

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 333-202071

DATASEA INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

45-2019013

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

**1 Xinghuo Rd. Changning Building, Suite 11D2E
Fengtai District, Beijing, People's Republic of China**

(Address of principal executive offices)

215200

(Zip Code)

+86 10-58401996

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None.**

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The aggregate market value of the shares of common stock outstanding, other than shares held by persons who may be deemed affiliates of the Registrant, computed by reference to the closing sales price for the Registrant's common stock on December 29, 2017, as reported on OTCQB, was \$89,459,163.

As of September 13, 2018, 19,170,846 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, were outstanding.

DATASEA INC.

Annual Report on Form 10-K

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	i
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PART I

Item 1. Description of Business	1
Item 1A. Risk Factors	15
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	37
Item 2. Description of Property	37
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	37
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure	37

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters	38
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	39
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	39
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	43
Item 8. Financial Statements	43
Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	43
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	43
Item 9B. Other Information	45

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	46
Item 11. Executive Compensation	48
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	49
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	51
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	51

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	52
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All references to "we," "us," "our," "Company," "Registrant" or similar terms used in this report refer to Datasea Inc., a Nevada corporation, including its consolidated subsidiaries and variable interest entity ("VIE"), unless the context otherwise indicates.

"PRC" or "China" refers to the People's Republic of China, excluding, for the purpose of this report, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau. "RMB" or "Renminbi" refers to the legal currency of China and "\$", "US\$" or "U.S. Dollars" refers to the legal currency of the United States.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical fact are “forward-looking statements” for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, any projections of earnings, revenue or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations; any statements concerning proposed new services or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions of performance; and statements of belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward looking statements by terms such as “may,” “intend,” “might,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “expect,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” or the negative of these terms. These terms and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this report are based upon management’s current expectations and belief, which management believes are reasonable. However, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor or combination of factors, or factors we are aware of, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. These statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. Except to the extent required by federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

You should be aware that our actual results could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements due to a number of factors (some of which may be beyond our control), including:

- uncertainties relating to our ability to establish and operate our business in China;
- our ability to operate our company as a U.S. publicly-reporting and listed enterprise;
- uncertainties relating to general economic and business conditions in China and worldwide;
- industry trends and changes in demand for our products and services;
- uncertainties relating to customer plans and commitments and the timing of orders received from customers;
- announcements or changes in our pricing policies or that of our competitors;
- unanticipated delays in the development, commercialization or market acceptance of our products and services;
- changes in Chinese government regulations;
- availability, terms and deployment of capital; relationships with third-party equipment suppliers; and
- political stability and economic growth in China.

PART I

Item 1. Description of Business.

Overview

We are an emerging technology company in China engaged in the development of information technology (or IT) systems and network security solutions. We primarily focus on IT system security and leverage our proprietary technologies, intellectual property and market intelligence to provide comprehensive and optimized security solutions to our clients. We have been certified as one of the High Tech Enterprises (jointly issued by the Beijing Science and Technology Commission, Beijing Finance Bureau, Beijing State Taxation Bureau and Beijing Local Taxation Bureau) and one of the Zhongguancun High Tech Enterprises (issued by the Zhongguancun Science Park Administrative Committee) in recognition of our achievement in high technology products. Our cyber security engineers and experts create, design, build and run various security programs tailored to our clients. Through our professional team and strong expertise in the system security field, we offer our clients a broad portfolio of system security solutions or services, along with strategic advice and ongoing management of their security infrastructure.

We have generated very limited revenues to date, and as such we have been shifting our business focus over the past 12 months from cybersecurity to our “Safe Campus” and “Smart Elevator” security and related marketing solutions as described further below.

In order to provide efficient and targeted marketing services, we have independently developed the “Xin Platform,” an online platform that can identify potential customers and market products and services to targeted groups based on the data we collect through our security systems. The Xin Platform also serves as our office to office (or O2O) management platform, which can provide marketing services to traditional merchants such as supermarkets, hotels, shopping malls and restaurants. It also provides support for various other security programs that we develop and/or provide, including our “Safe Campus” security system and “Smart Elevator” security system.

Based on the Xin Platform, coupled with the Internet of Things (or IoT) technology and cloud computing, we developed our “Safe Campus” system as an advanced and simple solution to campus security, which has been a rising concern in China. Our “Safe Campus” system consists of student ID card terminals, radio-frequency identification (or RFID readers), campus information management platform, partner management platform and cellphone application terminals, utilizing technologies such as RFID, global positioning system (or GPS), location based services (or LBS), and cloud based calculation.

While we have in the past sold and may in the future sell our security solutions as a stand-alone aspect of our business, our current primary business plan anticipates generating most of our revenues from online and offline marketing services, targeted at users of our security solutions in China. For example, users of our “Safe Campus” security system will receive advertisements through our mobile application installed on their smart phones. Advertisements may also be displayed on the hardware of our “Safe Campus” security system, including on the lanyards of our smart student ID cards. Utilizing our security systems and the data collected from users of our security systems and our online platform, we will seek to provide targeted, one stop marketing solutions to businesses.

