their own particular circumstances.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, PRC withholding taxes on dividends, if any, may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on shares or ADSs will generally be treated as foreign-source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes and will generally constitute passive category income. The rules relating to foreign tax credits are complex. You should consult your own tax advisor to determine the foreign tax credit implications of owning our shares or ADSs.

Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares and ADSs and thereafter as capital gain. However, we do not plan to calculate our earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Therefore, U.S. holders should expect that a distribution will generally be reported as a dividend (as discussed above) even if that distribution (or portion thereof) would otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as capital gain.

Non-U.S. Holders. Dividends paid to non-U.S. holders generally will not be subject to U.S. income tax unless the dividends are “effectively connected” with your conduct of a trade or business within the United States and, if an applicable income tax treaty so requires, attributable to a permanent establishment (or in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business) that you maintain in the United States. In such cases, non-U.S. holders generally will be taxed in the same manner as a U.S. holder, as discussed above, and will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax. If you are a corporate non-U.S. holder, “effectively connected” dividends may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional “branch profits tax” at a 30% rate or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

Taxation of Dispositions

U.S. Holders. Subject to the PFIC rules referred to below, a U.S. holder will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the amount realized for the shares or ADSs and your tax basis in the shares or ADSs. Such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss. Capital gains are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax at the same rate as ordinary income, except that non-corporate U.S. holders who have held their shares or ADSs for more than one year may be eligible for reduced rates of taxation for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013. Your ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes, unless it is attributable to an office or other fixed place of business outside the United States and certain other conditions are met. However, if we are treated as a “resident enterprise” for PRC tax purposes, we may be eligible for the benefits of the US-PRC Treaty. In such event, if PRC tax were to be imposed on any gain from the disposition of the shares or ADSs, a U.S. holder that is eligible for the benefits of the US-PRC Treaty may treat the gain as PRC-source income for foreign tax credit purposes.

Medicare Tax on Unearned Income. Newly enacted legislation requires certain U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or trusts to pay an additional 3.8% tax on, among other things, dividends on and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or trusts should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and disposition of our shares or ADSs.

Non-U.S. Holders. If you are a non-U.S. holder, you will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of your shares or ADSs unless:

- the gain is “effectively connected” with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States and, if an applicable income tax treaty so requires, attributable to a permanent establishment (or in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business) that you maintain in the United States;
- you are an individual, you are present in the United States for 183 or more days in the taxable year of the sale and certain other conditions are met; or

- we are or have been a “United States real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes at any time within the shorter of the five-year period preceding the disposition or the non-U.S. holder’s holding period for our shares or ADSs.

In the first case, the non-U.S. holder will be taxed on the net gain derived from the sale or disposition under regular graduated U.S. federal income tax rates, as if such holder were a U.S. holder, except as otherwise required by an applicable income tax treaty. In addition, corporate non-U.S. holders described in the first bullet point above may be subject to an additional “branch profits tax” at a 30% rate, subject to any exemption or lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty. In the second case, the non-U.S. holder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% on the amount by which such holder’s U.S.-source capital gains exceed the holder’s U.S.-source capital losses, except as otherwise provided in an applicable income tax treaty.

In general, a corporation is a USRPHC if the fair market value of its “U.S. real property interests” (as defined in the Code and applicable Treasury regulations) equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. We do not believe that we are or have been, and do not expect to become, a USRPHC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

PFIC Rules

We believe that our shares and ADSs will not be treated as stock of a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the current tax year, and we do not expect to become a PFIC in the foreseeable future, although we can provide no assurances in this regard for the reasons discussed below. The determination of whether or not we are a PFIC in respect of any of our taxable years is a factual determination that cannot be made until the close of the applicable tax year and that is based on the types of income we earn and the composition and value of our assets (including goodwill), both of which are subject to change. In calculating goodwill for this purpose, we will determine the total value of our assets by reference to the then-current market price of the shares and ADSs and will make determinations regarding the amount of this total value allocable to goodwill. The value of our goodwill, and the total value of our assets, therefore will change as the market prices of our shares and ADSs change. Thus, we can make no assurances that we will not be a PFIC in respect of our current taxable year or in the future.

In general, we will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which:

- at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income; or
- at least 50% of the value, determined on the basis of a quarterly average, of our assets during such taxable year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than certain royalties and rents derived in the active conduct of a trade or business), the excess of gains over losses from certain types of transactions in commodities, annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If we own, directly or indirectly, at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, we will be treated for purposes of the PFIC tests as owning our proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation and as receiving our proportionate share of such corporation’s income. While it is not entirely clear how the contractual arrangements between us and our variable interest entity and its subsidiaries will be treated for purposes of the PFIC rules, we believe that such contractual arrangements should be treated as ownership of stock. However, if it is determined that such contractual arrangements should not be treated as ownership of stock for purposes of the PFIC rules, we may be treated as a PFIC.

If we are treated as a PFIC and you are a U.S. holder that did not make a mark-to-market election, as described below, you will be subject to special rules with respect to:

- any gain you realize on the sale or other disposition of your shares or ADSs; and
- any “excess distribution” that we make to you (generally, any distributions to you during a single taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by you in respect of the shares or ADSs during the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, your holding period for the shares or ADSs).

Under these rules:

- the gain or excess distribution will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the shares and ADSs;

- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC will be taxed as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to each other year will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year; and
- the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to each such year.

Special rules apply for calculating the amount of the foreign tax credit with respect to excess distributions by a PFIC. Under recently enacted legislation, if you hold shares or ADSs in any year in which we are a PFIC, you are required to file an annual report containing such information as the U.S. Treasury Department may require. If we are or become a PFIC, you should consult your tax advisors regarding any reporting requirements that may apply to you.

If you own shares in a PFIC whose stock is regularly traded on a qualified exchange, you may make a mark-to-market election. If you make this election in a timely fashion, you will not be subject to the PFIC rules described above. The mark-to-market election may be available to holders of ADSs because the ADSs are traded on the NASDAQ Global Market, which constitutes a qualified exchange, although there can be no assurance that the ADSs will be “regularly traded” for purposes of the mark-to-market election. However, because our shares are not traded on a qualified exchange, a holder of shares that are not represented by ADSs will generally not be eligible to make a mark-to-market election if we are or become a PFIC. If you make a valid mark-to-market election in the first taxable year in which you hold (or are deemed to hold) our ADSs, you will generally include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of your ADSs at the end of the taxable year over your adjusted basis in your ADSs. You will also be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of your ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election). Your basis in the shares and ADSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. In addition, if you make an effective mark-to-market election, any gain you recognize upon the sale or other disposition of your ADSs will be treated as ordinary income, and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. You are urged to consult your tax advisor about the availability of the mark-to-market election and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances.

A holder may also avoid the rules described above with respect to stock in a PFIC by electing to treat such PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under Section 1295 of the Code. However, you may make a qualified electing fund election with respect to your shares or ADSs only if we agree to furnish you annually with certain tax information, and we do not intend to prepare or provide such information necessary to permit you to make this election.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to dividends in respect of shares or ADSs or the proceeds received on the sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs paid within the United States (and, in certain cases, outside the United States) to U.S. holders other than certain exempt recipients, such as corporations, and backup withholding tax currently at the rate of 28% may apply to such amounts if the U.S. holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number (or to otherwise establish, in the manner provided by law, an exemption from backup withholding). U.S. holders who are required to establish their exempt status can generally provide such certification on IRS Form W-9.

Backup withholding is not an additional income tax, and the amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability provided that the appropriate returns are filed. A Non-U.S. holder generally may eliminate any requirement for information reporting and backup withholding by providing certification of its foreign status to the payer, under penalties of perjury, on IRS Form W-8BEN. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. information reporting and backup withholding rules to your particular circumstances.

Additional Reporting Requirements

Certain United States Holders who are individuals are required to report information relating to an interest in certain foreign financial assets, including equity in foreign entities, if the aggregate value of all of these assets exceeds US\$50,000. Our ADSs and ordinary shares are expected to constitute foreign financial assets subject to these requirements unless they are held in an account at a financial institution. Failure to comply with these reporting requirements may result in substantial penalties. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of these rules on the ownership and disposition of our ADS and ordinary shares.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We have filed with the SEC our registration statement on Form F-1(File No. 333-147620), including relevant exhibits, under the Securities Act, with respect to our underlying ordinary shares represented by the ADSs.

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act. Under the Exchange Act, we are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Specifically, we are required to file annually a Form 20-F no later than four months after the close of each fiscal year, which is December 31. Copies of reports and other information, when so filed, may be inspected without charge and may be obtained at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information regarding the Washington, D.C. Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a web site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

We will furnish The Bank of New York, the depository of our ADSs, with our annual reports, which will include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, and all notices of shareholders’ meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our shareholders. The depository will make such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADSs and, upon our request, will mail to all record holders of ADSs the information contained in any notice of a shareholders’ meeting received by the depository from us.

I. Subsidiary Information

For a listing of our subsidiaries, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure” and Exhibit 8.1 “Significant Subsidiaries,” filed herewith.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the interest receipts of excess cash deposited in banks. As of December 31, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents of RMB385.9 million (\$61.9 million). Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks.

We have not been exposed to nor do we anticipate being exposed to material risks due to changes in interest rates, although our future interest income may fluctuate in line with changes in interest rates. The risk associated with fluctuating interest rates is principally confined to our cash deposits in banks, and, therefore, our exposure to interest rate risk is minimal. We currently do not use any derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, accounts receivable and amount due from related parties represent our principal exposure to credit risk in relation to our financial assets. As of December 31, 2012, substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents were held in uninsured accounts at major financial institutions located in China and Hong Kong that we believe are of acceptable credit quality. We have not used any derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Substantially all of our revenue generating operations are transacted in Renminbi, which is not fully convertible into foreign currencies and substantially all of our assets and liabilities are denominated in Renminbi. As a result, the conversion of our revenue into foreign currencies is subject to PRC regulatory restrictions on currency conversion and we are exposed to risks posed by fluctuations in the foreign exchange market. The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China’s political and economic conditions. The conversion of RMB into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, has been based on rates set by the People’s Bank of China. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. For almost two years after reaching a high against the U.S. dollar in July 2008, the Renminbi traded within a narrow band against the U.S. dollar, remaining within 1% of its July 2008 high. As a consequence, the Renminbi fluctuated sharply since July 2008 against other freely traded currencies, in tandem with the U.S. dollar. On June 19, 2010, the PRC government announced that it would increase the Renminbi exchange rate flexibility and since that time the Renminbi has gradually appreciated against the U.S. dollar. However, it remains unclear how this flexibility might be implemented. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt an even more flexible currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar. To the extent we hold assets denominated in U.S. dollars through our PRC entities, any further appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar could result in a charge to our income statement and a reduction in the RMB value of our U.S. dollar denominated assets. As of December 31, 2012, we had a Renminbi denominated cash and bank deposit balance of RMB476.4 million and a U.S. dollar denominated cash and bank deposit balance of US\$0.2 million. Assuming we had converted the U.S. dollar denominated cash balance of US\$0.1 million into Renminbi at the exchange rate of US\$1.00 for RMB6.2301 as of December 31, 2012, this cash balance would have been RMB1.3 million. Assuming a further 1% appreciation of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar, this cash balance would have decreased slightly to RMB1.3 million as of December 31, 2012.

We have not used any forward contracts or currency borrowings to hedge our exposure to foreign currency risk. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to the People’s Republic of China—The fluctuation of the Renminbi may materially and adversely affect your investment.”

Inflation and Monetary Risk

Inflation in China has not had a material impact on our results of operations in recent years, but we can provide no assurance that we will not be affected in the future. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the change in Consumer Price Index in China was negative 4.4%, 5.5% and 2.6% in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

A. Debt Securities

Not Applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not Applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not Applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York, the depositary of our ADS program, collects its fees for issuance and cancellation of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depositary also collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deduction from cash distributions, by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depositary may generally refuse to provide services until its fees for those services, if any, are paid.

The table below sets forth all fees and charges, which may change from time to time, that a holder of ADSs may have to pay to the depositary bank of our ADS program, either directly or indirectly:

<i>Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay:</i>	<i>For:</i>
\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property• Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates
\$.02 (or less) per ADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any cash distribution to you
A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the depositary to ADS holders
\$.03 (or less) per ADSs per calendar year	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depositary services
Registration or transfer fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depositary or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares
Expenses of the depositary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)• Converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars
Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian have to pay on any ADS or share underlying an ADS, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As necessary
Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As necessary

The Bank of New York, as depositary, has waived certain of its standard out-of-pocket administrative, maintenance, shareholder services and secondary market support services fees and expenses for providing services to registered ADS holders and us (excluding those fees and expenses set forth in the table above). These waived fees and expenses include, without limitation, the depositary’s annual administration charges and fees, custody fees, preparation and filing of U.S. tax information returns, stationery, postage, notification mailing, photocopying, facsimile and telephone calls, and certain investor relationship programs and investor relations promotional activities. We are responsible for paying all non-standard out-of-pocket administration and maintenance expenses of the depositary, including any and all reasonable legal fees and disbursements.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

See “Item 10. Additional Information” for a description of the rights of the securities holders, which remain unchanged.

The following “Use of Proceeds” information relates to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620) (the “Registration Statement”) for our initial public offering of 6,820,000 ADSs (including 1,364,000 ADSs being sold by certain selling shareholders), for an aggregate offering price of \$68,200,000, which Registration Statement was declared effective by the SEC on December 10, 2007.

We received net proceeds of approximately \$47.8 million from our initial public offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses. We did not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of ADSs by the selling shareholders. None of the transaction expenses for the offering included payments to directors or officers of our company or their associates, persons owning more than 10% or more of our equity securities or our affiliates.

We have used or intend to use the net proceeds received from our initial public offering for the following purposes:

Online degree programs

- approximately \$7.4 million to develop our learning center network, of which approximately \$5.9 million has been used as of April 19, 2013 in connection with the opening of 122 learning centers;
- approximately \$5 million to expand our existing lines of business, including the funding of new collaborative alliances with university partners, of which approximately \$3.7 million of which had been used as of April 19, 2013;

Online tutoring programs

- approximately \$1.0 million to fund our acquisition of the remaining 20% equity interest in 101 online school, all of which was used in May 2008;

Private Primary and Secondary schools

- approximately \$11.7 million had been used to complete the construction of the new campuses at our Jingzhou School (Southern Campus) and Anqing School, as of June 10, 2011;

Headquarter real estate

- approximately \$3.7 million to repay the loan incurred in connection with the acquisition of the new office building for our headquarters, which amounts were paid in July 2008; and

Share Repurchase

- approximately \$11.0 million to repurchase ordinary shares from Tiger Global, a former majority shareholder, approximately \$5.0 million to repurchase ordinary shares according to our share repurchase plan from July 2008 to December 2009, and approximately \$3.0 million has been used to repurchase ordinary shares from time to time through May 1, 2012 according to our share repurchase plan. In addition, a share repurchase program has been approved in May 2011 and December 2012 to repurchase \$10.0 million and \$40.0 million of the outstanding ordinary shares respectively.

The allocation of approximately \$19.0 million in net proceeds for the repurchase of ordinary shares was not specifically described in the use of proceeds section to the Registration Statement. Nevertheless, we determined to use a portion of the initial public offering proceeds for this purpose given our belief that the trading price of our ADSs has not reflected the company’s potential value, especially in light of the recent economic downturn. Our management team and board of directors believe the share repurchase transactions are in the best interests of the company and its shareholders. The repurchase decisions also demonstrate management’s confidence in our long-term growth and profitability.

As of April 19, 2013, approximately \$45.0 million of the net offering proceeds from our initial public offering had been applied.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) of the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this annual report. They have concluded that, as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report, our disclosure controls and procedures were designed, and were effective, to give reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and were also effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act for our company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of a company’s assets, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that a company’s receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of a company’s management and directors, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of a company’s assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to consolidated financial statement preparation and presentation, and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules as promulgated by the SEC, our management assessed the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 using criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that the internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012 based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 has been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report included on page F-1.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our company’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) during the year ended December 31, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ChinaEdu Corporation

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of ChinaEdu Corporation, its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity ("VIE") and VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) as of December 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Group’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company’s board of directors, management and other personnel 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. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with 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 (3) 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.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Group maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 of the Group and our report dated April 25, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule and included an explanatory paragraph referring to the Group's retrospective application of the authoritative guidance regarding the presentation of comprehensive income.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP
Beijing, the People’s Republic of China

April 25, 2013

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that Samuel Yen, the chairman of our audit committee, is an audit committee financial expert as defined by the rules and regulations of the SEC. Samuel Yen is an independent director as defined by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(a)(2) and under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a code of ethics that applies to our directors, officers, employees and agents, including certain provisions that specifically apply to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, chief technology officer, vice presidents and any other persons who perform similar functions for us. Our code of business conduct and ethics is publicly available on our internet website at <http://ir.chinaedu.net> and refer to “Corporate Governance – Conduct, Ethics and Duties.”

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

At the direction of the government of the People’s Republic of China in accordance with the Scheme of the Localization Restructuring of Chinese-Foreign Cooperative Accounting Firms, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Limited, our principal external auditors, has restructured to a new partnership and changed its name to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, effective from January 1, 2013. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP has succeeded Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Limited for all purposes and assumed all of the obligations and rights of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Limited with effect from January 1, 2013. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Limited and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP are herein after referred to as “Deloitte”.

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees by categories specified below in connection with certain professional services rendered by Deloitte, our independent registered public accounting firm, for the periods indicated. We did not pay any other fees to our independent registered public accounting firm during the periods indicated below.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
	(In thousands, in RMB)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	6,194	6,371
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	—	—
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	—	—
All other fees ⁽⁴⁾	—	—

- (1) “Audit fees” means the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by Deloitte for the audit of our annual financial statements and the review of our comparative interim financial statements.
- (2) “Audit-related fees” represents aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by Deloitte for the assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under “Audit fees.”
- (3) “Tax fees” represents the aggregated fees billed for professional services rendered by Deloitte for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning.
- (4) “All other fees” comprise fees for all other services provided by Deloitte, other than those services covered in footnotes (1) to (3) above.

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by Deloitte including audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services as described above. All audit and non-audit services disclosed in the table above were pre-approved by the audit committee, or the full board of directors in the event such services were pre-approved prior to the formation of the audit committee.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The table below is a summary of the shares repurchased by us as of December 31, 2012.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (US\$)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾ (US\$)
July 1, 2008 – July 31, 2008	210,834	1.31	210,834	4,723,453
August 1, 2008 – August 31, 2008	575,010	1.30	575,010	3,977,001
September 1, 2008 – September 30, 2008	733,401	1.54	733,401	2,846,059
October 1, 2008 – October 31, 2008	518,793	1.27	518,793	2,185,501
November 1, 2008 – November 30, 2008 ⁽¹⁾	1,626,058	1.34	107,109	2,053,038
December 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008	38,487	1.43	38,487	1,998,025
2008 Total	3,702,583	1.35	2,183,634	1,998,025
January 1, 2009 – January 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾	6,845,685	1.32	-	1,998,025
October 1, 2009 – October 31, 2009	150,996	2.32	150,996	1,647,950
December 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009	832,119	2.17	832,119	—
2009 Total	7,828,800	1.43	983,115	—
June 1, 2010 – June 30, 2010	13,644	2.28	13,644	2,968,959
November 1, 2010 – November 30, 2010	838,500	2.34	838,500	1,004,074
2010 Total	852,144	2.34	852,144	1,004,074
May 1, 2011 – May 31, 2011	365,340	2.21	365,340	10,196,672
June 1, 2011 – June 30, 2011	33,852	2.15	33,852	10,123,992
July 1, 2011 – July 31, 2011	73,476	2.11	73,476	9,968,821
August 1, 2011 – August 31, 2011	60,972	2.12	60,972	9,839,429
December 1, 2011 – December 31, 2011	56,565	1.93	56,565	9,730,416
2011 Total	590,205	2.16	590,205	9,730,416
June 1, 2012– June 30, 2012	30,273	1.97	30,273	9,670,830
July 1, 2012 – July 31, 2012	177,981	1.82	177,981	9,346,393
August 1, 2012 – August 31, 2012	26,862	1.61	26,862	9,303,127
December 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012	141,645	1.84	141,645	49,042,028
2012 Total	376,761	1.83	376,761	49,042,028

(1) Pursuant to a share repurchase agreement entered into with Tiger Global in November 2008, we agreed to purchase from Tiger Global an aggregate of 8,364,634 ordinary shares (2,788,211 ADSs) at US\$1.3167 per ordinary share (\$3.95 per ADS), for an aggregate purchase price of RMB75.3 million (\$11.0 million). The agreement also stipulated that all warrants held by Tiger Global, which represented the right to purchase an aggregate of 1,768,300 ordinary shares, would be cancelled. As of December 31, 2008, we had repurchased and cancelled 1,518,949 ordinary shares and 321,109 warrants for an aggregate consideration of RMB13.7 million (\$2.0 million). Subsequent to December 31, 2008, we repurchased and cancelled 6,845,685 ordinary shares and 1,447,191 warrants for an aggregate consideration of RMB61.6 million (\$9.0 million) in January 2009.

(2) In June 2008, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program over a period of 12 months for the repurchase up to \$5.0 million of our outstanding ADSs. The share repurchase program has expired in December 2009. In April 2010, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program to repurchase up to \$3.0 million of our outstanding ADSs from time to time through May 1, 2012. In May 2011, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program to repurchase up to \$10.0 million of our outstanding ADSs from time to time through May 2013. In December 2012, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program to repurchase up to \$40.0 million of our outstanding ADSs or ordinary shares from time to time and no expiry date was stipulated for the repurchase.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

We are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our ADSs are registered with the SEC and listed on the Nasdaq Global Market. However, certain of the corporate governance rules of the Nasdaq Listing Rules do not apply to us as a “foreign private issuer,” and we are permitted to follow the corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands in lieu of most corporate governance standards contained in the Nasdaq Listing Rules. Rule 5615(a)(3) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules requires foreign private issuers listed on the Nasdaq to disclose each requirement that it does not follow and include a brief statement of the home country practice that the company follows in lieu of such corporate governance requirement(s). Set forth below a brief summary of such significant differences.

Board and Committee Independence

While the Nasdaq Listing Rules require U.S. domestic issuers to have a majority of independent directors, we are not subject to this requirement. Three of our six directors are independent non-executive directors.

The Nasdaq Listing Rules require U.S. domestic issuers to regularly schedule executive sessions to be attended by only independent directors. We are not subject to such requirement and our independent directors are entitled to attend all of our board meetings.

Shareholder Approval

The Nasdaq Listing Rules require shareholder approval prior to the issuance of securities when a stock option or purchase plan is to be established or materially amended or other equity compensation arrangement made or materially amended, pursuant to which stock may be acquired by officers, directors, employees, or consultants. Our stockholders have approved an amendment to our existing equity incentive plan to permit our board of directors at any time to amend, suspend or terminate our equity incentive plan. Any amendment, suspension or termination of our equity incentive plan must not adversely affect awards already granted without consent of the recipient of such awards.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

We have elected to provide the financial statements and related information specified in Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of ChinaEdu Corporation are included in this annual report beginning on page F-1.

Item 19. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	Form of Fifth Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
1.2	Form of Sixth Amended and Restated Articles of Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 from our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 22, 2011)
2.1	Form of Deposit Agreement among Registrant, depository and holders of the American Depositary Receipts (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
2.2	Registrant’s Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
2.3	Registrant’s Specimen American Depositary Receipt (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
3.1	English Translation of Shareholder’s Voting Rights Entrustment Agreement among Hongcheng Technology, Yang Xueshan, Xie Changqing and Hongcheng Education dated July 12, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
3.2	English Translation of Shareholder’s Voting Rights Entrustment Agreement among Hongcheng Technology, Xie Changqing and Hongcheng Education dated December 20, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.1	Form of Amended Equity Incentive Plan, dated March 2009, approved by shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting on March 6, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 from our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-33858), filed with the SEC on June 30, 2009)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.2	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its officers and directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.3	Form of Employment Agreement between the Registrant and a Senior Executive Officer of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.4	Fourth Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.5	English Translation of Loan Agreement between Registrant and Xie Changqing dated July 15, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.6	English Translation of Supplementary Agreement to Loan Agreement between Registrant and Xie Changqing dated July 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.7	English Translation of Amended and Renewed Loan Agreement between Registrant and Xie Changqing dated July 12, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.8	English Translation of Supplementary Agreement to Amended and Renewed Loan Agreement between Registrant and Xie Changqing dated July 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.9	English Translation of Amended and Renewed Loan Agreement between Registrant and Yang Xueshan dated June 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.10	English Translation of Supplementary Agreement to Amended and Renewed Loan Agreement between Registrant and Yang Xueshan dated July 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.11	English Translation of Equity Pledge Agreement among Hongcheng Technology, Xie Changqing and Yang Xueshan dated July 12, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.12	English Translation of Supplementary Agreement to Equity Pledge Agreement among Hongcheng Technology, Xie Changqing and Yang Xueshan dated July 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.13	English Translation of Equity Pledge Agreement between Hongcheng Technology and Xie Changqing dated December 20, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.14	English Translation of Supplementary Agreement to Equity Pledge Agreement between Hongcheng Technology and Xie Changqing dated July 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.15	English Translation of Call Option Agreement among Hongcheng Technology, Yang Xueshan and Xie Changqing dated July 12, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.16	English Translation of Call Option Agreement between Hongcheng Technology and Xie Changqing dated December 20, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.17	English Translation of Power of Attorney executed by Yang Xueshan dated July 12, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.18	English Translation of Power of Attorney executed by Wang Gongquan dated July 12, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.19	English Translation of Power of Attorney executed by Xie Changqing dated July 12, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.20	English Translation of Power of Attorney executed by Xie Changqing dated December 20, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.21	English Translation of Technical Consulting and Services Agreement between Hongcheng Technology and Xiandai Technology dated July 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.22	English Translation of Technical Consulting and Services Agreement between Hongcheng Technology and Hongcheng Education dated July 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.23	English Translation of Collaborative Alliance Contract between the Company and Renda Century dated October 22, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.24	English Translation of Service Agreement between Renda Online School and CMR dated March 31, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.25	English Translation of Memorandum of Understanding (Regarding Service Fee Payment) between Renda Online School and CMR dated May 16, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.26	English Translation of Memorandum of Understanding between Renda Online School, CMR, Renda Century and the Company dated March 31, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.27	English Translation of Memorandum of Understanding (Regarding Service Fee Alteration) between Renda Online School and CMR dated May 16, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.28	English Translation of Collaborative Alliance Contract among China Agriculture University, Hongcheng Liye, Shanghai SVA Communication Co., Ltd. and Beijing CAU Technological Enterprise Incubator Co., Ltd. dated April 28, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.29	English Translation of Cooperation Agreement between Zhong Nongda Networks Development Co., Ltd. and China Agriculture University dated December 12, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.30	English Translation of Service Agreement between China Agriculture University and Zhong Nongda Networks Development Co., Ltd dated April 28, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.31	English Translation of Memorandum of Service Agreement between China Agriculture University and Zhong Nongda Networks Development Co., Ltd. dated April 28, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.32	English Translation of Collaborative Alliance Contract between Hongcheng Liye and Dongbei University of Finance and Economics dated May, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.34	English Translation of Supplementary Agreement to Collaborative Alliance Contract between Hongcheng Liye and Dongbei University of Finance and Economics dated May, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.35	English Translation of Service Agreement between Dongbei University of Finance and Economics and Dalian Dongcai Technology Development Co., Ltd. dated June 26, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
4.36	English Translation of Licensing Agreement between Dalian Dongcai Technology Development Co., Ltd, and Hongcheng Technology Development Co., Ltd. dated September 18, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-147620), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 26, 2007)
8.1*	List of subsidiaries of ChinaEdu Corporation
10.1	Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 22, 2011)
12.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
13.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1*	Consent of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP.
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 Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

** 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 Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

By: /s/ Shawn Ding
Name: Shawn Ding
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 25, 2013

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

Report of Independent Registered
Public Accounting Firm and
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012

CHINAEDU CORPORATION	
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AND SHAREHOLDERS OF CHINAEDU CORPORATION

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ChinaEdu Corporation (the "Company"), its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity ("VIE"), and its VIE's subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012, and the related financial statement schedule included in Schedule I. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Group's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, such statements have been adjusted for the retrospective application of the authoritative guidance regarding the presentation of comprehensive income, which was adopted by the Group on January 1, 2012.

Our audits also comprehended the translation of Renminbi amounts into United States dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 2. Such United States dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of the readers.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Group's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 25, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Group's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP
Beijing, the People's Republic of China
April 25, 2013

CHINAEDU CORPORATION			
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In thousands, except share-related data)			
	As of December 31,		
	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	273,746	385,922	61,945
Term deposits	98,163	92,028	14,772
Short-term investments	34,648	23,575	3,784
Accounts receivable	31,478	34,917	5,605
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	22,725	23,455	3,763
Amounts due from related parties-current	238,016	260,184	41,762
Deferred tax assets-current	5,697	9,571	1,536
Total current assets	704,473	829,652	133,167
Property and equipment, net	239,210	238,563	38,292
Amounts due from related party-non-current	-	41,979	6,739
Land use rights	26,657	26,049	4,181
Deposits paid for acquisition of property and equipment	17,902	3,873	622
Deferred tax assets - non-current	8,217	2,085	335
Long-term investments	-	801	129
Rental deposits	2,213	1,497	240
Acquired intangible assets, net	63,638	54,499	8,748
Goodwill	43,255	43,255	6,943
Total assets	1,105,565	1,242,253	199,396
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB1,975 and RMB2,007 as of December 31, 2011and 2012, respectively)	2,239	2,401	385
Deferred revenues - current (including deferred revenue of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB20,525 and RMB23,518 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	125,332	134,175	21,537
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (including accrued expenses and other current liabilities of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB18,644 and RMB22,113 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	91,980	113,558	18,228
Amounts due to related parties (including amounts due to related parties of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB1,953 and RMB1,926 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	13,146	35,507	5,699
Income taxes payable (including income taxes payable of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB8,893 and RMB10,004 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	51,448	49,294	7,912
Other taxes payable (including other taxes payable of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB3,047 and RMB4,442 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	21,970	27,294	4,381
Total current liabilities	306,115	362,229	58,142

CHINAEDU CORPORATION			
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS - continued (In thousands, except share-related data)			
	As of December 31,		
	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Deferred revenues - non-current (including deferred revenue of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB33 and RMB29 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	12,059	10,654	1,710
Deferred tax liabilities-non-current (including deferred taxes liabilities of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB1,017 and RMB978 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	9,243	13,473	2,163
Unrecognized tax benefit (including unrecognized tax benefit of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Group of RMB2,364 and RMB3,555 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	6,089	8,795	1,412
Total liabilities	333,506	395,151	63,427
Commitments (Note 22)			
Equity:			
ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders' equity:			
Ordinary shares (RMB0.08 (US\$0.01) par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 53,804,980 and 47,215,888 shares issued and outstanding, respectively as of December 31, 2011; 53,428,219 and 47,676,331 shares issued and outstanding, respectively as of December 31, 2012)	4,041	4,070	653
Additional paid-in capital	673,516	682,239	109,507
Statutory reserves	36,635	40,976	6,577
Accumulated deficits	(79,830)	(46,200)	(7,416)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(29,556)	(30,894)	(4,958)
Total ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders' equity	604,806	650,191	104,363
Noncontrolling interests	167,253	196,911	31,606
Total equity	772,059	847,102	135,969
Total liabilities and equity	1,105,565	1,242,253	199,396
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.			