In the elevator security space, our “Smart Elevator” security and management system provides a solution to lower the operation cost of elevators and promote the safety of passengers. The system will include an emergency and rescue terminal and a data collection system. Once installed, our terminals will collect data of the elevator’s operation, regular maintenance services, annual inspections and any malfunctions which enables faster and more efficient error detection and repairs.

We also plan to become a national provider of big data processing services in China. We are in the process of developing systems to analyze industry trends, market and customer data, supply chain, financial information, risk detection and management.

Recent Developments

On March 15, 2018, we entered into a banking service direct sales cooperation agreement (or the Minsheng Agreement) with China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd, Tianjin Branch (or Minsheng Bank). Pursuant to the Minsheng Agreement, we will establish a portal on our “Xin Platform” through which the platform users may purchase financial products offered by Minsheng Bank. In consideration, Minsheng Bank will pay us service fees calculated based on the amount of the financial products the platform users purchase and hold. For each specific product, the service fee will be calculated according to the following formula:

T-days service fee = annual rate (0.12%) × the amount of the financial products the platform users maintain as of day (T-1) × net value of the financial product ÷ 365

The Minsheng Agreement has a term of two years and will be automatically extended one more year if neither party terminates the Minsheng Agreement within the last month of the initial two-year term.

On March 19, 2018, we entered into agency agreements with seven stockholders of our company. Pursuant to the agreement, such stockholders are authorized as agents to market Xin Platform APP in specific areas of China. Each agent is required to pay a Xin Platform APP usage fee of \$764 and deposit \$764 in financial products offered by China Minsheng Bank via Xin Platform APP. Each agent will receive \$8 for each customer that applies for a credit card of China Minsheng Bank via Xin Platform APP.

On April 12, 2018, our board of directors and stockholders approved a one-for-three reverse stock split of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, which became effective on May 1, 2018, decreasing the number of outstanding shares from 57,511,771 to 19,170,827.

History

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on September 26, 2014 under the name Rose Rock, Inc. On May 26, 2015, we amended our articles of incorporation to change our name to Datasea Inc. Up until October 2015, our primary business activities have been providing consulting services to various U.S. companies seeking to do business in China as well as Chinese companies looking to enter the U.S. markets. Nonetheless, we were considered a shell company as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Act, as we had no or nominal business operations, employees and/or assets.

On May 26, 2015, pursuant to the terms of a stock purchase agreement, Ms. Zhixin Liu purchased 20,000,000 shares, or 57.14%, of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock from Mr. Xingzhong Sun, who was our sole officer, director and majority shareholder at the time of the transaction. As part of the transaction, Zhixin Liu was elected as the Chairperson of our Board of Directors (the “Board”).

On October 29, 2015, we entered into a share exchange agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with Ms. Zhixin Liu and Mr. Fu Liu, the members (“Members”) of Shuhai Information Skill (HK) Limited (“Shuhai Skill (HK)”), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC, whereby the Members transferred all of their membership interests of Shuhai Skill (HK) to us in exchange for the issuance of an aggregate of 20,000,000 shares of our common stock (the transaction, hereinafter referred to as the “Share Exchange”). Upon consummation of the Share Exchange, Shuhai Skill (HK) and its consolidated subsidiaries, Tianjin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd., a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC (“Tianjin Information”), became our wholly-owned subsidiary, and Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd., also a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC (“Shuhai Beijing”), through its existing contractual relationship with Tianjin Information, became our variable interest entity (“VIE”). In addition, Xingzhong Sun resigned from the positions as our director, President, Secretary and Treasurer. Ms. Liu was appointed as our Chief Executive Officer, President, Interim Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary and Mr. Liu was appointed as a director. Mr. Liu is the father of Ms. Liu.

As a result of the Share Exchange, we, through our consolidated subsidiaries, are engaged in the business of providing Internet security products, new media advertising, micro-marketing, data analysis services in the PRC. All business operations are conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Tianjin Information, and through Shuhai Beijing, our VIE. Shuhai Beijing is considered to be a VIE because we do not have any direct ownership interest in it, but, as a result of a series of contractual agreements (the “VIE Contractual Agreements”) between Tianjin Information, its wholly-owned subsidiary, Shuhai Beijing and its shareholders, we are able to exert effective control over Shuhai Beijing and receive 100% of the net profits or net losses derived from the business operations of Shuhai Beijing. The VIE Contractual Agreements are more fully described below.

VIE Agreements

Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement – This agreement allows Tianjin Information to manage and operate Shuhai Beijing and collect 100% of the net profits of Shuhai Beijing. Under the terms of the Management and Intellectual Property Service Agreement, Shuhai Beijing entrusts Tianjin Information to manage its operations and provide intellectual property service to Shuhai Beijing. Tianjin Information owns all intellectual property rights arising from its performance under the Management and Intellectual Property Service Agreement.

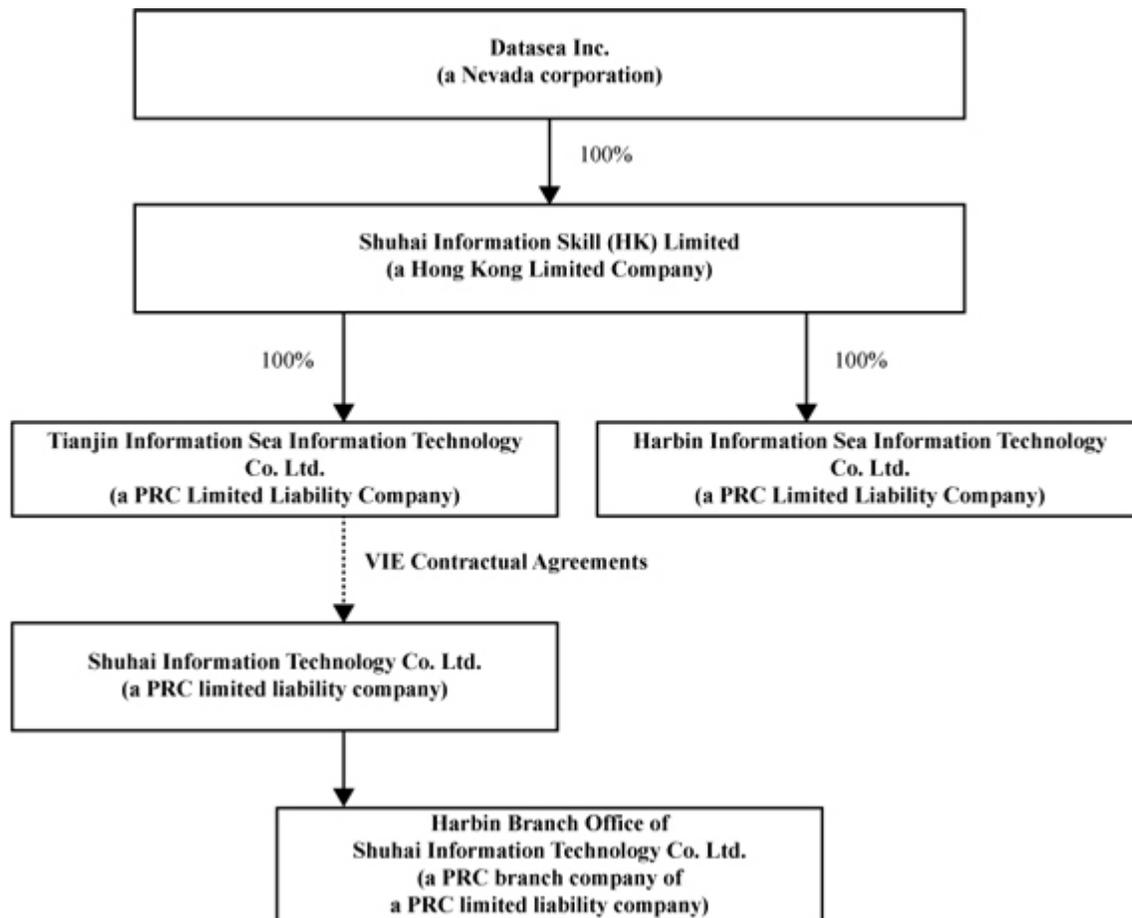
Shareholders' Voting Rights Entrustment Agreement – Tianjin Information has entered into a shareholders' voting rights entrustment agreement (the "Entrustment Agreement") under which Zhixin Liu and Fu Liu (collectively the "Shuhai Beijing Shareholders") have vested their voting power in Shuhai Beijing with Tianjin Information or its designee(s). The Entrustment Agreement does not have an expiration date.

Option Agreement – Zhixin Liu and Fu Liu, who together are the sole shareholders of Shuhai Beijing (collectively the "Shuhai Beijing Shareholders") and Tianjin Information entered into an exclusive option agreement (the "Option Agreement"), pursuant to which the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders have granted Tianjin Information or its designee(s) the irrevocable right and option to acquire all or a portion of such shareholders' equity interests in Shuhai Beijing. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Tianjin Information and the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders have agreed to certain restrictive covenants to safeguard the rights of Tianjin Information under the Option Agreement. Tianjin Information may terminate the Exclusive Option Agreement upon prior written notice. The Option Agreement is valid for a period of 10 years from the effective date.

Equity Pledge Agreement – Tianjin Information and the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders entered into an Equity Pledge Agreement on October 27, 2015. Pursuant to the Equity Pledge Agreement, Shuhai Beijing Shareholders have pledged all of their equity interests in Shuhai Beijing to Tianjin Information. The Equity Pledge Agreement serves to guarantee the performance by Shuhai Beijing of its obligations under the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement. Tianjin Information has the right to collect any and all dividends paid on the pledged equity interests. Pursuant to the terms of the Equity Pledge Agreement, the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders have agreed to certain restrictive covenants to safeguard the rights of Tianjin Information. Upon an event of default under the agreement, Tianjin Information may foreclose on the pledged equity interests.