CHINAEDU CORPORATION				
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS				
(In thousands, except share-related data)				
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Revenue	402,335	453,116	504,052	80,904
Business tax	13,493	17,257	15,730	2,525
Net revenue	388,842	435,859	488,322	78,379
Cost of revenue	147,702	185,604	202,109	32,441
Gross profit	241,140	250,255	286,213	45,938
Operating expenses:				
General and administrative	84,110	93,950	100,204	16,084
Selling and marketing	37,632	52,777	48,407	7,770
Research and development	37,358	40,589	40,512	6,503
Intangible assets impairment	-	-	5,901	947
Total operating expenses	159,100	187,316	195,024	31,304
Income from operations	82,040	62,939	91,189	14,634
Interest income	5,552	8,843	13,253	2,127
Interest expense	(5)	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	2,197	353
Gain on consolidation of Hongcheng Xueyuan	260	-	-	-
Investment income	1,071	832	1,460	234
Other income	572	1,003	1,376	221
Income before income tax and equity method investments	89,490	73,617	109,475	17,569
Income tax provisions (benefits):				
- Current	17,933	23,078	19,939	3,201
- Deferred	(4,600)	(6,034)	6,488	1,041
Total income tax provisions	13,333	17,044	26,427	4,242
Net income before income from equity method investments	76,157	56,573	83,048	13,327
Income from equity method investments, net of taxes	-	-	261	42
Net income	76,157	56,573	83,309	13,369
Less: net income attributable to the noncontrolling interests	36,840	39,752	45,338	7,277
Net income attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders	39,317	16,821	37,971	6,092
Net income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders - basic	0.82	0.35	0.80	0.13
Net income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders - diluted	0.76	0.33	0.75	0.12
Weighted average shares used in calculating basic net income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders	48,004,323	47,453,930	47,523,375	47,523,375
Weighted average shares used in calculating diluted net income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders	52,010,229	50,669,229	50,487,233	50,487,233
Share-based compensation expenses				
Cost of revenue	815	522	488	78
General and administrative	2,760	2,909	4,176	671
Selling and marketing	2,248	2,755	3,103	498
Research and development	460	297	491	79

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

CHINAEDU CORPORATION				
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
(In thousands, except share-related data)				
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Net income	76,157	56,573	83,309	13,369
Other comprehensive income(losses), net of taxes:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,188)	(751)	(87)	(14)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments, net of taxes	(85)	187	1,247	200
Comprehensive income	74,884	56,009	84,469	13,555
Less: comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrollng interests	37,791	46,020	47,836	7,678
Comprehensive income attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders	37,093	9,989	36,633	5,877

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

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In thousands, except share-related data)

	ChinaEdu Corporation Shareholders' Equity									
	Ordinary shares		Additional paid-in capital	Warrants	Statutory reserve	Accumulated deficits	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	Total ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
	Outstanding shares	Amount RMB								
Balance at January 1, 2010	47,775,526	4,076	673,847	1,883	13,661	(112,994)	(20,500)	559,973	102,180	662,153
Repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares (note 19)	(852,144)	(57)	(13,411)	-	-	-	-	(13,468)	-	(13,468)
Forfeiture of warrants (note 18)	-	-	1,883	(1,883)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of share options (note 14)	765,924	52	6,046	-	-	-	-	6,098	-	6,098
Share-based compensation	-	-	6,283	-	-	-	-	6,283	-	6,283
Provision for statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	15,931	(15,931)	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,139)	(2,139)	951	(1,188)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)	(85)	-	(85)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	39,317	-	39,317	36,840	76,157
Capital contribution by a noncontrolling shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,470	1,470
Dividend to noncontrolling shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,102)	(7,102)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(854)	(854)
Balance at December 31, 2010	47,689,306	4,071	674,648	-	29,592	(89,608)	(22,724)	595,979	133,485	729,464
Repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares (note 19)	(590,205)	(38)	(8,205)	-	-	-	-	(8,243)	-	(8,243)
Exercise of share options (note 14)	116,787	8	590	-	-	-	-	598	-	598
Share-based compensation	-	-	6,483	-	-	-	-	6,483	-	6,483
Provision for statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	7,043	(7,043)	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,019)	(7,019)	6,268	(751)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments (note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	187	-	187
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	16,821	-	16,821	39,752	56,573
Capital contribution by a noncontrolling shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,960	2,960
Dividend to noncontrolling shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,212)	(15,212)
Balance at December 31, 2011	47,215,888	4,041	673,516	-	36,635	(79,830)	(29,556)	604,806	167,253	772,059
Repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares (note 19)	(376,761)	(24)	(4,550)	-	-	-	-	(4,574)	-	(4,574)
Exercise of share options (note 14)	837,204	53	5,015	-	-	-	-	5,068	-	5,068
Share-based compensation	-	-	8,258	-	-	-	-	8,258	-	8,258
Provision for statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	4,341	(4,341)	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,585)	(2,585)	2,498	(87)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments (note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,247	1,247	-	1,247
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	37,971	-	37,971	45,338	83,309
Disposal of the subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(857)	(857)
Dividend to noncontrolling shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,321)	(17,321)
Balance at December 31, 2012	47,676,331	4,070	682,239	-	40,976	(46,200)	(30,894)	650,191	196,911	847,102
		US\$ 653	US\$109,507		US\$ 6,577	US\$ (7,416)	US\$ (4,958)	US\$ 104,363	US\$ 31,606	US\$135,969

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

CHINAEDU CORPORATION				
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS				
(In thousands, except share-related data)				
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income	76,157	56,573	83,309	13,369
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Share-based compensation	6,283	6,483	8,258	1,326
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	20,971	23,900	25,377	4,073
Amortization of land use rights	609	608	608	98
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	4,432	4,171	3,903	626
Intangible assets impairment	-	-	5,901	947
Gain on consolidation of Hongcheng Xueyuan	(260)	-	-	-
Investment (income) loss	(1,071)	201	(1,460)	(234)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	(2,197)	(353)
Loss from equity method investments	-	-	219	35
Provision for account receivables	540	-	340	55
Loss from disposal of property and equipment	82	234	1,611	259
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Restricted cash	365	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	(6,900)	3,613	(3,779)	(607)
Inventories	1,494	358	-	-
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(4,930)	7,458	532	86
Amounts due from related parties	(68,791)	8,646	(64,325)	(10,324)
Rental deposits	(61)	(1,277)	716	115
Accounts payable	1,128	(2,013)	162	26
Deferred revenues	8,589	21,858	7,438	1,195
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	14,628	8,700	20,851	3,348
Amounts due to related parties	4,009	(19,717)	22,468	3,606
Income taxes payable	11,223	6,836	(2,154)	(346)
Other taxes payable	4,555	1,462	5,324	855
Deferred income taxes	(4,600)	(6,034)	6,488	1,041
Unrecognized tax benefit	(4,036)	2,398	2,706	434
Net cash provided by operating activities	64,416	124,458	122,296	19,630
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired of RMB1,382, nil and nil in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively	(6,078)	-	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(26,859)	(20,788)	(12,407)	(1,991)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed	-	-	5,026	807
Deposits paid for acquisition of property and equipment	(19,792)	(18,863)	-	-
Maturity of term deposits	1,434	22,337	6,135	985
Purchase of exclusive partnership with universities	-	(1,960)	(980)	(157)
Purchase of short-term investments	(28,016)	(19,556)	(12,571)	(2,018)
Purchase of long-term investments	-	-	(1,020)	(164)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	112	275	89	14
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	17,071	16,306	26,187	4,203
Proceeds from disposal of exclusive partnership with universities	-	-	315	51
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest of Yuancheng Education	(998)	-	-	-
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(63,126)	(22,249)	10,774	1,730

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - continued

(In thousands, except share-related data)

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Payment of deferred consideration for purchase of property and equipment	-	(1,479)	-	-
Cash dividends paid to noncontrolling shareholders	(5,632)	(13,510)	(21,441)	(3,442)
Capital contribution by noncontrolling shareholders	490	2,960	-	-
Repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares	(13,468)	(7,437)	(4,574)	(734)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	6,098	598	5,068	813
Prepayment for shares repurchases	(735)	(168)	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(13,247)	(19,036)	(20,947)	(3,363)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(693)	80	53	9
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(12,650)	83,253	112,176	18,006
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	203,143	190,493	273,746	43,939
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	190,493	273,746	385,922	61,945
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information				
Income taxes paid	10,746	13,844	19,387	3,112
Interest paid	5	-	-	-

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

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012

(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

ChinaEdu Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on September 6, 1999. The Company, its subsidiaries, and its variable interest entity ("VIE") and VIE's subsidiaries are collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Group". The Group principally operates online degree programs, which provide services to universities through joint venture contracts entered into by the Company's subsidiaries, online tutoring programs, private primary and secondary schools and international and elite curriculum programs in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

A summary of the Company's subsidiaries and its VIE and its VIE's subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 was as follows:

Name	Date of incorporation or acquisition	Percentage of legal ownership	Place of incorporation
Subsidiaries of the Company:			
CMR Web-learning Co., Ltd. ("CMR Web")	July 29, 1999	70%	PRC
Hongcheng Technology Development Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Technology")	July 31, 2000	100%	PRC
Zhong Nongda Networks Development Co., Ltd. ("Zhongnongda Networks")	October 30, 2001	55%	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng Liye Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Liye")	April 15, 2003	100%	PRC
Dalian Dongcai Technology Co., Ltd. ("Dongcai")	June 4, 2003	70%	PRC
Beijing WITT Education Consultant Management Co., Ltd. ("WITT Education")	July 4, 2003	100%	PRC
BJ-WITT EDU MAN. LTD. ("BJ-WITT")	July 4, 2003	100%	BVI
Chongqing Chongda Yuanxing Co., Ltd. ("Chongda")	December 24, 2003	51%	PRC
Beijing BCIT Science and Education Management Consulting Limited ("Beijing BCIT")	January 13, 2005	100%	PRC
Beijing Gotop Education Co., Ltd. ("Gotop Hongcheng")	December 26, 2005	100%	PRC
Beijing BCIT Science and Education Management Consulting Limited ("BJ-BCIT")	February 10, 2006	100%	BVI
Beijing Distance Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Yuancheng Education")	March 31, 2006	100%	PRC
Tianjin Gaotuo Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Tianjin Gaotuo Hongcheng")	June 26, 2006	100%	PRC
Beijing Beiyuda Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beiyuda")	September 26, 2006	51%	PRC
Beijing Mingdaoyuan Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Mingdao")	March 27, 2007	51%	PRC
Shanghai Shangcai Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Shangcai")	April 18, 2008	51%	PRC
Dongcai Online Training Center ("Dongcai Online")	July 10, 2008	70%	PRC
Beijing Zhonglin Technology Co., Ltd. ("Zhonglin")	November 3, 2008	51%	PRC

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

Name	Date of incorporation or acquisition	Percentage of legal ownership	Place of incorporation
Fuzhou Haojiaoshi Distance Education Service Co., Ltd. ("Fuzhou Good Teacher")	December 7, 2009	51%	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng Xueyuan Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Xueyuan")	October 31, 2010	100%	PRC
Nanning Hongcheng Xueyuan Technology Development Co., Ltd ("Nanning Hongcheng Xueyuan ")	October 31, 2010	51%	PRC
Hangzhou Hongcheng Education Training Service Co., Ltd ("Hangzhou Hongcheng Xueyuan")	October 31, 2010	60%	PRC
Beijing Haidian District New Door Training School ("Haidian Training School ")	April 7, 2011	55%	PRC
Zhejiang Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Zhejiang Hongcheng")	June 30, 2011	51%	PRC
VIE of the Company:			
Beijing Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Education")	March 7, 2005	N/A	PRC
Subsidiaries of VIE:			
Beijing Gotop Electronic Science Co., Ltd. ("Gotop Electronic") (1)	November 29, 1995	N/A	PRC
Xiandai Xingye Network Technology Co., Ltd. ("Xiandai Technology") (1)	November 7, 2000	N/A	PRC
Pingdingshan Wellent Bilingual School ("Pingdingshan") (1)	September 3, 2002	N/A	PRC
Anqing Foreign Language Middle School ("Anqing Foreign Language") (1)	August 2, 2004	N/A	PRC
Jingzhou Tianchang Investment Co., Ltd. ("Tianchang") (2)	September 6, 2005	N/A	PRC
Jingzhou Middle School South Campus ("South Campus") (3)	December 28, 2005	N/A	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng YoYo Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng YoYo") (1)	November 3, 2009	N/A	PRC
Anqing Daguan Hongcheng Anwai Training Centre ("Anqing Daguan") (1)	April 15, 2010	N/A	PRC
Pingdingshan Hongcheng Education Training Centre ("Pingdingshan Training Centre") (1)	August 11, 2010	N/A	PRC
Hongyuanboxue Technology Co., Ltd ("Hongyuanboxue") (4)	August 24, 2010	N/A	PRC
Beijing Xicheng District Hongcheng Training School ("Xicheng Training School") (1)	January 6, 2011	N/A	PRC

- (1) Wholly owned subsidiary of Hongcheng Education (VIE of the Company)
- (2) 72.5% of its equity is owned by Hongcheng Education (VIE of the Company)
- (3) 54% of its equity is owned by Hongcheng Education (VIE of the Company)
- (4) 55% of its equity is owned by Hongcheng Education (VIE of the Company) and 45% of its equity is owned by Hongcheng Technology (Wholly owned subsidiary of the Company).

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

On June 16, 2012, the Group sold one of its subsidiaries, Guangzhou Hongcheng Huixing Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou Hongcheng") to Guangzhou Hongcheng's noncontrolling shareholder for cash of RMB4,000 for its net assets disposed of RMB3,123.

On September 28, 2012, the Group sold one of its subsidiaries, Guangxi Hongcheng Times Technology Development Co., Ltd. ("Guangxi Hongcheng"), to Guangxi Hongcheng's noncontrolling shareholder for cash of RMB1,020 for its net assets disposed of RMB126.

On September 25, 2012, the Group sold one of its subsidiaries, Beijing Xuezhi Times Education Science Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Xuezhi") to a third party for cash of RMB6 for its net liabilities disposed of RMB420.

These subsidiaries disposed of in 2012 had no material business operations since their respective inceptions and accordingly were not separately reported as discontinued operation. Total gain resulted from these disposals are RMB2,197.

The VIE arrangements

PRC regulations currently limit foreign ownership of entities providing internet content and engaging in primary and junior high school education. To comply with PRC laws and regulations, the Group provides online tutoring programs and primary and secondary schools in the PRC through its VIE and its VIE's subsidiaries.

The Group established Hongcheng Education, the VIE, through a series of contractual arrangements with designated equity owners who are PRC citizens and legally own the VIE. To provide the Group the power to control and the ability to receive substantially all of the expected residual returns of the VIE and its subsidiaries, the Group entered into a series of contractual arrangements described below with the VIE, and its nominee shareholders in 2005.

- Agreements that transfer economic benefits to Hongcheng Technology

Exclusive Technical Consulting and Services Agreement

Pursuant to the exclusive technology consulting and service agreements between Hongcheng Technology and the VIE, the Group has the exclusive right to provide to the VIE technology consulting and services related to courseware and product development services, website design services, maintenance and security services, employee training services and any other services that may be agreed upon by the parties. As a consideration for these services, the Group charges VIE a service fee, which represents substantially all of its net income. The service fee amounts are determined at Hongcheng Technology's sole discretion. The terms of the exclusive technical consulting and services agreement are ten years unless Hongcheng Technology sends a notice of termination in writing prior to the expiration, the agreement shall automatically be renewed for an additional term of ten years.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

The VIE arrangements - continued

Equity Pledge Agreements

Pursuant to the Equity Pledge Agreements between Hongcheng Technology and nominee shareholders of VIE, the nominee shareholders of VIE pledged all of their equity interests in VIE to Hongcheng Technology to guarantee VIE's performance of its obligations under all the VIE contractual arrangements. If the VIE breaches its contractual obligations under that agreement, Hongcheng Technology, as the pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights, including the right to sell the pledged equity interests. The nominee shareholders of VIE agree that, without prior written consent of Hongcheng Technology, they will not dispose of the pledged equity interests or create or allow any encumbrance on the pledged equity interests that would prejudice Hongcheng Technology's interest.

Loan Agreements

The Group provided an interest-free loan of RMB54,200 to the nominee shareholders to fund the registered capital requirements of VIE. Proceeds from the loans are to be used solely for the investments in VIE. The loans can only be repaid by a transfer of the equity ownership interest in VIE to the Group. The terms of the loan is 20 years and may be extended with the consent of the Company and the nominee shareholders. To the extent permitted under PRC Law, the loan may be repaid only by the transfer by the nominee shareholders of their equity interests in the VIE to the Company or its designee.

- Agreements that provide Hongcheng Technology effective control over VIE

Powers of Attorney

Pursuant to the power of attorney, the nominee shareholders of VIE each executed an irrevocable power of attorney assigning Hongcheng Technology or any person designated by Hongcheng Technology as their attorney-in-fact and take all actions on their behalf on all matters of the VIE requiring shareholders' approval under PRC laws and regulations and the Article of Association of VIE.

The Articles of Association of VIE states that the major rights of the shareholders include the power to review and approve the annual budget, operating strategy and investment plan, elect the members of board of directors and approve their compensation plan. Therefore, through the irrevocable power of attorney arrangement, Hongcheng Technology has the ability to exercise effective control over VIE through shareholder votes and, through such votes, to also control the composition of the board of directors and thus appoint the senior management of VIE. The power of attorneys will remain effective for as long as the nominee shareholders are shareholders of VIE.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

The VIE arrangements - continued

- Agreements that provide Hongcheng Technology effective control over VIE

Shareholder Voting Rights Entrustment Agreements

In connection with the loan agreements described above, Hongcheng Technology entered into shareholder voting rights entrustment agreements with the nominee shareholders. Pursuant to these agreements, the nominee shareholders irrevocably entrusted Hongcheng Technology with the right to act as their proxy and vote for all of their shares in VIE. The agreement will remain effective as long as the nominee shareholders remain shareholders of Hongcheng Education.

Call Option Agreements

Pursuant to the Call Option Agreements, Hongcheng Technology has the exclusive and irrevocable right to purchase or designate another party to purchase from the nominee shareholders the equity interests in VIE at the lowest price permitted by the PRC law when and to the extent that applicable PRC law permits Hongcheng Technology to own all or part of such equity interest in VIE. The agreement shall terminate after all the equity subject to the Call Option Agreement has been transferred to Hongcheng Technology and/or any other entity or individual designated by Hongcheng Technology in accordance with the provisions contained herein. Through the exclusive Call Option Agreements, each of VIE's nominee shareholders irrevocably granted Hongcheng Technology an exclusive right to acquire, at any time, for its own account or through one or more PRC individuals or entities to acquire the nominee shareholder's equity interests in VIE, which constitutes a substantive kick-out right that is exercisable and enforceable under current PRC laws and regulations. This kick-out right reinforces Hongcheng Technology's ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact VIE's economic performance.

As a result of these contractual arrangements, Hongcheng Technology has (1) the power to direct the activities of VIE that most significantly impact VIE's economic performance and (2) the right to receive economic benefits from VIE, and accordingly, the Group has consolidated the financial results of VIE and its subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements for all the periods presented.