Corporate Structure

The chart below depicts the corporate structure of the Company as of the date of this report.



* Harbin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd. is in the process of dissolution due to no operation since its inception.

“Safe Campus” Security System

Overview

We are currently focusing our efforts on the promotion of our Shuhai Smart Campus Safety Management System, or “Safe Campus” security system, which provides a comprehensive campus information platform that is accessible online or via a smartphone application for teachers, students and their families to enhance the communications between them. Our “Safe Campus” users to date have included mostly elementary and middle schools, which are our target markets.

The Safe Campus system consists of both hardware products and service platform, including student ID card terminals RFID readers, campus information management platform, partner management platform and mobile applications on teachers’ and parents’ cellphones, utilizing technologies such as RFID, GPS, LBS, and cloud based calculation. Through our smart student ID cards, schools can manage the profiles of all teachers and students and send campus-wide notifications. They are also able to grant and manage authority of teachers on the school platform. Through our platform, teachers are able to communicate with students via messages and calls; communicate with parents regarding their children; review daily and weekly class schedules; send out assignments and homework to students; notify parents of any class activities; receive notifications from school and any other school activities; and publish online education videos.

Through our platform, parents are able to communicate with teachers, locate and track the movement of their children; review class schedules and check-in record of their children; notify teachers/schools of any absence of their children; and review school news and online education videos. Parents can also block unauthorized numbers from reaching their children on their ID cards and set access limits for their children using our smart student ID cards. Our student ID cards automatically alarm parents in the event that their children enter any limited areas or take off their student ID cards. Through the parent terminals, parents can also purchase stationary, toys and food for their children in our online student shopping mall. Students are able to check in and out of school using their ID cards as well as send alarms in case of emergency.

Our student ID cards are worn by students every day. In addition, we estimate three mobile application users per student ID card (parents, guardians and other family members) and daily use of our mobile application at least twice a day per mobile application user. Our “Safe Campus” system is expected to generate revenue through advertisement display on student ID cards, all computer terminals and WeChat platform, and eight rotating banner spots reserved for advertisement publishers in our cellphone application. Other than advertisement placement, we also plan to generate revenue through (i) fee arrangements with O2O merchants selling through our online platform to our users; (ii) paid online education services for student users; and (iii) arrangements with financial institutions to offer financial services through our mobile application and terminals.

As of June 30, 2018, we had approximately 480,000 users on our cellphone application. We continue marketing our products primarily in key schools in big cities and engaging in negotiations with O2O product and service providers.

Campus Security Background and Potential Market

On-campus security and the safety of children in general is of great importance and has been increasingly gaining attention in PRC in the recent years. In March 2015, the PRC Office of the Ministry of Public Security and the Office of the Ministry of Education jointly issued Order No. 168, which provides that schools are obligated to ensure the security on campus and in certain circumstances, school administrators can be held responsible for major accidents and subject to administrative penalties or criminal penalties. At the PRC State Conference held on April 12, 2017, the Prime Minister of China emphasized that the measures should be taken to further ensure the security and risk control system on campus, including installation of on campus security systems.

According to the 2016-2022 Security Industry Market Prediction and Investment Strategy Analysis Report published by Prospective Industrial Research Institute, a comprehensive security system for a kindergarten is estimated to cost RMB 50,000 to RMB 200,000 (US\$7,500 to US\$30,000). Elementary, middle and high schools will cost approximately RMB 500,000 to RMB 1.5 million per school (US\$75,000 to US\$225,000). Average colleges and universities can cost between RMB 3 million to RMB 5 million (US\$450,000 to US\$755,000), with certain schools reach over RMB 10 million (US\$1,506,000). Based on the number of schools in PRC published by the Ministry of Education in 2016, we believe the potential on-campus security market in China can reach between RMB 35 billion to RMB 230 billion (US\$5 to 35 billion).

Our “Safe Campus” security system targets elementary and middle schools, which accounts for 85% of the entire campus security market in China and where students are more vulnerable. Our current distribution model prioritizes elementary schools and schools in the urban areas.

To date, the “Safe Campus” security system is still in trial period and has not generated any revenues. We expect our “Safe Campus” security system to generate revenues through advertisements placed on the terminals as well as advertisements displayed on the online platform. We also expect to generate revenues through the O2O shopping mall, other O2O business (including student meal and online education program providers), where we will receive 5% of the revenues for business generated through our platform. We are currently in negotiation with several O2O product and service providers for our platform.

“Smart Elevator” Security and Management System

With our “Smart Elevator” security and management system, we are aiming to provide a solution to lower the operation cost of elevators and promote the safety of passengers. The system will include an emergency and rescue terminal and a data collection system. Once installed, our terminals will collect data of the elevator operation, regular maintenance services, annual inspections and any malfunctions which enables faster and more efficient error detection and repairs. If any irregular data is detected on a particular elevator by the black box in our terminal, the distant surveillance system will automatically alarm the building and other responsible parties as a means of preventing major accidents. In case of sudden power loss, our system will immediately start the backup power and alarm the maintenance team. Our system can also enable passengers to alarm the building management in case of any emergency and facilitate their communication throughout the entire rescue process.