In concluding that the Hongcheng Technology is the primary beneficiary of VIE, the Group believes that the powers of attorney and the Shareholder Voting Rights Entrustment Agreements are valid, binding and enforceable under existing PRC laws and regulations and enable the Company, through Hongcheng Technology, to vote on all matters requiring shareholder approval for VIE. In addition, the Group believes that the exclusive call option agreements provides the Company, through Hongcheng Technology, with a substantive kick-out right. More specifically, the terms of the exclusive call option agreements are exercisable and enforceable under current PRC laws and regulations, and the minimum amount of consideration permitted by the applicable PRC laws to exercise such call option does not represent a financial barrier or disincentive for the Company, through Hongcheng Technology, to exercise such call option. Hongcheng Technology's rights under the powers of attorney, shareholder voting rights entrustment agreements and the exclusive call option agreements provide the Group with control over the shareholders of VIE and thus provide the Group with the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact VIE's economic performance.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

The VIE arrangements - continued

Risks in relation to the VIE structure

The Group believes that Hongcheng Technology's contractual arrangements with the VIE are in compliance with existing PRC law and regulations and are valid, binding and enforceable and will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect. However, substantial uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation of current and future PRC laws and regulations and the PRC regulatory authorities may take a contrary view. If the legal structure and contractual arrangements were found to be in violation of any existing PRC laws and regulations, the regulatory authorities may exercise their discretion and

- revoke the business and operating licenses of our PRC subsidiaries or VIE;
- restrict the rights to collect revenues from any of our PRC subsidiaries;
- discontinue or restrict the operations of any related-party transactions among our PRC subsidiaries or VIE;
- require our PRC subsidiaries or VIE to restructure the relevant ownership structure or operations;
- take other regulatory or enforcement actions, including levying fines that could be harmful to our business; or
- impose additional conditions or requirements with which we may not be able to comply.

The imposition of any of these penalties may result in a material adverse effect on the Group's ability to conduct its business. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes the Group to lose the rights to direct the activities of the VIE and their subsidiaries or the right to receive their economic benefits, the Group would no longer be able to consolidate the VIE.

The Group's ability to control the VIE depends on the power of attorney that enable Hongcheng Technology to vote on all matters requiring shareholder approval in the VIE. As noted above, the Group believes this power of attorney is valid, binding and enforceable under existing PRC laws and regulations but may not be as effective as direct equity ownership.

The nominee shareholders of the VIE are also beneficial owners of the Company. Their interests as shareholders of VIE may differ from the interests of the Group as a whole. The Group cannot be certain that if conflicts of interest arise, these parties will act in the best interests of the Group or that conflicts of interests will be resolved in the Group's favor. Currently, the Group does not have existing arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest these parties may encounter in their capacity as shareholders of VIE, on the one hand, and as shareholders of the Company, on the other hand. The Group believes the shareholders of the VIE will not act contrary to any of the contractual arrangements and the exclusive call option arrangements provide the Group with a mechanism to remove them as shareholders of VIE should they act to the detriment of the Group. If any conflict of interest or dispute between the Group and the shareholders of VIE arises and the Group is unable to resolve it, the Group would have to rely on legal proceedings in the PRC. Such legal proceedings could result in disruption of its business; moreover, there is substantial uncertainty as to the ultimate outcome of any such legal proceedings.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012

(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

Risks in relation to the VIE structure – continued

The Group’s online tutoring programs and private primary and secondary schools are directly operated by the VIE and its subsidiaries. The Group has consolidated the net revenues of the VIE and its subsidiaries in its consolidated financial statements in accordance with US GAAP. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, RMB83,620, RMB95,880 and RMB108,751, or 22%, 22% and 22%, respectively, of the Group’s total net revenues were attributable to the VIE and its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the VIE and its subsidiaries accounted for an aggregate of 23% and 21%, respectively, of the Group’s consolidated total assets, and 18% and 17%, respectively, of the Group’s consolidated total liabilities.

The financial information of the VIE and VIE’s subsidiaries, before intercompany balance elimination, as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Cash and cash equivalents	17,380	36,772
Accounts receivable	16,561	9,313
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,934	6,714
Total current assets	56,539	67,023
Property and equipment, net	162,157	152,756
Land use rights, net	26,657	26,049
Total assets	250,567	255,170
Total liabilities	203,827	206,098

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Net revenue	83,620	95,880	108,751
Net loss	(2,932)	(6,131)	(2,247)

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012

(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

Risks in relation to the VIE structure - continued

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,057	16,487	20,339
Net cash used in investing activities	(16,884)	(19,656)	(947)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,500	(1,479)	-

There are no consolidated VIE’s assets that are collateral for the VIE’s obligations and which can only be used to settle the VIE’s obligations. No creditors (or beneficial interest holders) of the VIE have recourse to the general credit of the Company or any of its consolidated subsidiaries. No terms in any arrangements, considering both explicit arrangements and implicit variable interests, require the Group or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to the VIE. However, if the VIE ever needs financial support, the Company or its subsidiaries may, at its option and subject to statutory limits and restrictions, provide financial support to the VIE through loans to the shareholders of the VIE or entrustment loans to the VIE.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group are stated in Renminbi ("RMB"). The presentation of the amounts in United States dollar ("US\$") is included solely for the convenience of the reader and were converted at a rate of RMB6.2301 to US\$1.00, the exchange rate set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board on December 31, 2012. Such translation should not be construed to be the amounts that would have been reported under US GAAP.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries, its VIE and its VIE's subsidiaries. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and revenue and expenses in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Significant accounting estimates reflected in the Group's financial statements include the useful lives and impairment of property and equipment, and intangible assets with definite lives; valuation allowance for deferred tax assets; impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives; and share-based compensation expense. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and demand deposits which are unrestricted as to withdrawal or use, or have original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Term deposits

Term deposits consist of deposits placed with financial institutions with original maturity terms of greater than three months but less than one year.

Short-term investments

The Group's short-term investments mainly comprise debt securities which are classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity investments. The available-for-sale investments are reported at fair values with the unrealized gains or losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. Short-term investments are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. All of the Group's held-to-maturity investments are classified as short-term investments on the consolidated balance sheets based on their contractual maturity dates which are less than one year and are stated at their amortized costs.

The Group reviews its available-for-sale short-term investments for other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") based on the specific identification method. The Group considers available quantitative and qualitative evidence in evaluating the potential impairment of its short-term investments. If the cost of an investment exceeds the investment's fair value, the Group considers, among other factors, general market conditions, expected future performance of the investees, the duration and the extent to which the fair value of the investment is less than the cost, and the Group's intent and ability to hold the investment. OTTI below cost is recognized as a loss in the income statement.

If there is OTTI on debt securities, the Group separates the amount of the OTTI into the amount that is credit related (credit loss component) and the amount due to all other factors. The credit loss component is recognized in earnings, which represents the difference between a security's amortized cost basis and the discounted present value of expected future cash flows. The amount due to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income if the entity neither intends to sell nor will not more likely than not be required to sell the security before recovery. The difference between the amortized cost basis and the cash flows expected to be collected is accreted as interest income.

In addition, the short-term investments as of December 31, 2012 include an equity method investment in a limited partnership which the Group expects to retire from in 2013. Accounting policy for equity method investment is presented below.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Equity method investment

Investee companies over which the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence, but does not have a controlling interest are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is generally considered to exist when the Group has an ownership interest in the voting stock of the investee between 20% and 50%, and other factors, such as representation on the investee's Board of Directors, voting rights and the impact of commercial arrangements, are considered in determining whether the equity method of accounting is appropriate.

Investee companies over which the Group has equity interest over 50%, but the noncontrolling shareholders have substantive rights to participate in significant operating and financing decisions are accounted for using the equity method.

An impairment charge is recorded if the carrying amount of the investment exceeds its fair value and this condition is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable is recorded when it becomes due based on the service agreement, and primarily relates to the online education technical, consulting and recruiting services provided to certain university customers, and online tutoring services.

The Group determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time the receivable is past due, the Group's previous loss history, the counter party's current ability to pay its obligation to the Group, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Group writes off accounts receivable when it becomes apparent based upon age or customer circumstances that such amounts will not be collected.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be recorded at fair value, the Group considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and it considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

Authoritative literature provides a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The level in the hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as follows:

- Level 1 - inputs are based upon unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 - inputs are 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 or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 - inputs are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

Land use rights

Land use rights are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, which is generally 50 years and represents the shorter of the estimated usage periods or the terms of the land use rights agreements.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are ready for their intended use. Depreciation and amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	20 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives

Acquired intangible assets with definite lives, net

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, resulting from the acquisitions of entities accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Amortization of acquired intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the contractual terms or the expected useful lives of the acquired assets. The weighted average amortization periods by major intangible assets classes are as follows:

Service agreements with universities and high schools	26 years
Operating platforms used to provide online education service	6 years
Customer base	4 years
Online coursewares	3 years
Partnership with agencies	5 years
Exclusive partnership with universities	16 years
Operational right of private school	22 years
Partnership with local institutes	7.2 years
Acquired right to use trademark	2.2 years

Intangible assets-indefinite lives

If an intangible asset is determined to have an indefinite life, it should not be amortized until its useful life is determined to be no longer indefinite. An intangible asset that is not subject to amortization is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Such impairment test consists of comparing the fair values of assets with their carrying value amounts and an impairment loss is recognized if and when the carrying amounts exceed the fair values. The estimates of fair values of intangible assets not subject to amortization are determined using various discounted cash flow valuation methodologies. Significant assumptions are inherent in this process, including estimates of discount rates.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Impairment of long-lived assets and intangible assets with definite life

Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and definite-lived intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization. The Group evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets, including intangible assets, with determinable useful lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that a long-lived asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Group measures the carrying amount of long-lived asset against the estimated undiscounted future cash flows associated with it. Impairment exists when the sum of the expected future net cash flows is less than the carrying value of the asset being evaluated. Impairment loss is calculated as the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. Fair value is estimated based on various valuation techniques, including the discounted value of estimated future cash flows. The evaluation of asset impairment requires the Group to make assumptions about future cash flows over the life of the asset being evaluated. These assumptions require significant judgment and actual results may differ from assumed and estimated amounts.

Goodwill

The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired is recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as goodwill.

Goodwill is not amortized but evaluated for impairment annually or more frequently if event and circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The Group performs a two-step process. The first step compares the fair values of each reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of each reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill is not considered to be impaired and the second step will not be required. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step compares the implied fair value of goodwill to the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to accounting for a business combination with the allocation of the assessed fair value determined in the first step to the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amounts assigned to the assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. An impairment loss is recognized for any excess in the carrying value of goodwill over the implied fair value of goodwill.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue is principally derived from the following:

- (a) Online degree programs, which mainly provide: (i) online education technical and consulting services; and (ii) recruiting services and enrollment marketing services.

- (i) *Online education technical and consulting services*

The Group's primary business is to provide online education technical and consulting services to the online degree programs of leading Chinese universities. These services mainly include academic program development, technology services, and student support services. All these services are provided over the service period, therefore the related revenue is recognized ratably over the Six-month School Semester (the "Semester") during which the Group provides the services. The Semesters generally begin in April and October of each calendar year.

- (ii) *Students recruiting services, online technical services and enrollment marketing services*

The Group also provides students recruiting, online technical, enrollment marketing services through its learning centers network for collaborative universities in China, including those universities to which the Group provides online education technical and consulting services. The amount of service fees earned is computed as a percentage of tuition fees, which the Group collected from students on behalf of the universities, based on the agreements entered into with the universities.

Service fees are initially recorded as deferred revenue and are recognized as revenue ratably over the Semester during which the Group provides the services.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition - continued

(b) Online tutoring programs

The Group offers online interactive tutoring services to the students of primary and secondary schools through prepaid cards. These services allow the students to access the online education services over a fixed period of time, generally ranging from one month to three years, during which period the students can access the online learning platform at any time. The Group sells the prepaid cards to the students directly on its website or through distributors. The payment from distributors are generally received when the prepaid cards are delivered to the distributors, and not contingent upon the resale to the students (end users).

Payments received from students or distributors are initially recognized as deferred revenue. Revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the service period, starting from the activation of the prepaid cards by the students and ending with the prepaid cards' expiration date.

(c) Private primary and secondary schools

The Group operates a number of private primary and secondary schools, which provide educational services to the students through traditional classroom education. Students register and pay for their classes at the beginning of each semester. Fees received from students upfront are initially recorded as deferred revenue. Revenue is recognized ratably over the service period, which is six months for each school semester. If a student withdraws from a class, any collected but unearned portion of the fee is recognized as revenue at that time unless the student is entitled to a refund.

(d) International and elite curriculum programs

The Group provides international post-secondary and English language learning services for high schools in the PRC and international polytechnic curriculum programs through traditional classroom education. For those programs, students register and pay for their classes at the beginning of each semester or each short-term program (i.e. Summer camp). Fees collected from learning institutions are recognized either on a straight-line basis over the service period, which is typically the six-month school semester or when such services are completed.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Business tax

The Group's PRC subsidiaries, VIE and VIE' subsidiaries are subject to business taxes at the rate of 5.6%, which is applied to service revenue generated from online education programs and international and elite curriculum programs.

Value added tax ("VAT") and VAT rebate

The Group is subject to PRC value added tax ("VAT") generally at a rate of 17% on part of the revenue from the online education technical services and online tutoring services which reduces revenues, and are entitled to an offset for VAT paid or borne on the goods purchased by the Group. Net VAT balance between input VAT and output VAT is recorded in either other current liabilities or other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The Group is entitled to a rebate of VAT paid at a rate of 14%. The rebates are recorded as a component of revenue when the relevant compliance requirements are met and when there are neither further obligations, nor subject to future refunds or reimbursements. The rebates granted to the Group during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were RMB9,257, RMB8,260 and RMB12,237, respectively.

In July 2012, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation jointly issued a circular regarding the pilot collection of VAT in lieu of business tax in certain areas and industries in the PRC. Such VAT pilot program has been phased in Beijing, Jiangsu, Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Tianjin, Zhejiang, and Hubei between September and December 2012. Starting from September 1, 2012, the Group's six subsidiaries became subject to VAT at the rates of 6%, seven subsidiaries became subject to VAT at the rates of 3%, on certain service revenues which were previously subject to business tax.

Entities that are VAT general taxpayers are allowed to offset qualified input VAT paid to suppliers against their output VAT liabilities. However, entities that are VAT small scale taxpayers, cannot offset their input VAT against their output VAT liabilities. Net VAT balance between input VAT and output VAT is recorded in either other current liabilities or other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Research and development

Research and development expenses mainly include depreciation, payroll, employee benefits, and other headcount-related costs associated with the development of online education technology platform and courseware. The Group expenses all research and development costs when incurred.

Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. The Group incurred advertising costs totaling RMB9,310, RMB13,794 and RMB3,801 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, which are recorded as a component of selling and marketing expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Royalty fees

Royalty fees payable to the Fourth Middle School of Anqing for the use of the school's education resources in the provision of the Group's private primary and secondary schools services are payable each year from 2005 to 2024. The aggregated royalty fees are recognized as royalty expense on a straight-line basis over the royalty period. The difference between royalty fees paid and the amount reported as expenses was included as a component of accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company, BJ-BCIT and BJ-WITT is the US\$. The functional currency of all other entities within the Group is the RMB. Transactions in other currencies are recorded in each relevant entity's functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing when the transactions occur. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the applicable functional currencies at rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet dates. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities are remeasured into the applicable functional currencies at historical exchange rates and transactions denominated in other currencies are converted at the applicable rates of exchange prevailing when the transactions occur. Exchange gains and losses are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Group's reporting currency is the RMB. The Group's entities with functional currency of US\$ translate their operating results and financial position into the RMB, the Group's reporting currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date, equity amounts are translated at historical exchange rates and revenues, expenses, gains, and losses are translated using the average rate for the year. Translation adjustments are reported as cumulative translation adjustments and are shown as a separate component of other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Income taxes

Current income taxes are provided in accordance with the laws of the relevant tax authorities.

Deferred income taxes are provided using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for tax credits and net operating losses available for carry-forwards and significant temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current based upon the classification of the related asset or liability in the financial statements or the expected timing of their reversal if they do not relate to a specific asset or liability. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the amount of deferred tax assets if it is considered more likely than not that some portion of, or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return is recognized at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant tax authority based solely on technical merits of the associated tax position. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained. Interest and penalties on income taxes will be classified as a component of the provisions for income taxes.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income includes net income, foreign currency translation adjustments and change in fair value of available-for-sale investments. Beginning on January 1, 2012, the Group presents the components of net income, the components of other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income in two separate but consecutive statements. The consolidated financial statements have been adjusted for the retrospective application of the authoritative guidance regarding presentation of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and amounts due from and due to related parties. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, accounts receivable, accounts payable and amounts due from and due to related parties approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturities. The fair values of the equity method investment are not readily determinable. Held-to-maturity investments are recorded at amortized cost. Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Net income per share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue ordinary shares were exercised or converted. Ordinary share equivalents are excluded from the computation of the diluted net income per share in periods when their effect would be anti-dilutive. The effect of the warrants, stock options, and RSUs are computed using the treasury stock method.

Share-based compensation

Share-based payment transactions with employees, such as share options are measured based on the grant date fair value of the equity instrument. The Group recognizes the compensation costs net of an estimated forfeiture rate using the straight-line method, over the requisite service period of the award, which is generally the vesting period of the award. The estimate of forfeitures will be adjusted over the requisite service period to the extent that actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures will be recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the period of change and will also impact the amount of stock compensation expense to be recognized in future periods.

Share-based payment issued to non-employees, such as advisors, are measured at fair value at the earlier of the commitment date or the date the service is completed and recognized over the period the service is provided.

A change in any of the terms or conditions of share options shall be accounted for as a modification of the plan. Therefore, the Group calculates incremental compensation cost of a modification as the excess of the fair value of the modified option over the fair value of the original option immediately before its terms are modified, measured based on the share price and other pertinent factors at the modification date. For vested options, the Group would recognize incremental compensation cost in the period of the modification occurred and for unvested options, the Group would recognize, over the remaining requisite service period, the sum of the incremental compensation cost and the remaining unrecognized compensation cost for the original award on the modification date.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Business combinations

The Group accounts for its business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition costs are allocated to the assets and liabilities the Group acquired based on their fair values with goodwill being the excess value over the net identifiable assets acquired.

The assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest of the acquiree at the acquisition date, if any, are measured at their fair values as of that date. Goodwill is recognized and measured as the excess of the total consideration transferred plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interest of the acquiree, if any, at the acquisition date over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired.

Common forms of the consideration made in acquisitions are cash. Consideration transferred in a business acquisition is measured at the fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Significant risks and uncertainties

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Group to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, restricted cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable and amount due from related parties. The Group places its cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with financial institutions in the PRC and Hong Kong.

The Group conducts credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral or other security from them. To date, the Group has not experienced significant losses from uncollectible accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to RMB540, nil and RMB 340 was recorded in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively and these amounts were written off in the same year. Management will continue to evaluate the Group's collection experience and provide for an allowance for doubtful accounts as appropriate.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Concentration of credit risk - continued

A summary of the customers who accounted for 10% or more of the Group's consolidated net revenues was as follows:

Customers	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%
A	11	13	14
B	11	11	11
C	12	11	10
D	16	13	*

A summary of the customers who accounted for 10% or more of the Group's consolidated accounts receivable and amounts due from related parties was as follows:

Customers	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	%	%
A	33	36
B	*	25
C	36	24
D	*	11

* Represented less than 10% of consolidated net revenue or accounts receivable and amounts due from related parties' balances.

Foreign currency risk

The RMB is not a freely convertible currency. The State Administration for Foreign Exchange, under the authority of the People's Bank of China, controls the conversion of RMB into foreign currencies. The value of the RMB is subject to changes in central government policies and international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the China Foreign Exchange Trading System market. The cash and cash equivalents and term deposits of the Group included aggregate amounts of RMB370,428 and RMB476,425, which were denominated in RMB, at December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively, representing 99.6% and 99.7% of the cash and cash equivalents and term deposits at December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Accounting pronouncements recently adopted

In May 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement on fair value measurement. The guidance is the result of joint efforts by the FASB and International Accounting Standards Board to develop a single, converged fair value framework. The guidance is largely consistent with existing fair value measurement principles in US GAAP. The guidance expands the existing disclosure requirements for fair value measurements and makes other amendments, mainly including:

- Highest-and-best-use and valuation-premise concepts for nonfinancial assets-the guidance indicates that the highest-and-best-use and valuation-premise concepts only apply to measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets.
- Application to financial assets and financial liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk-the guidance permits an exception to fair value measurement principles for financial assets and financial liabilities (and derivatives) with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk when several criteria are met. When the criteria are met, an entity can measure the fair value of the net risk position.
- Premiums or discounts in fair value measure-the guidance provides that premiums or discounts that reflect size as a characteristic of the reporting entity's holding (specifically, a blockage factor that adjusts the quoted price of an asset or a liability because the market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held by the entity) rather than as a characteristic of the asset or liability (for example, a control premium when measuring the fair value of a controlling interest) are not permitted in a fair value measurement.
- Fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's stockholders' equity-the guidance prescribes a model for measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in stockholders' equity; this model is consistent with the guidance on measuring the fair value of liabilities.
- Disclosures about fair value measurements-the guidance expands disclosure requirements, particularly for Level 3 inputs. Required disclosures include:
 - (i) For fair value measurements categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy: (1) a quantitative disclosure of the unobservable inputs and assumptions used in the measurement, (2) a description of the valuation process in place (e.g., how the entity decides its valuation policies and procedures, as well as changes in its analyses of fair value measurements, from period to period), and (3) a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and interrelationships between those inputs.
 - (ii) The level in the fair value hierarchy of items that are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but whose fair value must be disclosed.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Accounting pronouncements recently adopted - continued

The guidance is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, for public entities. Early application by public entities is not permitted. The Group adopted this pronouncement effectively January 1, 2012, which did not have a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement to require an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. The guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The guidance does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The guidance should be applied retrospectively. For public entities, the guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. In December 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement related to deferral of the effective date for amendments to the presentation of reclassifications of items out of accumulated other comprehensive income. This guidance allows the FASB to redeliberate whether to present on the face of the financial statements the effects of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the components of net income and other comprehensive income for all periods presented. While the FASB is considering the operational concerns about the presentation requirements for reclassification adjustments and the needs of financial statement users for additional information about reclassification adjustments, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect update the pronouncement issued in June 2011. The Group adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2012 and presented the total consolidated statements of comprehensive income in two separate but consecutive statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement related to testing goodwill for impairment. The guidance is intended to simplify how entities, both public and nonpublic, test goodwill for impairment. The guidance permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is "more likely than not" that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. The guidance is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011, if a public entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued. The Group adopted this pronouncement effective January 1, 2012, which did not have a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements, as the Company chose to directly perform the two-step goodwill impairment test for 2012.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In February 2013, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement related to reporting of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income, to improve the transparency of reporting these reclassifications. Other comprehensive income includes gains and losses that are initially excluded from net income for an accounting period. Those gains and losses are later reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income into net income.

The guidance expands the exiting disclosure requirement for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements, including:

- Present (either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes) the effects on the line items of net income of significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income - but only if the item reclassified is required under US GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period.
- Cross-reference to other disclosures currently required under US GAAP for other reclassification items (that are not required under US GAAP) to be reclassified directly to net income in their entirety in the same reporting period. This would be the case when a portion of the amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income is initially transferred to a balance sheet account (e.g., inventory for pension-related amounts) instead of directly to income or expense.

For public entities, the guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The Group will adopt this pronouncement on January 1, 2013, and do not expect the adoption of this pronouncement will have a significant impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

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3. ACQUISITIONS

In order to diversify its service offerings under the online degree programs and online tutoring programs, the Group consummated the acquisitions set forth below. These transactions were recorded using the acquisition method of accounting, and accordingly, the acquired assets and liabilities were recorded at their estimated fair values on the acquisition date.

In October 2010, the Group acquired the remaining 81% equity interest in Hongcheng Xueyuan, for an aggregate purchase price of a cash consideration of RMB7,460(US\$1,130) and Hongcheng Xueyuan became wholly owned by the Group.

In connection with the above business combination transaction, the Group re-measured its previously held 19% equity interest in Hongcheng Xueyuan at the acquisition-date fair value of RMB1,470 and recognized a gain of RMB260 in 2010.

The purchase price for this 81% equity interest was allocated based on the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition.

	<u>RMB</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining amortization period</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	1,382	
Accounts Receivable	397	
Amounts due from related parties	1,319	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	82	
Rental deposits	7	
Property and equipment	80	
Deferred revenue	(1,235)	
Amounts due to related parties	(14)	
Other taxes payable	<u>(54)</u>	
Net tangible assets acquired	1,964	
Noncontrolling interests	(144)	
Intangible assets:		
Partnership with local institutes	2,380	7.2 years
Reacquired right to use trademark	<u>300</u>	2.2 years
Total intangible assets	2,680	
Deferred tax liabilities relating to intangible assets acquired	(670)	
Goodwill (allocated to the online degree programs segment)	5,100	
Re-measured fair value of previous 19% cost method investment	<u>(1,470)</u>	
Total	<u><u>7,460</u></u>	

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4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Accounts receivable	31,478	34,917
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	31,478	34,917

Movement of allowance for doubtful accounts was as follow:

	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Balance as of January 1	-	-
Charged to expenses	-	340
Written off	-	(340)
Balances as of December 31	-	-

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5. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Staff advances and others	3,000	4,878
Advance to an online school	1,707	341
Prepaid rental expense	4,329	2,872
Prepaid advertisement expense	510	601
Prepaid courseware use right	1,547	766
Prepaid professional fees	2,126	2,113
Advances to suppliers	3,410	4,801
Interest receivables from term deposits	1,056	953
VAT rebate receivable	5,040	6,130
	22,725	23,455

Advance to an online school represented amount loaned to an online education alliance program to fund its operations, which is non-interest bearing and is payable on demand. VAT rebate receivable represented the accrued VAT rebate from online degree programs and online tutoring which is expected to be received in the following year of accrual.

6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Group held the following short term investments:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Available-for-sale investments	17,648	15,575
Held to maturity investments	17,000	-
Equity method investment	-	8,000
	34,648	23,575

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6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS - continued

Held to maturity investments consist of trust funds with remaining maturity term less than one year. Since the Group had the positive intent and ability to hold the trust funds to maturity, the trust funds were classified as held to maturity investments and recorded at amortized cost.

- In May 2010, the Group invested RMB8,000 in a trust fund managed by Zhongrong Trust Co., Ltd., which matured in May 2011. The Group received all the investment back and also received an investment interest of RMB646, which was recorded as investment income.
- In March 2011, the Group invested RMB6,000 in a trust fund managed by Zhongrong Trust Co., Ltd., which matured in March 2012, the Group received all the investment back and also received an investment interest of RMB605, which was recorded as investment income.
- In April 2011, the Group invested RMB3,000 in a trust fund managed by Minmetal International Trust Co., Ltd., which matured in April 2012. The Group received all the investment back and also received an investment income of RMB241, which was recorded as investment income.
- In May 2011, the Group invested RMB8,000 in trust fund managed by Minmetal International Trust Co., Ltd., which matured in May 2012. The trust fund paid investment interest of RMB387 in December 2011. The Group received all the investment back and also received an investment income RMB388 in May 2012, which was also included in investment income.

In June 2012, the Group invested RMB8,000 in a limited partnership managed by Hainan Airline Group, which the Group expects to retire from in June 2013. The Group has applied the equity method to account for the investment as the Group, which holds a 12.75% limited partnership interest in this investment, is able to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the limited partnership. The Group has recognized and received a share of earnings on the investment in the amount of RMB480 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The following table provides additional information on the unrealized gains and losses of the available-for-sale investments as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

	As of December 31,							
	2011				2012			
	Cost	Exchange	Accumulated	Net	Cost	Exchange	Accumulated	Net
	RMB	difference	unrealized	carrying	RMB	difference	unrealized	carrying
		RMB	(loss) gains	amount		RMB	(loss) gains	amount
			RMB	RMB			RMB	RMB
Available-for-sale								
Corporate Bonds	19,110	(1,334)	(128)	17,648	15,939	(1,483)	1,119	15,575
Total	19,110	(1,334)	(128)	17,648	15,939	(1,483)	1,119	15,575

During the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Group sold RMB8,507 and RMB7,717 of corporate bonds, and the related (loss) gain of RMB (201) and RMB226 was transferred to investment income in the statement of operations.

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7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

In March, 2012, the Group and Shanghai Normal University, set up an entity Shanghai Shihong Technology Co., Ltd ("Shanghai Shihong"), in which the Group contributed cash of RMB1,020, representing 51% of equity interest in the entity. Shanghai Normal University contributed cash of RMB980 representing 49% of equity interest in the entity. The Group controls three out of five seats in the board of directors of Shanghai Shihong. The remaining two seats are controlled by the other shareholder. According to the article of association of Shanghai Shihong, two-thirds of directors’ approval is required for the approval of operating budget and appointment and dismissal of the general manager. Therefore the Group does not have control but has significant influence over the operating and financial policies in Shanghai Shihong.

The Group applied the equity method to account for the investment and has recognized a share of loss on equity method investment in the amount of RMB219 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

8. LAND USE RIGHTS, NET

Land use rights, net consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Land use rights	30,287	30,287
Less: accumulated amortization	(3,630)	(4,238)
Land use rights, net	26,657	26,049

Amortization expenses for land use rights totaled RMB609, RMB608 and RMB608 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Future amortization expenses are RMB608 per year for each of the next five years through December 31, 2017.

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9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Buildings	225,633	241,560
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	67,997	73,991
Motor vehicles	12,562	12,251
Leasehold improvements	19,847	19,382
	326,039	347,184
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(91,543)	(113,448)
	234,496	233,736
Construction in progress	4,714	4,827
	239,210	238,563

Depreciation and amortization expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were RMB20,971, RMB23,900 and RMB25,377, respectively.

10. ACQUIRED INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Acquired intangible assets, net including those acquired as part of business combinations consisted of the following:

	For the years ended December 31,							
	2011				2012			
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment	Net carrying amount
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Acquired intangible assets with definite lives								
Service agreements with universities and high schools	89,235	(17,319)	(29,057)	42,859	89,235	(19,103)	(34,958)	35,174
Operating platforms used to provide online education services	759	(711)	-	48	759	(759)	-	-
Customer base	11,708	(11,708)	-	-	11,708	(11,708)	-	-
Online coursewares	3,623	(3,623)	-	-	3,623	(3,623)	-	-
Partnership with agencies	356	(339)	-	17	356	(353)	-	3
Exclusive partnership with universities	20,876	(9,304)	-	11,572	21,356	(10,453)	-	10,903
Operational right of private school	4,464	(1,769)	-	2,695	4,464	(2,021)	-	2,443
Partnership with local institutes	2,380	(387)	-	1,993	2,380	(720)	-	1,660
Reacquired right to use trademark	300	(162)	-	138	300	(300)	-	-
Total intangible assets with definite lives	133,701	(45,322)	(29,057)	59,322	134,181	(49,040)	(34,958)	50,183
Acquired intangible assets with indefinite lives								
Trade name	4,316	-	-	4,316	4,316	-	-	4,316
Total	138,017	(45,322)	(29,057)	63,638	138,497	(49,040)	(34,958)	54,499

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10. ACQUIRED INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET - continued

In September 2012, the Group disposed one of its exclusive partnerships with universities, which carried at RMB315 before the disposal, for cash of RMB315, and therefore, no gain or loss resulted from the disposal.

In the third quarter of 2012, due to the projected revenue decrease for the Group's international and elite curriculum segment, the Group performed impairment test for the related intangible assets with the assistance of a third-party valuation firm. The impairment loss of RMB5,901 with respect to the service agreements with universities and high schools was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2012. The Group derived fair value based on a discounted cash flow model (e.g., excess earning method) using assumptions about revenue growth rates and the appropriate discount rates.

No impairment loss for the intangible assets is recognized for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011.

Amortization expenses were RMB4,432, RMB4,171 and RMB3,903 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Amortization expenses for the next five years are as follows:

Years ending December 31,	RMB
2013	3,082
2014	2,929
2015	2,892
2016	2,720
2017	2,512

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11. GOODWILL

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by operating segments for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows. There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by operating segments for the year ended December 31, 2012.

	2011				
	Online degree programs	Private primary and secondary schools	Online tutoring programs	International and elite curriculum programs	Total
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Gross amount:					
Beginning balance	17,960	1,924	20,798	59,801	100,483
Acquired during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	17,960	1,924	20,798	59,801	100,483
Accumulated impairment					
Beginning balance	-	(1,924)	-	(55,304)	(57,228)
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	(1,924)	-	(55,304)	(57,228)
Goodwill, net	17,960	-	20,798	4,497	43,255

The Group performs its annual goodwill impairment tests at each year end or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. In the goodwill impairment test, the Group used the income approach, which it believed to be more reliable than the market approach in determining the fair value of the Group’s reporting units. Accordingly, it adopted a discounted cash flow (“DCF”) method under the income approach, which considers a number of factors, including expected future cash flows based on five-year financial forecasts developed by management that included revenue projections, capital spending trends, and investments in working capital to support anticipated revenue growth, and discount rates developed using market participant based assumptions, and requires the Group to make certain assumptions and estimates regarding industry economic factors and future profitability of its reporting units. The assumptions are inherently uncertain and subjective.

No impairment charges were reached for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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12. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Advances from students	10,725	13,804
Accrued expenses	8,943	13,730
Accrued professional fees	4,219	1,168
Accrued employee payroll and welfare benefits	59,152	67,979
Tuition fees payable to universities	3,497	10,324
Other payables	5,444	6,553
	<u>91,980</u>	<u>113,558</u>

Advances from students represented amounts received for books and materials, which the Group collected from students on behalf of third party vendors.

13. OTHER TAXES PAYABLE

Other taxes payable consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
VAT payable	5,392	10,618
Business taxes payable	15,801	15,691
Individual income taxes payable	736	944
Real estate taxes payable	41	41
	<u>21,970</u>	<u>27,294</u>

The Group is required to withhold PRC individual income taxes on employees' payroll for remittance to the tax authorities.