Through our Xin Platform, our “Smart Elevator” system also has the ability to locate the nearest maintenance crew and notify him/her of the emergency through text messages.

We plan to launch our “Smart Elevator” system once we complete our testing. We expect to complete testing by the end of 2018 and enter the market in 2019. Once launched, we expect to generate revenue through advertisements displayed on our system on the elevators as well as targeted marketing of elevator maintenance services once any potential safety concern is detected.

“Big Data” Processing Services

We also aim to become a national provider of big data processing services in China’s education industry. Currently, we are in the process of developing systems to analyze industry trends, market and customer data, supply chain, financial information, risk detection and management. We believe such processing services will be of use to businesses in a wide range of industries. In order to have the technical capacity to provide such services, our research and development process has two phases: data collection and data analysis. Through our “Safe Campus” platform, we obtain raw data on students, parents, teachers and schools. Since 2017, we have focused on collecting data from these platform end users to establish our database. We completed screening and cleaning the data by storing them into various categories based on marketplace needs in June 2018. We are in the process of analyzing the data by using mathematical formulas or algorithms to identify relationships among the variables, such as correlation or causation, and in particular, to investigate the behavioral tendencies of the students, parents, teachers and school administrations. Our goal is by the end of 2018 to have a clean and robust database on students, parents, teachers and schools and to have a deeper plan of collection and application in connection with our “Safe Campus” products. As of the date of this report, we are in the data collection phase.

Cybersecurity System and Equipment

We offer cybersecurity solution based on our Xin Platform to provide cybersecurity and online surveillance services by recording activities of the terminal users, including application/software usages and access to certain individualized websites and software. It can also limit access to software and websites of the terminal users. Our cybersecurity system meets the technical standards prescribed by the Ministry of Public Security of the PRC but also aims to satisfy market demands for commercial cybersecurity products. We have developed three types of indoor equipment designed for facilities of different sizes and one type of outdoor equipment primarily for use by local branches of the Ministry of Public Security. In January 2016, we secured a government procurement contract with the Bureau of Public Security of Daqing City in Heilongjiang Province, pursuant to which we installed wireless internet terminal collection equipment and 3G wireless network cards, as well as provided training services related to the use of the equipment. The project was completed and accepted by the customer in the quarter ended December 31, 2016, generating \$140,774 of revenue during year ended June 30, 2017. Because of the relatively low profit margin of our cybersecurity program, our business focus has shifted over the past 12 months from cybersecurity systems to our “Safe Campus “and “Smart Elevator” and related marketing programs. Our management has decided not to actively promote or internally advance our cybersecurity project for the time being. However, we are still maintaining our developed market and our products and may resume marketing activities for our cybersecurity system if market conditions are favorable.

Internet Service Provider Connecting Service

We have the technical capacity to provide ISP connecting service and also obtained the Value-Added Telecommunication Business Operating License in August 2015 from the PRC government to provide ISP connecting service. The major target consumers of ISP connecting services are merchants and public institutions that are users of Internet security equipment.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that our quality control and marketing teams have core management experience in technology programs such as IDC and ISP. Unlike most of the security systems provided by our competitors, our “Safe Campus” security system offers comprehensive logins and user friendly interfaces and allow communication between schools, teachers, parents and students. Our “Smart Elevator” security and management system is in line with the Guidelines on Elevator Emergency Response Platform Development promulgated by the PRC General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine in April 2014.

Growth Strategy

We plan to vigorously market our “Safe Campus” system and “Smart Elevator” systems through different channels such as charities, industry conferences and forums, online platforms and social media such as Weibo and free trials. Our plan anticipates that with the increase in user base of our security solutions, we will generate revenues from advertising placements on our platforms and hardware as well as revenue sharing with other product and service providers utilizing our platforms.

Additionally, we hope to become a national provider of big data processing services in the PRC. To this end, we are developing systems to analyze industry trends, market and customer data, supply chain, financial information, risk detection and management. Such processing services can be used by businesses in a wide range of industries. In order to have the technical capacity to provide such service, our research and development process has two phases: data collection and data analysis. As the user base of our security solutions increase, we will have access to more data to support the development of our big data processing service.

Research and Development

Our research and development effort is focused on developing new hardware and software and on enhancing and improving our existing products and services. Our engineering team has deep networking and security expertise and works closely with end-customers to identify their current and future needs. We believe that innovation and timely development of new features and products is essential to meeting the needs of our end-customer and improving our competitive position. We test our products thoroughly to certify and ensure their quality and interoperability with third-party hardware and software products.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, our research and development expenses were approximately \$361,616 and \$203,600. We plan to continue to invest in resources to conduct our research and development efforts.