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14. SHARE OPTION PLAN

The Company's original employee share option plan (the "Original Plan") was effective on August 10, 2000 and allowed the Company to offer a variety of incentive awards to employees and non-employee directors of the Group and any consultant who performs services for the Group. Pursuant to the Original Plan, an incentive option could only be granted to employees and a non-qualified option could be granted to employees, non-employee directors and consultants. The number of option shares granted under the Original Plan was not permitted to exceed 15% of the aggregate number of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company, calculated on a fully-diluted basis. Under the terms of the Original Plan, the exercise price for an incentive option shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the ordinary share on the date of grant. Option vesting schedule shall be more than three years and no acceleration for option vesting schedule shall be permitted, unless approved by Board of Directors. On December 13, 2004, an Amended and Restated Share Option Plan (the "Amended Plan") became effective, and replaced the Original Plan. Under the Amended Plan, options to purchase ordinary shares increased to 12,846,621.

In March 2007, the Company adopted the Second Amended and Restated Share Option Plan (the "Second Amended Plan"), which replaced the Amended Plan and provided for the grant of non-vested shares as well as options. Under the Second Amended Plan, the Company was permitted to grant options to purchase up to 12,846,621 ordinary shares to the Group's employees, directors and consultants. The minimum option vesting period for any option grants under the Second Amended Plan was three years and acceleration of option vesting was not permitted, unless approved by the Board of Directors.

The terms of the Second Amended Plan did not permit incentive share options to be granted to greater than 10% shareholders unless the exercise price equaled at least 110% of the fair market value.

The Company adopted the equity incentive plan (the "Equity Incentive Plan") in November 2007. The Equity Incentive Plan replaced the Second Amended Plan adopted in March 2007. The Equity Incentive Plan allows the Company to offer a variety of incentive awards to employees and non-employee directors of the Group and any consultant who performs services for the Group. Pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plan, an incentive share option ("ISO") may only be granted to employees and a non-qualified option may be granted to employees, non-employee directors and consultants. No more than 12,846,621 shares may be issued under the Equity Incentive Plan provided, however, that there shall be an annual increase on January 1 of each year in an amount equal to two percent (2%) of the total number of the Company's outstanding shares at December 31 of the preceding calendar year. Under the terms of the Equity Incentive Plan, the exercise price for an ISO shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the grant date. However, in the case of an ISO awarded to a grantee who at the time of grant owned shares representing more than 10% of the combined voting power of all classes of the Company's share capital (including any equity of any of the Company's Chinese subsidiaries), the exercise price of option may not be less than 110% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of grant of such ISO and the option period may not be greater than five years from the date of grant. The minimum option vesting period for any option grant is three years and acceleration of vesting is not permitted, unless approved by the Board of Directors.

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14. SHARE OPTION PLAN - continued

The Company's shareholders approved certain amendments to its Equity Incentive Plan (as amended, the "Amended Equity Incentive Plan") at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on March 6, 2009. The amendments (i) provide for the administration of the Amended Equity Incentive Plan by the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors; (ii) delegate to the Compensation Committee authority to, among other things, amend or modify outstanding awards under the Amended Equity Incentive Plan, including the repricing of "underwater" options; and (iii) eliminate the requirement that subsequent amendments to the Amended Equity Incentive Plan be submitted for shareholder approval.

On August 18, 2010, the Compensation Committee adopted the Second Amended to the Amended Equity Incentive Plan (as amended, the "Second Amended Equity Incentive Plan"). No more than 16,071,593 Shares may be issued under the Second Amended Equity Incentive Plan, provided however that there shall be an annual increase to be added on January 1st each year in an amount equal to two point five percent (2.5%) of the total number of the Company's outstanding shares at December 31 of the preceding calendar year.

All options granted will vest over periods ranging from immediately to four years and any unexercised options will expire ten years from the date of grant. As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively, options to purchase 9,974,138 and 9,128,105 ordinary shares were outstanding, and options to purchase 694,475 and 140,701 ordinary shares remained available for future grants.

In June 2008, the Company transferred 8,344,305 ordinary shares to its depository bank representing 2,781,435 ADSs, to be issued to employees and non-employees upon the exercise of their vested share options. 765,924, 116,787 and 837,204 ordinary shares out of these 8,344,305 ordinary shares had been issued to employees and non-employees upon the exercise of their share options for the year ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. 5,751,888 ordinary shares remain for future issuance, therefore neither are included in the outstanding number of shares as of December 31, 2012 nor included in the computation of basic and diluted EPS.

On February 14, 2012, the Compensation Committee authorized the Company to reprice 1,031,000 "underwater" options at the fair market value on the approval date. The Compensation Committee authorized this in order to enhance the Group's ability to retain and motivate its employees, directors and consultants. The number of employees affected was 30. This was accounted for as a modification. The total incremental compensation cost resulting from the modifications is RMB604, which is recognized over the remaining vesting period.

Through December 31, 2012, the Group had granted to its employees, officers, and directors an accumulated total of 17,127,400 share options to purchase ordinary shares, all of which were exercisable in US\$.

For the share options granted to employees, the Group recorded compensation expense based on the fair value of each option on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Group recorded a total compensation expense of RMB5,512, RMB3,446 and RMB3,804 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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14. SHARE OPTION PLAN - continued

The following assumptions were used in option pricing model on the date of grant/modification. In 2012, there were no options granted.

	2010	2011
Weighted average volatility rate ⁽¹⁾	48.3%	47.6%
Weighted average risk-free interest rate ⁽²⁾	2.59%	1.18%
Weighted average expected option life (years) ⁽³⁾	6.0	6.0
Weighted average dividend yield ⁽⁴⁾	-	-
Weighted average fair value of underlying ordinary share ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.84

The following assumptions were used in option pricing model:

- (1)

Volatility

For options granted prior to 2011, the volatility of the underlying ordinary shares during the life of the options was estimated based on the historical stock price volatility of the Company's ordinary shares and listed shares of comparable companies over a period comparable to the expected term of the options. For options granted since 2011, volatility of the underlying ordinary shares during the life of the options was estimated based on the historical stock price volatility of the Company over the past years.
- (2)

Risk-free interest rate

Risk-free interest rate was estimated based on the yield to maturity of treasury bonds of the United States with a maturity period close to the expected term of the options.
- (3)

Expected term

As the Company did not have sufficient historical share option exercise experience, it estimated the expected term base on a consideration of factors including contractual term, vesting period and empirical study on exercise behavior of employee share option.
- (4)

Dividend yield

The Company assumed a zero dividend yield based on its expected dividend policy over the expected term of the options. The Company anticipates growing its business with internally generated cash and does not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, nor has it paid any dividends to date.
- (5)

Fair value of underlying ordinary shares

The closing market price of the Company's ordinary shares as of the grant date was used as the fair value of the underlying ordinary shares on that date.

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14. SHARE OPTION PLAN - continued

A summary of the share option activity was as follows. The fair value of the ordinary shares, and exercise prices set forth in the tables below are denominated in US\$.

	Number of options	Outstanding options	
		Weighted average exercise price per share	Weighted average grant-date fair value of ordinary shares
		US\$	US\$
Outstanding at January 1, 2012	9,974,138	1.44	1.50
Exercised	(837,204)	0.96	0.47
Forfeited	(8,799)	1.90	2.16
Expired	(30)	1.37	1.22
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	9,128,105	1.48	1.60
Vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2012	9,128,105	1.48	1.60
Exercisable as of December 31, 2012	8,841,438	1.43	1.58

The following table summarizes information with respect to share options outstanding at December 31, 2012:

	Options outstanding				Options exercisable			
	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average intrinsic value	Number exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average intrinsic value
			US\$	US\$			US\$	US\$
Average exercise price:								
US\$								
0.50	344,500	0.58	0.50	1.44	344,500	0.58	0.50	1.44
0.86	988,800	1.93	0.86	1.08	988,800	1.93	0.86	1.08
1.09-1.85	6,646,070	3.19	1.48	0.46	6,426,070	3.00	1.47	0.47
1.86-2.85	1,148,735	6.87	2.05	-	1,082,068	6.85	2.02	-
	9,128,105	3.42	1.48	0.50	8,841,438	3.26	1.43	0.52

The weighted average intrinsic value in the table above represents the aggregate difference between the Company's closing stock price as of December 31, 2012 and the exercise price for in the money options.

Total intrinsic value of options exercised for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was RMB7,030, RMB840 and RMB5,103, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012, there was RMB1,098 unrecognized share-based compensation cost related to share options. Such cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of 1.83 years. To the extent the actual forfeiture rate is different from the Company’s original estimate, the actual share-based compensation cost related to these awards may differ from such estimate.

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14. SHARE OPTION PLAN - continued

Stock Incentive Plan-Restricted Share Units

In September 2010, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved a Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") awards program pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plan. Each RSU represents the contingent right of the participant to receive an ordinary share.

In May and November 2012, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved two RSUs awards programs respectively pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plan. Each RSU represents the right of the participant to receive an ordinary share.

An RSU is an agreement to issue stock at the time the award vests with zero exercise price. The fair value of each RSU is measured on the grant date based on the market closing price of the stock on the grant date. Each of the fair value of the restricted share units set forth in the tables below are denominated in US\$.

In September 2010, the Company granted 1,590,000 of RSUs to its employees, which will vest by 50%, 33.3% and 16.7%, respectively, when certain performance target on the Group's annual gross revenue for the years 2013, 2015, and 2016 are achieved.

In May 2012, the Company granted 124,000 of RSUs to its employees, which will fully vest at the end of the third year after the issuance.

In November 2012, the Company granted 1,599,000 of RSUs to its employees, of which 75% will vest at the end of the third year after the issuance and the remaining 25% of the RSUs will vest at the end of the fourth year after the issuance.

	Outstanding restricted share units	
	Number of restricted share units	Weighted average grant date fair value
		US\$
Outstanding at January 1, 2012	1,590,000	2.30
Granted	1,723,000	1.87
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	3,313,000	2.08
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2012	2,366,095	2.02

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14. SHARE OPTION PLAN - continued

Stock Incentive Plan-Restricted Share Units - continued

For RSUs with performance targets, the Group recognizes compensation cost on the RSUs based on the estimated probability of fulfilling the performance target of each year and on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in-substance, multiple awards. For RSUs without performance targets, the Group recognizes compensation costs on the RSUs based on a straight line basis over the requisite service period. The Group recorded total compensation cost of RMB771, RMB3,037 and RMB4,454 related to the RSUs for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, the estimated stock-based compensation costs to be recognized are RMB21,182 over the weighted average of 2.71 years.

15. INCOME TAXES

Cayman Islands

The Company is a tax-exempt entity incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

British Virgin Islands

BJ-BCIT and BJ-WITT are tax-exempt entities incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

PRC

The Group's PRC subsidiaries and VIE and VIE's subsidiaries are generally subject to an enterprise income tax at 25% tax rate pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law (the "EIT" Law).

Under the EIT Law, the Group's PRC entities qualified as "high and new technology enterprise" ("the HNTE") are entitled to a tax rate of 15%. CMR Web, Hongcheng Liye, Hongcheng Education, Zhongnongda Network, Beiyuda, Gotop Hongcheng, and Dongcai obtained the HNTE status in 2008, and renewed the HNTE status for additional three years in 2011. Hongcheng Technology and Chongda obtained the HNTE status in 2009 and 2010, respectively. Hongcheng Technology renewed the HNTE status for additional three years in 2012. Qualifying entities can apply to renew for an additional three years provided their business operations continue to qualify for the HNTE status. The Group believes it is highly likely that its qualifying entities will continue to obtain the renewal in the future.

As HNTEs located in Beijing, Hongcheng Education and Gotop Hongcheng were entitled to a three-year exemption from EIT, followed by a preferential tax rate of 7.5% of the applicable tax rate in the next three years. Hongcheng Education was entitled to the reduced tax rate of 7.5% for the years 2009 and 2010. Gotop Hongcheng was entitled to the reduced tax rate of 7.5% for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011.

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15. INCOME TAXES - continued

PRC - continued

Beiyuda obtained the preferential tax rate approval from local tax Bureau and was entitled to the tax-exemption in 2009, followed by a reduced tax rate of 7.5% for 2010 to 2012.

One of the Group's subsidiaries, Chongda, which qualified as a "software enterprise" under the EIT law was entitled to a preferential tax rate of 12.5% for 2009 and 2010.

The preferential tax rates, which were used to calculate the tax provision based on the Group's interpretation of the EIT Law, are presented in the following table.

PRC entities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CMR Web	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Hongcheng Liye	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Hongcheng Education	7.5%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
ZhongNongda Network	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Beiyuda	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	15.0%	15.0%
Gotop Hongcheng	7.5%	7.5%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Hongcheng Technology	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Dongcai	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Chongda	12.5%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%

The current and deferred components of the income tax expense appearing in the consolidated statements of operation were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Current tax	17,933	23,078	19,939
Deferred tax provision (benefit)	(4,600)	(6,034)	6,488
	13,333	17,044	26,427

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15. INCOME TAXES - continued

PRC - continued

The principal components of the Group's deferred income tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Current deferred tax assets		
Deferred revenues	11,517	11,685
Total current deferred tax assets	11,517	11,685
Less: valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	(5,820)	(2,114)
Total net current deferred tax assets	5,697	9,571
Non-current deferred tax assets		
Property and equipment	658	339
Deferred revenues	1,227	1,137
Net operating loss carry forwards	14,203	11,753
Total non-current deferred tax assets	16,088	13,229
Less: valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	(7,871)	(11,144)
Total net non-current deferred tax assets	8,217	2,085
Non-current deferred tax liabilities		
Property and equipment	70	64
Acquired intangible assets	9,173	7,117
Amount due from related party-non current	-	6,292
Total deferred tax liabilities	9,243	13,473

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15. INCOME TAXES - continued

PRC - continued

The Group operates through multiple PRC entities and the valuation allowances are considered separately for each PRC entity, as losses and deferred taxes from one PRC entity cannot be utilized by another entity.

The Group has net operating loss carryforwards of RMB48,878 from its PRC entities for the year ended December 31, 2012 that will expire on various dates between December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2012, a valuation allowance of RMB13,258 was provided against deferred tax assets including those related to deferred revenue and net operating loss carryforwards of certain of the Group's PRC entities due to the Group's determination that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets related to such entities will not be realized. Adjustments will be made to the valuation allowance if events occur in the future that indicate changes in the amount of deferred tax assets that may be realized.

Reconciliation between total income tax expense and the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to income before income taxes was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%
Statutory rate	25	25	25
Tax holiday and exemptions	(10)	(18)	(14)
Effect on tax rates in different tax jurisdiction	3	5	3
Expenses non-deductible for tax purposes	-	-	7
Changes in valuation allowance	2	8	-
Increase (decrease) in unrecognized tax benefit	(5)	3	3
Effective tax rates	15	23	24

If the tax exemption granted to the Group had not been available, provisions for income tax expense would have increased by RMB9,257, RMB10,418 and RMB15,829 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The basic net income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation would have been decreased by RMB0.19, RMB0.21 and RMB0.33 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. And the diluted net income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation would have been decreased by RMB0.18, RMB0.20 and RMB0.31 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The Group's unrecognized tax benefit mainly relates to interest income accrued for intercompany balances and rental income from certain entities within the Group.

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15. INCOME TAXES - continued

PRC - continued

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefit was as follows:

	RMB
Balance at January 1, 2011	3,691
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	2,062
Other - interest and penalty	336
Balance at December 31, 2011	6,089
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	2,221
Other - interest and penalty	485
Balance at December 31, 2012	8,795

One subsidiary of the Group has completed the tax de-registration procedure in 2010, and RMB5,473 unrecognized tax benefit of this subsidiary was reversed in 2010.

The Group recognizes interest and penalty accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expenses.

The Group does not anticipate any significant change on its uncertain tax position within 12 months of December 31, 2012.

Uncertainties exist with respect to how the current income tax law in the PRC applies to the Group's overall operations, and more specifically, with regard to tax residency status. The EIT Law includes a provision specifying that legal entities organized outside of the PRC will be considered residents for Chinese Income tax purposes if the place of effective management or control is within the PRC. The implementation rules to the EIT Law provide that non-resident legal entities will be considered PRC residents if substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting and properties occurs within the PRC. On April 22, 2009, the State Administration of Taxation (the "SAT") issued the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or Circular 82, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the "de facto management body" of a Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise is located in China. In addition, on August 3, 2011, the SAT issued a bulletin to make clarification in the areas of resident status determination, post-determination administration, as well as competent tax authorities. The Group does not believe that the legal entities organized outside of the PRC within the Group should be treated as residents for EIT law purposes. However, if the PRC tax authorities subsequently determine that the Company and its subsidiaries registered outside the PRC should be deemed resident enterprises, the Company and its subsidiaries registered outside the PRC will be subject to the PRC income taxes, at a rate of 25%.

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15. INCOME TAXES - continued

PRC - continued

If any entity within the Group that is outside the PRC were to be a non-resident for PRC tax purposes, dividends paid to it out of profits earned after January 1, 2008 would be subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 10%, subject to reduction by an applicable tax treaty with the PRC.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company's subsidiaries located in the PRC recorded aggregate accumulated earning of approximately RMB117,703. Since the Group has decided to reinvest those profits for future development, no provision has been made for the Chinese dividend withholding taxes that would be payable upon the distribution of those amounts to the Group. Accordingly, no deferred tax liability has been accrued for the Chinese dividend withholding taxes that would be payable upon the distribution of those amounts to the Group as of December 31, 2012.