Product Manufacturing

For cost savings purposes, we have outsourced the manufacture of hardware for our “Safe Campus” program to Shenzhen Yanze Technology Co., Ltd. (“Yanze”), a third party located in Guangdong Province. We have entered into three product purchase agreements – one dated September 6, 2016 and two dated April 1, 2017, respectively (collectively the “Yanze Agreement”). Pursuant to the Yanze Agreement, we agreed to purchase 4s electronic student cards, attendance machines and point-of-sale machines. We also agreed to pay 30% of the total price upon the execution of such agreement and another 70% within 10 days upon Yanze’s request when the products are ready. Yanze has the obligation to deliver the products within 30 days upon the receipt of first payment and meet the technical standards set forth by us and offers a warranty of 13 months.

Historically, we outsourced the production of Internet security equipment to Shenzhen Shunxin Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shunxin”), a third-party entity in Guangdong Province, China. Shunxin has a permit issued by the Ministry of Public Security for manufacturing Internet security products. We entered into a framework agreement dated October 12, 2015, pursuant to which we authorized Shunxin to use our trademark and logo on its Internet security equipment that meets both the standard issued by the PRC Public Security Bureau and requirements set by us. If the demands for our products increase in the future, we would need to negotiate agreements with new manufacturing contractors or build our own manufacturing facilities to meet increasing customer demands for our equipment. There has been no further substantive action taken by Shunxin or us under such letter of intent.

We are exploring corporative opportunities with other manufacturers and may change our suppliers from time to time.

Marketing

We currently focus on the marketing of our “Safe Campus” security program. We promote our products and services through both traditional and new media marketing channels. We are partnering with various organizations, including China Council for the Promotion of National Trade, the Next Generation Foundation and other charitable foundations focused on the welfare of children to promote our “Safe Campus” system. We are in the process of establishing a nationwide distribution network consisting of agents in different regions for our “Safe Campus” security system and also plan to utilize social media, online commercials, industry forums and trade conferences to market the “Safe Campus” system. As of the date of this report, we have signed agreements with 30 schools in 10 provinces covering approximately 9,000 students, to use our “Safe Campus” program.

In addition, we maintain 12 full-time employees who focus on sales and marketing efforts relating to the promotion of our products and services. The marketing employees arrange for advertising events and prepare corporate literature for distribution to promote our products and services. By leveraging our technological expertise in new media marketing, we also target our potential customers through the social media application WeChat and our own Xin Platform.

Customers

During the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, 85.1% and 100% of our revenue was generated through our historical cybersecurity business under a government procurement contract with the Bureau of Public Security of Daqing City in Heilongjiang Province, China, respectively.

Competition

For our campus security solutions, we compete with Guozeweiye Technology and Culture Co., Ltd., Shanghai Woqi Information Technoloy Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Youjiao Software Co., Ltd., all of which offer their own campus electronic management solutions.

The cybersecurity industry in the PRC is highly competitive. With the rapid development of the Internet over the past two decades, new cybersecurity technology has been continuously developing and new cybersecurity products have been continuously entering the market. We have several competitors in both the cybersecurity equipment and new media advertising markets. In this area, our three largest competitors in China are Guangzhou Xunqi Digital Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen RenZixing Network Technology Co., Ltd. and Zhuhai Jilangling Network Technology Co., Ltd. Our competitors in the ISP connecting service market are primarily China Telecom and China Unicom, both are state own enterprises with over 70% market share collectively.

We also generally compete with Dalian Aoyuan Electronic Co., Ltd. which offers cloud based calculation and related services as well as Zhongyuan Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd., which offers life recognition, internet, big data, smart office and security systems.

Intellectual Property

We currently hold a broad collection of intellectual property rights relating to certain aspects of our software and services. This includes patents, software copyrights and trademarks in China. Although we believe the ownership of such intellectual property rights is an important factor in our business and that our success does depend in part on such ownership, we rely primarily on the innovative skills, technical competence and marketing abilities of our personnel.

As of the date of this report, we have obtained 20 copyright registrations in China for our software, including Shuhai Information Platform Internet Behavior Auditing Security Management System, Shuhai Information Micro Mall System, Shuhai Information Platform Micro Marketing System, Shuhai Media Advertising System, Shuhai Information Platform 3G Web Content Management System, Shuhai Information Platform SMS Platform System, Shuhai Information Platform Wireless Terminal Characteristic Collection Management System, Shuhai Safe Campus Security Management System v2.0, Shuhai Safe Campus Terminal – Security Management System v2.0, Shuhai Xin Platform Smart Elevator Detection Terminal Control System v2.0, Shuhai Xin Platform Smart Elevator Detect and Alarm Management Platform v2.0, Shuhai Xin Platform Smart Elevator Real Time Surveillance and Alarm Management Platform v2.0, Shuhai Xin Platform Smart Elevator Display Equipment Control System v2.0, Shuhai Xin Platform Intelligent Advertisement Placement System v2.0, Shuhai Information Smart Safe Campus Management System v1.0, Shuhai Information Platform Security Management System (IOS Version) v2.2.1, Shuhai Information Platform Security Management System (Android Version) v2.2.1, Shuhai Information College Big-data Innovative Laboratory Platform v1.0, Shuhai Information Administrative Affairs Big-data Smart Decision-making Platform v1.0, and Shuhai Information Smart Campus Information Management Platform v1.0.

In addition, we have also obtained 3 patents in China. These patents relate to mobile device configuration based on different conditions, and a smart photo-taking assistance system on mobile devices.

We own the Chinese registered trademark for our Xin Platform.

Readers are advised that there may be patents issued or pending that are held by others and cover significant parts of our products or services, which may hinder our ability to obtain intellectual property protection for some of our products and services.

Government Regulation; Licenses

Our operations are subject to and affected by PRC laws and regulations. The primary governmental regulation regulating the Internet security equipment industry in the PRC is the Cybersecurity Law, which governs entities providing “critical information infrastructure.” This statute provides basic protections for Internet users, such as not selling individual’s data to other companies without the user’s permission and not knowingly distributing malware. This law at present is only in draft form, but is expected to be adopted in the near future. Major PRC regulations applicable to our products and services and the Internet security industry include Computer Information System Security Specific Product Testing and Sales License Management Method (Ministry of Public Security Order No. 32) (“Order 32”) and Internet Security Protection Technology Measures Provision (Ministry of Public Security Order No. 82) (“Order 82”). Order 32 sets forth the license requirement for Internet security products providers and related approval procedures of license applications. Order 82 specifies certain security measures Internet service providers shall take to ensure Internet security. Providers of ISP connecting service and Internet-based data processing service are within the scope of Order 82.

The primary governmental regulations applicable to our “Safe Campus” system are (i) Security Management Regulations on Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools promulgated by the Ministry of Education which requires the school management to comply with its specific requirements; (ii) The Twelfth Five Year Plan of National Education XI promulgated by the Ministry of Education in 2012 urging schools to increase investment in key areas and weak links, and constantly improve school information, modernization, and enhance the development of education system; (iii) “Notice from the Ministry of Education and Other Nine Ministries and Commissions on Accelerating the Advancement of Educational Information on a Number of Key Work “ (Teaching [2012]); (iv) Ministry of Public Security, General Office of the Ministry of Public Security (2015) No. 168 “On the Issuance of Security Regulations of Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools (Trial) Notice” which allows the installation of electronic surveillance systems on campus; (v) Office of the State Council Education Steering Committee (National Education Supervision letter [2016] No. 22) “On the Implementation of the Campus Bullying Prevention Governance;” and (vi) “Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Strengthening the Construction of Safety Risk Prevention and Control System for Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools (Trial) Notice ” (Guo Ban Fa [2017] No. 35).

The primary governmental regulations applicable to our “Smart Elevator” system is the “AQSIQ on the Promotion of Elevator Emergency Service Platform Construction Guidance” (State Quality Inspection [2014] No. 433) which requires the establishment of elevator emergency service platform.

Shuhai Beijing currently maintains the following licenses issued by the PRC government:

- Business License issued by Beijing Municipal Industry and Commerce Administration;
- Beijing Statistics Registration Certificate issuing by Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics;
- Zhongguancun High Tech Enterprises Certificate issued by Zhongguancun Science Park Administrative Committee; and
- Value-Added Telecommunications Business Operating License issued by Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.

Employees

As of the date of this report, we have a total of 51 full time employees. The following table sets forth the number of our employees categorized by function as of that date:

Function	Total Number of Employees
Management	2
Marketing and Sales	12
Research & Development	17
Human Resource	3
Finance & Accounting	3
Operations	6
Administrative	4
Legal	1
Capital Market Strategy	2
Corporate Strategy Planning	1
Total	51

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock is very speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors in evaluating our business before purchasing any shares of our common stock. No purchase of our common stock should be made by any person who is not in a position to lose the entire amount of his or her investment. The order of the following risk factors is presented arbitrarily. You should not conclude the significance of a risk factor because of the order of presentation. Our business and operations could be seriously harmed as a result of any of these risks.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

We are an early stage company with a very limited operating history as a developer of Internet security solutions and products, new media advertising and data processing services. Our limited operating history may not provide an adequate basis to judge our future prospects and results of operations.

We have a very limited operating history. Our operating entity, Shuhai Beijing, was formed in February 2015 and has yet to generate material revenues and it may not generate material revenue or any profit for the foreseeable future. We are still in the process of developing, marketing and expansion of our business. We expect that our new media advertising, micro marketing and big data processing services supported by our security solutions will be our core business and main revenue producing sectors in the future. We have limited experience and operating history in developing and marketing our products and services. In addition, the market for our products and services is highly competitive. If we fail to successfully develop and offer our products and services in an increasingly competitive market, we may not be able to capture the potential growth opportunities associated with our products and services or recover our development and marketing costs, and our future results of operations and growth strategies could be adversely affected. Our limited history may not provide a meaningful basis for investors to evaluate our business, financial performance and prospects.