According to the PRC Tax Administration and Collection Law, the statute of limitations is three years if the underpayment of income taxes is due to computational errors made by the taxpayer. The statute of limitations will be extended to five years under special circumstances, which are not clearly defined, but an underpayment of income tax liability exceeding RMB100 (equivalent of US\$15) is specifically listed as a special circumstance. In the case of a transfer pricing related adjustment, the statute of limitations is ten years. There is no statute of limitations in the case of tax evasion. The relevant tax authorities of the Group's subsidiaries have not conducted a tax examination on the PRC entities. In accordance with relevant PRC tax administration laws, tax years from 2008 to 2012 of the Group's PRC subsidiaries, the VIE and VIE's subsidiaries remain subject to tax audits as of December 31, 2012, at the tax authorities' discretion.

Under applicable accounting principles, a deferred tax liability should be recorded for taxable temporary differences attributable to the excess of carrying amount over tax basis, including those differences attributable to a more than 50% interest in a domestic subsidiary. The Group has not recorded any such deferred tax liability attributable to the financial interest in its VIE because the VIE was in an accumulated loss position as of December 31, 2012.

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16. NONCONTROLLING INTEREST

The Group computed net income attributable to noncontrolling interests ("NCI") for each less-than-wholly-owned subsidiary as the net income or loss of that subsidiary multiplied by the ownership percentage held by NCI. The total net income generated by the Group's less-than-wholly-owned subsidiaries was RMB92,074, RMB97,376, and RMB108,998 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The net income attributed to NCI was RMB36,840, RMB39,752, and RMB45,338, representing 40.0%, 40.8%, and 41.6% of net income generated by the Group's less-than-wholly-owned subsidiaries and 48.4%, 70.3%, 54.4% of the Group's consolidated net income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Balance at January	102,180	133,485	167,253
Net income (i)	36,840	39,752	45,338
Capital injection by noncontrolling shareholders(ii)	1,470	2,960	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	951	6,268	2,498
Dividend to noncontrolling shareholders	(7,102)	(15,212)	(17,321)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests (iii)	(854)	-	-
Disposal of the subsidiaries (iv)	-	-	(857)
Balance at December 31	133,485	167,253	196,911

- (i) The Group computed net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for each less-than-wholly-owned subsidiary as the net income or loss of that subsidiary multiplied by the ownership percentage held by NCI.
- (ii) Represented the capital contributions from the noncontrolling shareholders, which are in proportion to their ownership percentages in the respective subsidiaries.
- (iii) Represented the acquisitions of noncontrolling interests inYuancheng Education, Hangzhou Hongcheng Education Training Service Co., Ltd., and Nanning Hongcheng Xueyuan Technology Development Co., Ltd. in 2010.
- (iv) Represented the disposal of noncontrolling interests in Guangzhou Hongcheng and Guangxi Hongcheng in 2012.

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17. NET INCOME PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share for the years indicated:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Net income attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation (numerator)	39,317	16,821	37,971
Shares (denominator):			
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding used in computing basic net income per share	48,004,323	47,453,930	47,523,375
Incremental weighted average ordinary shares from assumed conversions of share option, warrants and RSUs using treasury stock method	4,005,906	3,215,299	2,963,858
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding used in computing diluted net income per share	52,010,229	50,669,229	50,487,233
Net income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation-basic	0.82	0.35	0.80
Net income per share attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation-diluted	0.76	0.33	0.75

Ordinary share equivalents of options, warrants, and RSUs are calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the proceeds from the assumed conversion of options and warrants are used to repurchase outstanding ordinary shares using the average fair value for the period.

18. WARRANTS

Pursuant to the terms of the Series C preferred share agreement dated July 14, 2005, the Company granted warrants to Series C preferred shareholders to purchase up to 608,108 ordinary shares. The warrants had an exercise price of US\$1.85 per share and were exercisable commencing on July 14, 2005 and ending on August 12, 2010. The fair value and the booked value of the warrants were approximately RMB2,459 (US\$305) and RMB2,353 (US\$292), respectively, at the grant date. Up to the end of 2009, 121,622 warrants were exercised at US\$1.85 to purchase the same number of ordinary shares. The remaining unexercised 486,486 warrants lapsed in August 2010 with the amount of RMB1,883, which was reclassified to additional paid-in capital account. As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, no warrants were outstanding.

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19. SHARE REPURCHASES

In April 2010, the Company approved a share repurchase plan to repurchase up to US\$3 million of the outstanding ADSs from time to time through May 1, 2012. Pursuant to this plan, the Company repurchased of 852,144 ordinary shares in open market transactions conducted between June and November 2010 for a cash consideration of RMB13,262 (US\$1,996), and all the repurchased shares were cancelled. The repurchases were made at an average price of US\$2.34 per ordinary share (US\$7.03 per ADS). In 2011, the Company repurchased an aggregate of 590,205 ordinary shares in open market transactions conducted between May and December 2011 for a cash consideration of RMB8,243(US\$1,274), and all the repurchased shares were cancelled. The repurchases were made at an average price of US\$2.16 per ordinary share (US\$6.48 per ADS).

In May 2011, the Company approved a share repurchase plan to repurchase up to \$10 million of the outstanding ADSs from time to time though May 1, 2013. Pursuant to this plan, the Company repurchased an aggregate of 376,761 ordinary shares in open market transactions conducted between June and December 2012 for a cash consideration of RMB4,574 (US\$723). and all the repurchased shares were cancelled. The purchases were made at an average price of US\$1.83 per ordinary share (US\$5.48 per ADS).

In December 31, 2012, the Company approved a share repurchase plan to repurchase up to US\$40 million of the outstanding ADSs from time to time and no expiry date was stipulated for the repurchase.

20. MAINLAND CHINA CONTRIBUTION PLAN AND PROFIT APPROPRIATION

Full-time employees of the Group in the PRC participate in a government-mandated defined contribution plan pursuant to which certain pension benefits, medical care, unemployment insurance, employee housing fund and other welfare benefits are provided to employees. Chinese labor regulations require the Group to accrue for these benefits based on certain percentages of the employees' salaries. Total provisions for such employee benefits were RMB27,543, RMB35,384 and RMB36,039 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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21. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Measured on recurring basis

The Group's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 consists of available-for-sale securities as set out in Note 6 based on level 1 input because the Group used the quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets to value the investments.

The following table summarizes the Group's financial assets measured and recorded at fair value on recurring basis as of December 31, 2011, and 2012, respectively:

	Quoted price in active markets for identical investments Level 1 RMB	Significant other observable inputs Level 2 RMB	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 RMB	Total RMB
As of December 31, 2011				
Assets:				
Available-for-sale investments	17,648	-	-	17,648
Total assets at fair value	17,648	-	-	17,648
As of December 31, 2012				
Assets:				
Available-for-sale investments	15,575	-	-	15,575
Total assets at fair value	15,575	-	-	15,575

Measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis

The Group measured fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in business acquisitions using various valuation methods, primarily consisting of the "cost," "income approach—excess earnings" and "with & without" valuation methods. These purchased assets and liabilities are considered Level 3 assets and liabilities because the Group used unobservable inputs, reflecting the Group's assessment of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing these assets and liabilities (Note 3).

The Group measured the intangible assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as results of the impairment loss of RMB5,901 recognized in 2012, as set out in Note 10. The fair value was determined using models with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs), primarily the management projection on the discounted future cash flow and the discount rate.

The Group measured the goodwill at fair value on a nonrecurring basis when it is annually evaluated or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value as a result of the impairment assessments (Note 11). The fair value was determined using models with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs), primarily the management projection on the discounted future cash flow and the discount rate. There was no impairment for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

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22. COMMITMENTS

- (a) Pursuant to a contract signed between Hongcheng Education and the Fourth Middle School of Anqing for the use of the school's education resources, Hongcheng Education has committed to pay a royalty fee of RMB650 per annum from 2005 to 2007, RMB1,000 per annum from 2008 to 2010, and RMB1,200 per annum from 2011 to 2024. The aggregate fees committed through 2024 were recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis, and the difference between the amount paid and the amount recognized is reported as amount due to related parties. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the amounts reported as expenses were RMB1,088 during each period. The amounts recorded as deferred commitment fees included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 were RMB1,463 and RMB1,350, respectively.
- (b) The Group leases certain office premises under non-cancelable operating leases through 2016. Rental expenses under operating leases for 2010, 2011, and 2012 were RMB11,031, RMB14,858 and RMB18,091 respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases agreements are as follows:

Years ending December 31	RMB
2013	7,987
2014	3,562
2015	1,608
2016	1,540
2017 and thereafter	1,279
	15,976

- (c) As of December 31, 2012, the Group had commitments totaling RMB66,016 for the expansion of the schools in Anqing, Pingdingshan and Jingzhou. As of December 31, 2012, the remaining portion of capital commitment to the Jingzhou School for its expansion was RMB64,752, which included capital commitment for the on-going construction in progress of RMB5,572. Since the construction of Jingzhou School is delayed, the Group is unable to make reasonable estimates regarding the timing of payment of capital commitments for Jingzhou School. The capital commitments for the on-going construction in progress of Anqing and Pingdingshan schools totaling RMB1,264 as of December 31, 2012 are expected to be paid within 2013.

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23. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Group has been organized with four business segments: online degree programs, online tutoring programs, private primary and secondary schools and international and elite curriculum programs.

The Group's chief operating decision maker is its chief executive officer. Segment information provided to the chief operating decision maker is prepared using US GAAP.

The following sets forth the relevant information for the Group's operating segments:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Assets		
Online degree programs	778,269	937,541
Online tutoring programs	53,859	49,980
Private primary and secondary schools	151,478	150,723
International and elite curriculum programs	39,607	23,132
Corporate assets	82,352	80,877
Total assets	1,105,565	1,242,253
Liabilities		
Online degree programs	116,055	184,190
Online tutoring programs	53,531	57,188
Private primary and secondary schools	120,306	112,008
International and elite curriculum programs	34,558	38,081
Corporate liabilities	9,056	3,684
Total liabilities	333,506	395,151

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23. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION - continued

Segment of net revenue are presented in the following table.

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Net revenue			
Online degree programs	310,005	347,107	393,343
Online tutoring programs	23,669	25,755	25,266
Private primary and secondary schools	41,054	49,653	59,937
International and elite curriculum programs	14,114	13,344	9,776
Total net revenue	388,842	435,859	488,322
Cost of revenue			
Online degree programs	101,906	124,242	137,689
Online tutoring programs	6,101	9,107	11,861
Private primary and secondary schools	30,279	36,127	42,713
International and elite curriculum programs	9,416	16,128	9,846
Total cost of revenue	147,702	185,604	202,109
Gross profit (loss)			
Online degree programs	208,099	222,865	255,654
Online tutoring programs	17,568	16,648	13,405
Private primary and secondary schools	10,775	13,526	17,224
International and elite curriculum programs	4,698	(2,784)	(70)
Total gross profit	241,140	250,255	286,213

The Group does not allocate operating expenses to individual segments when making decisions about allocating resources to such segments and assessing their performance. The Group primarily operates in the PRC. All of the Group's long-lived assets are located in the PRC.

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23. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION - continued

Net revenue from significant types of services the Group provides was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Third parties:			
Online degree programs	78,471	97,284	121,541
Online tutoring programs	23,669	25,755	25,266
Private primary and secondary schools	41,054	49,653	59,937
International and elite curriculum programs	14,114	13,344	9,776
	157,308	186,036	216,520
Related parties:			
Online education technical services, consulting services and recruiting services	231,534	249,823	271,802
	231,534	249,823	271,802
	388,842	435,859	488,322

The carrying amounts of goodwill and acquired intangible assets by operating segments were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Acquired intangible assets, net:		
Online degree programs	45,781	43,798
Online tutoring programs	4,350	4,324
Private primary and secondary schools	2,695	2,442
International and elite curriculum programs	10,812	3,935
	63,638	54,499
Goodwill:		
Online degree programs	17,960	17,960
Online tutoring programs	20,798	20,798
Private primary and secondary schools	-	-
International and elite curriculum programs	4,497	4,497
	43,255	43,255

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24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The noncontrolling shareholders of a number of the Company's subsidiaries are universities that also purchase online education technical, consulting and recruiting services from the Group. These universities are considered related parties of the Group. Revenue generated from services provided to these universities was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Online education technical and consulting services:			
Online Education School of Dongbei University of Finance and Economics	41,757	46,459	54,576
Online Education School of Renmin University of China(i)	63,926	56,758	47,389
Online Education School of Chongqing University	43,815	57,175	70,149
Online Education School of China Agricultural University	48,482	49,068	49,394
Online Education School of Beijing Language and Culture University	29,096	33,531	39,042
Online Education School of Central University of Finance and Economics	2,309	2,834	2,284
Online Education School of Guangxi Radio and TV University	319	251	1,585
Online Education School of Fujian Radio and TV University	1,830	3,747	5,191
Zhejiang Normal University	-	-	2,192
Total	231,534	249,823	271,802

Deferred revenues associated with services provided to related parties were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Online Education School of Dongbei University of Finance and Economics	13,214	14,616
Online Education School of Renmin University of China	14,069	11,431
Online Education School of Chongqing University	12,352	18,385
Online Education School of China Agricultural University	12,927	11,018
Online Education School of Beijing Language and Culture University	12,545	10,005
Online Education School of Guangxi Radio and TV University	66	76
Online Education School of Fujian Radio and TV University	-	150
	65,173	65,681

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24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - continued

As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the following balances were due from related parties:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Schools owned by the noncontrolling shareholders of the Company's subsidiaries:		
Online Education School of Dongbei University of Finance and Economics (i)	11,418	31,272
Online Education School of Renmin University of China (i)	98,158	71,361
Online Education School of Chongqing University (i)(ii)	87,756	107,396
Online Education School of China Agricultural University of China (i)	22,837	72,768
Online Education School of Beijing Language and Culture University (i)	15,633	14,133
Online Education School of Guangxi Radio and TV University (i)	296	325
Online Education School of Fujian Radio and TV University (i)	1,918	2,920
Zhejiang Normal University	-	1,988
	238,016	302,163

- (i) The fees for services provided to the online schools are collected on a periodic basis. The excess amount of revenue recognized over the cash collection is recorded as amounts due from related parties.
- (ii) The amounts due from Online Education School of Chongqing University includes RMB41,979 of amounts due from related party-non-current.

All of the amounts due from related parties are unsecured and non-interest bearing. The Group expects the balance of RMB260,184 as of December 31, 2012 to be received within the next 12 months and the remaining balance of RMB41,979 to be received within the next 18 months based on the payment schedule agreed by both parties in 2012.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012

(In thousands, except share-related data)

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - continued

As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the following balances were due to related parties:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Entity managed by management of the Group:		
The Fourth Middle School of Anqing (ii)	1,953	1,926
Parent company of a noncontrolling shareholder:		
Rendashiji Technology Development Co., Ltd.(iii)	-	522
Schools owned by the noncontrolling shareholders of the Company's subsidiaries:		
Online Education School of Dongbei University of Finance and Economics (i)	5,234	32,018
Online Education School of Dongbei University of Finance and Economics (iii)	4,642	-
Online Education School of Chongqing University (i)	810	268
Online Education School of Central University of Finance and Economics (i)	-	226
Online Education School of China Agricultural University of China (i)	3	355
Online Education School of Guangxi Radio and TV University (i)	6	-
Online Education School of Fujian Radio and TV University (i)	46	46
Online Education School of Beijing Language and Culture University (i)	452	-
Zhejiang Normal University (i)	-	146
	13,146	35,507

- (i) The amounts represented cash collected on behalf of the related parties.
- (ii) The amount primarily represents royalty fees to be paid.
- (iii) The amount represents dividend declared but not paid as of December 31, 2012.

All the amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing and unsecured. The Group expects the amounts to be repaid within one year.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

25. STATUTORY RESERVES

Prior to payment of dividends, pursuant to the PRC laws and regulations, enterprises incorporated in the PRC must make appropriations from after-tax profit to non-distributable reserve funds as determined by the Board of Directors of each company. These reserves include (i) general reserve, (ii) enterprise expansion reserve, (iii) a staff bonus and welfare reserve, and (iv) development fund.

Subject to certain cumulative limits, the general reserve requires annual appropriations of 10% of after-tax profits as determined under PRC laws and regulations at each year-end until the balance reaches 50% of the PRC entity registered capital; the other reserve appropriations are at the Group’s discretion. These reserves can only be used for specific purposes of enterprise expansion and are not distributable as cash dividends.

PRC laws and regulations require private schools that require reasonable returns to make annual appropriations of 25% of after-tax income before payments of dividend to a fund to be used for the construction or maintenance of the school or procurement or upgrading of educational equipment. For private schools that do not require reasonable returns, this amount should be equivalent to no less than 25% of the annual increase of its net assets as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the PRC.

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the Group's entities in the PRC made appropriations to the general reserves and development fund of RMB15,931, RMB7,043 and RMB4,341, respectively.

26. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The Group's restricted net assets include the paid-in-capital and statutory reserves of the Group's PRC subsidiaries and paid-in-capital of its VIE and VIE's subsidiaries. Relevant PRC statutory laws and regulations restrict the payments of dividends by the Group's PRC subsidiaries and VIE from their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, general reserve (see Note 25) requiring annual appropriations of 10% of after-tax profit and development fund (see Note 25) requiring annual appropriations of 25% of after-tax profit or 25% of the annual increase of net assets should be set aside prior to the payment of dividends.

As a result of these PRC laws and regulations, the Group's entities in the PRC are restricted in their ability to transfer a portion of their net assets to the Group. As of December 31, 2011, and 2012, the amounts of restricted net assets were RMB507,800 and RMB509,421, respectively.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012
(In thousands, except share-related data)

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Share repurchase

The Company repurchased an aggregate of 19,695,552 ordinary shares equivalent under the privately negotiated repurchase agreements conducted between January and February 2013 for a cash consideration of RMB229,132 (equivalent of US\$36,765) from the following borrowings, and all the repurchased shares were cancelled. The purchases were made at an average price of US\$1.87 per ordinary share (US\$5.60 per ADS) and were recorded as a reduction of ordinary shares and additional paid-in capital.

Revolving loan

In January 2013, the Company obtained a monthly revolving loan of RMB6,211 (equivalent of US\$ 998) with an annual interest rate of 1.21% from Credit Agricole (Suisse) SA, Hong Kong branch. The loan can be renewed monthly and was pledged by the corporate bonds of RMB10,008 (equivalent of US\$1,608) which are held by the Company with the same bank.

Credit facility agreement

The Company entered into a credit facility agreement ("Loan Agreement") with The Bank of East Asia, Limited ("BEA"), which includes Facility 1 of up to a maximum principal amount of RMB 160,000 and Facility 2 of up to a maximum principal amount of USD10,000. The Company has withdrawn RMB159,750 of Facility 1 and the remaining RMB 250 was cancelled and fully withdrew the amount of Facility 2 on February 1, 2013.

The interest rate for the loan from Facility 1 is 4.5%, being defined at 0.5% plus BEA CNY Prime Rate as quoted by BEA from time to time; the interest rate for the loan from Facility 2 was 4.4455%, being defined at 4.2% plus 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") (0.2455% as of the date of loan withdrawn). Facility 1 is a three-year loan and Facility 2 is a one-year loan.

Facility 1 was secured by a standby letter of credit issued by BEA Beijing branch. The standby letter of credit was secured by a three-year cash pledge of RMB95,850 and the collateralization of the Gehua building office. The security provided for Facility 2 is to maintain an RMB deposit with BEA Beijing branch for an amount with daily average balance of not less than RMB35,000 throughout the loan life of the Facility 2 and a monitoring agreement regarding the RMB deposits maintained.

Among other things, the Credit facility agreement also contains covenants that require the Company to maintain:

- Maintain the Group's consolidated tangible net worth of not less than RMB270 million;
- Maintain the Group's consolidated total current assets to consolidated total current liabilities ratio not less than 1.2:1; and
- Maintain the Group's consolidated net bank borrowings to its consolidated tangible net worth not greater than 0.75:1.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION			
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE I CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS (In thousands, except share-related data)			
	As of December 31,		
	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	744	137	22
Short-term investments	17,648	15,575	2,500
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,038	1,079	173
Amounts due from related parties	63,664	66,167	10,621
Total current assets	83,094	82,958	13,316
Investments in subsidiaries and VIE	531,511	572,995	91,972
Total assets	614,605	655,953	105,288
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	4,663	1,195	191
Amount due to related parties	1,931	1,922	309
Total current liabilities	6,594	3,117	500
Deferred revenue	3,205	2,645	425
Total liabilities	9,799	5,762	925
Equity:			
Ordinary shares (RMB0.08 (US\$0.01) par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 53,804,980 and 47,215,888 shares issued and outstanding, respectively as of December 31, 2011; 53,428,219 and 47,676,331 shares issued and outstanding, respectively as of December 31, 2012)	4,041	4,070	653
Additional paid-in capital	673,516	682,239	109,507
Accumulated deficits	(43,195)	(5,224)	(839)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(29,556)	(30,894)	(4,958)
Total equity	604,806	650,191	104,363
Total liabilities and equity	614,605	655,953	105,288

CHINAEDU CORPORATION				
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE I CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (In thousands, except share-related data)				
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Operating expenses:				
General and administrative (including share-based compensation of RMB6,283, RMB6,483, and RMB8,258 for 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	(10,223)	(10,775)	(8,881)	(1,426)
Loss from operations	(10,223)	(10,775)	(8,881)	(1,426)
Other income	572	547	534	86
Interest income	750	1,176	892	142
Interest expense	(5)	-	-	-
Investment income (loss)	-	(201)	226	36
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries and VIE	48,223	26,074	45,200	7,254
Net income	39,317	16,821	37,971	6,092
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CHINAEDU CORPORATION				
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE I CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (In thousands, except share-related data)				
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Net income	39,317	16,821	37,971	6,092
Other comprehensive income(losses), net of taxes:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2,139)	(7,019)	(2,585)	(415)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments, net of taxes	(85)	187	1,247	200
Comprehensive income attributable to ChinaEdu Corporation shareholders	<u>37,093</u>	<u>9,989</u>	<u>36,633</u>	<u>5,877</u>
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CHINAEDU CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE I
CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In thousands, except share-related data)

	Ordinary shares		Additional paid-in capital	Warrants	Accumulated deficits	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
	Outstanding shares	Amount RMB					
		RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Balance at January 1, 2010	47,775,526	4,076	673,847	1,883	(99,333)	(20,500)	559,973
Repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares	(852,144)	(57)	(13,411)	-	-	-	(13,468)
Forfeiture of warrants	-	-	1,883	(1,883)	-	-	-
Exercise of share options	765,924	52	6,046	-	-	-	6,098
Amortization of share-based compensation	-	-	6,283	-	-	-	6,283
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(2,139)	(2,139)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	(85)	(85)
Net income	-	-	-	-	39,317	-	39,317
Balance at December 31, 2010	47,689,306	4,071	674,648	-	(60,016)	(22,724)	595,979
Repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares	(590,205)	(38)	(8,205)	-	-	-	(8,243)
Exercise of share options	116,787	8	590	-	-	-	598
Amortization of share-based compensation	-	-	6,483	-	-	-	6,483
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(7,019)	(7,019)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	187	187
Net income	-	-	-	-	16,821	-	16,821
Balance at December 31, 2011	47,215,888	4,041	673,516	-	(43,195)	(29,556)	604,806
Repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares	(376,761)	(24)	(4,550)	-	-	-	(4,574)
Exercise of share options	837,204	53	5,015	-	-	-	5,068
Amortization of share-based compensation	-	-	8,258	-	-	-	8,258
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(2,585)	(2,585)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	1,247	1,247
Net income	-	-	-	-	37,971	-	37,971
Balance at December 31, 2012	47,676,331	4,070	682,239	-	(5,224)	(30,894)	650,191
		US\$ 653	US\$ 109,507		US\$ (839)	US\$ (4,958)	US\$ 104,363

CHINAEDU CORPORATION				
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE I CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In thousands, except share-related data)				
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income	39,317	16,821	37,971	6,092
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:				
Share based compensation	6,283	6,483	8,258	1,326
Investment income (loss)	-	201	(226)	(36)
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries and VIE	(48,223)	(26,074)	(45,200)	(7,256)
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	163	242	(31)	(5)
Amounts due from related parties	(1,094)	(1,574)	(1,897)	(303)
Accrued expense and other liabilities	(1,062)	242	(2,907)	(466)
Amount due to a related party	85	16	-	-
Deferred revenue	(161)	(546)	(529)	(84)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,692)	(4,189)	(4,561)	(732)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Maturity of term deposits	27,203	-	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of investment	-	8,306	7,953	1,277
Purchase of investments	(19,982)	(2,556)	(4,546)	(730)
Net cash provided by investing activities	7,221	5,750	3,407	547
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares	(13,468)	(7,437)	(4,574)	(734)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	6,098	598	5,068	813
Prepayment for shares repurchases	(735)	(168)	-	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(8,105)	(7,007)	494	79
Effect of exchange rate changes	(693)	80	53	9
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(6,269)	(5,366)	(607)	(97)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	12,379	6,110	744	119
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	6,110	744	137	22

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE I
CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY
(In thousands, except share-related data)

1. BASIS FOR PREPARATION

The condensed financial information of the Company has been prepared using the same accounting policies as set out in the Company's consolidated financial statements, except that the Company used the equity method to account for investments in its subsidiaries and VIE.

2. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND VIE

In its consolidated financial statements, the Parent Company consolidates the results of operations and assets and liabilities of its subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries, and inter-company balances and transactions were eliminated upon consolidation. For the purpose of the Parent Company's stand-alone financial statements, its investments in subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries are reported using the equity method of accounting as a single line item and the Parent Company's share of income from its subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries are reported as the single line item of equity in losses of subsidiaries and VIE. Ordinarily under the equity method, an investor in an equity method investee would cease to recognize its share of the losses of an investee once the carrying value of the investment has been reduced to nil absent an undertaking by the investor to provide continuing support and fund losses. For the purpose of this Schedule I, the Parent Company has continued to reflect its share, based on its proportionate interest, of the losses of a subsidiary or VIE regardless of the carrying value of the investment even though the Parent Company is not obligated to provide continuing support or fund losses.

The Parent Company carried the investments in subsidiaries and VIE at RMB531,511 and RMB572,995 as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The Parent Company's share of equity in income in subsidiaries and the VIE recognized for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was RMB48,223, RMB26,074 and RMB45,200, respectively.

3. INCOME TAXES

The Company is a Cayman Islands company, and therefore is not subject to income taxes for all the years presented.

CHINAEDU CORPORATION

NOTES TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE I

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY

(In thousands, except share-related data)

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following represents related party balances as of December 31, 2011 and 2012:

	As of December 31,	
	2011	2012
	RMB	RMB
Amounts due from related parties:		
Former director-Yang Xueshan (i)	14,840	14,840
Vice President-Xie Changqing (i)	39,360	39,360
CMR (ii)	4,249	5,467
Hongcheng Liye (iii)	2,499	2,499
BJ-BCIT (iv)	1,813	1,817
Hongcheng Technology (v)	749	2,087
Others	154	97
	63,664	66,167
Amount due to related parties:		
WITT (vi)	1,647	1,587
Others	284	335
	1,931	1,922

- (i)

The amounts represent loans to the two nominee shareholders of Hongcheng Education.
- (ii)

The amount represents the receivable of profit distribution from a subsidiary company.
- (iii)

The amounts represent the service fee paid on behalf of a subsidiary company.
- (iv)

The amounts represent the payment of students registration fee on behalf of a subsidiary company.
- (v)

The amounts represent the receivable of the proceeds from stock option exercise, which were collected and temporarily held by Hongcheng Technology.
- (vi)

The amounts represent the expenses paid by a subsidiary company on behalf of the Company.

Significant Subsidiaries

A summary of our subsidiaries and Chinese affiliated entity, or variable interest entity, and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 is as follows:

Name	Date of incorporation or acquisition	Percentage of legal ownership	Place of incorporation
Subsidiaries of the Company			
CMR Web-learning Co., Ltd. ("CMR Web")	July 29, 1999	70%	PRC
Hongcheng Technology Development Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Technology")	July 31, 2000	100%	PRC
Zhong Nongda Networks Development Co., Ltd. ("Zhongnongda Networks")	October 30, 2001	55%	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng Liye Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Live")	April 15, 2003	100%	PRC
Dalian Dongcai Technology Co., Ltd. ("Dongcai")	June 4, 2003	70%	PRC
Beijing WITT Education Consultant Management Co., Ltd. ("WITT Education")	July 4, 2003	100%	PRC
BJ-WITT EDU MAN. LTD. ("BJ-WITT")	July 4, 2003	100%	BVI
Chongqing Chongda Yuanxing Co., Ltd. ("Chongda")	December 24, 2003	51%	PRC
Beijing BCIT Science and Education Management Consulting Limited ("Beijing BCIT")	January 13, 2005	100%	PRC
Beijing Gotop Education Co., Ltd. ("Gotop Hongcheng")	December 26, 2005	100%	PRC
Beijing BCIT Science and Education Management Consulting Limited ("BJ-BCIT")	February 10, 2006	100%	BVI
Beijing Distance Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Yuancheng Education")	March 31, 2006	65%	PRC
Tianjin Gaotuo Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Tianjin Gaotuo Hongcheng")	June 26, 2006	100%	PRC
Beijing Beiyuda Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beiyuda")	September 26, 2006	51%	PRC
Beijing Mingdaoyuan Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Mingdao")	March 27, 2007	51%	PRC
Shanghai Shangcai Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Shangcai")	April 18, 2008	51%	PRC
Dongcai Online Training Center ("Dongcai Online")	July 10, 2008	70%	PRC
Beijing Zhonglin Technology Co., Ltd. ("Zhonglin")	November 3, 2008	51%	PRC
Fuzhou Haojiaoshi Distance Education Service Co., Ltd. ("Fuzhou Good Teacher")	December 7, 2009	51%	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng X ueyuan Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Xueyuan")	October 31, 2010	100%	PRC
Nanning Hongcheng Xueyuan Technology Development Co., Ltd ("Nanning Hongcheng Xueyuan ")	October 31, 2010	51%	PRC
Hangzhou Hongcheng Education Training Service Co., Ltd ("Hangzhou Hongcheng Xueyuan")	October 31, 2010	60%	PRC
Beijing Haidian District New Door Training School (“Haidian Training School”)	April 7, 2011	55%	PRC
Zhejiang Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd. (“Zhejiang Hongcheng”)	June 30, 2011	51%	PRC

Name	Date of Incorporation or acquisition	Percentage of legal ownership	Place of incorporation
Variable Interest Entity of the Company			
Beijing Hongcheng Education Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng Education")	March 7, 2005	N/A	PRC
Subsidiaries of Variable Interest Entity			
Beijing Gotop Electronic Science Co., Ltd. ("Gotop Electronic") (1)	November 29, 1995	N/A	PRC
Xiandai Xingye Network Technology Co., Ltd. ("Xiandai Technology") (1)	November 7, 2000	N/A	PRC
Pingdingshan Wellent Bilingual School ("Pingdingshan") (1)	September 3, 2002	N/A	PRC
Anqing Foreign Language Middle School ("Anqing Foreign Language") (1)	August 2, 2004	N/A	PRC
Jingzhou Tianchang Investment Co., Ltd. ("Tianchang") (2)	September 6, 2005	N/A	PRC
Jingzhou Middle School South Campus ("South Campus") (3)	December 28, 2005	N/A	PRC
Beijing Hongcheng YoYo Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hongcheng YoYo") (1)	November 3, 2009	N/A	PRC
Anqing Daguean Hongcheng Anwai Training Centre ("Anqing Daguean") (1)	April 15, 2010	N/A	PRC
Pingdingshan Hongcheng Education Training Centre ("Pingdingshan Training Centre") (1)	August 11, 2010	N/A	PRC
Hongyuanboxue Technology Co., Ltd ("Hongyuanboxue") (4)	August 24, 2010	N/A	PRC
Beijing Xicheng District Hongcheng Training School (“Xicheng Training School”) ⁽¹⁾	January 6, 2011	N/A	PRC

- (1)

Wholly owned subsidiary of Hongcheng Education (variable interest entity of the Company)
- (2)

72.5% of its equity interest is owned by Hongcheng Education (variable interest entity of the Company)
- (3)

54% of its equity interest is owned by Hongcheng Education (variable interest entity of the Company)
- (4)

55% of its equity owned by Hongcheng Education (variable interest entity of the Company) and 45% of its equity held by Hongcheng Technology (wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company).

**Certification by the Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Shawn Ding, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of ChinaEdu Corporation (the “Company”);
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 Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company’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 15(d)-15(f) for the Company 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 Company, 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 Company’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 Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and the audit committee of Company’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 Company’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 Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 25, 2013

/s/ Shawn Ding

Shawn Ding
Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Yixin Mei, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of ChinaEdu Corporation (the “Company”);
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 Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company’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 15(d)-15(f) for the Company 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 Company, 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 Company’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 Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and the audit committee of Company’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 Company’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 Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 25, 2013

/s/ Yixin Mei

Yixin Mei
Chief Financial Officer

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of ChinaEdu Corporation (the “Company”) on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Shawn Ding, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (a) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (b) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Shawn Ding

Shawn Ding
Chief Executive Officer
April 25, 2013

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of ChinaEdu Corporation (the “Company”) on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Yixin Mei, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (a)

The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (b)

The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Yixin Mei

Yixin Mei

Chief Financial Officer

April 25, 2013

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-151165 on Form S-8 of our reports dated April 25, 2013, relating to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of ChinaEdu Corporation, its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity (the "VIE") and the VIE's subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), (which report expresses an unqualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements and includes an explanatory paragraph referring to the retrospective application of the authoritative guidance regarding the presentation of comprehensive income) and the effectiveness of the Group's internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 20-F of ChinaEdu Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2012.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP
Beijing, the People's Republic of China
April 25, 2013