Our independent registered public accounting firm's auditors' report includes an explanatory paragraph stating that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We are an early and development stage company and have limited financial resources. We had cash balances of \$1,031,486 and \$1,174,950 as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively. We have generated revenues of \$10,571 during the year ended June 30, 2018, and had a deficit of approximately \$4,124,000 at June 30, 2018. Our independent registered public accounting firm included an explanatory paragraph in its audit opinion on our financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018 that states that our current financial position and losses from operations raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Our current resources and source of funds primarily consist of loans and capital contributions from shareholders and funds raised from equity financing. We believe these are sufficient to keep our business operations functioning for the next twelve months. We have generated little revenues from our business, and our expenses will be accrued until sufficient financing is obtained or our shareholders loan us the necessary funds to pay for these expenses. No assurances can be given that we will be able to obtain funds from our shareholders or others to continue our operations. We may need to seek additional financing. The financing sought may be in the form of equity or debt financing or a combination of both from various sources as yet unidentified. No assurances can be given that we will generate sufficient revenue or obtain the necessary financing to continue as a going concern and the failure to do so could cause us to cease our operations.

Supply chain issues, including financial problems of contract manufacturers or component suppliers, or a shortage of adequate component supply or manufacturing capacity that increased our costs or caused a delay in our ability to fulfill orders, could have an adverse impact on our business and operating results, and our failure to estimate customer demand properly may result in excess or obsolete component supply, which could adversely affect our gross margins.

Currently, we do not own or operate our manufacturing facilities but instead rely on a third party contractor to manufacture our products, and we expect that we will continue to rely on existing and new contractual manufacturers for the foreseeable future. Such reliance could have adverse impact on the supply of our products and on our business and operating results:

- Any financial problems of either contract manufacturers or component suppliers could either limit supply or increase costs;
- Reservation of manufacturing capacity at our contract manufacturers by other companies, inside or outside of our industry, could either limit supply or increase costs; and
- Industry consolidation occurring within one or more component supplier markets could limit supply or increase costs.

In addition, the following supply chain-related issues could adversely affect our customer relationship, operating results and financial condition:

- a reduction or interruption in supply of one or more components;
- a significant increase in the price of one or more components;
- a failure to adequately authorize procurement of inventory by our contract manufacturers; and
- a failure to appropriately cancel, reschedule or adjust our requirements based on our business needs.

Over the long term, we intend to invest in engineering, sales, service and marketing activities, and these investments may achieve delayed, or lower than expected, benefits which could harm our operating results.

While we intend to focus on managing our costs and expenses, over the long term, we also intend to invest in personnel and other resources related to our engineering, sales, service and marketing functions as we realign and dedicate resources on key growth areas, such as Internet security products and services. We are likely to recognize the costs and expenses associated with these investments earlier than some of the anticipated benefits, and the return on these investments may be lower, or may develop more slowly, than we expect. If we do not achieve the benefits anticipated from these investments, or if the achievement of these benefits is delayed, our operating results may be adversely affected.

Our business substantially depends upon the continued growth of the internet and internet-based systems.

A substantial portion of our business and revenue depends on growth and evolution of the Internet in the PRC and globally, including the continued development of the Internet. To the extent that an economic slowdown or economic uncertainty and any related reductions in capital spending adversely affect spending on Internet infrastructure, we could experience material harm to our business, operating results and financial condition.

Because of the rapid introduction of new products and changing customer requirements related to matters such as cost-effectiveness and security, we believe that there could be performance problems with Internet communications in the future, which could receive a high degree of publicity and visibility. Because Internet security equipment is our major product, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially adversely affected, regardless of whether or not these problems are due to the performance of our own products. Such an event could also result in a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock independent of direct effects on our business.

Product quality problems could lead to reduced revenue, gross margins, and net income.

The Internet security equipment we provide is highly complex as the products incorporate both hardware and software technologies. Neither we nor our contract manufacturer have developed a sophisticated product testing program. There can be no assurance that the pre-shipment testing programs we develop in the future will be adequate to detect all defects, including defects in individual products or defects affecting numerous shipments. Such potential defects might interfere with customer satisfaction, reduce sales opportunities or affect gross margins. As an example, software typically contains bugs that can unexpectedly interfere with expected operations. From time to time, we will have to replace certain components and provide remediation in response to the discovery of defects or bugs in our products. There can be no assurance that such remediation, depending on the product involved, would not have a material impact. An inability to cure a product defect could result in the failure of a product line, temporary or permanent withdrawal from a product or market, damage to our reputation, inventory costs, or product reengineering expenses, any of which could have material impact on our revenue, margins and net income.

Because of the capital-intensive nature of our business, we will likely have to incur indebtedness or issue new equity securities. If we are not able to obtain additional capital, our ability to operate or expand our business may be impaired and our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our business requires significant levels of capital to finance the research and development of new products and service platforms that meet the constantly evolving industry standards and consumer demands. As such, we expect that we will need additional capital to fund our future growth. We currently primarily depend on loans and capital contributions from our founders, Ms. Zhixin Liu and Mr. Fu Liu, who currently serve as our only officers and directors. If cash from such available sources is insufficient or unavailable, or if cash is used for unanticipated needs, we may require additional capital sooner than anticipated. Our ability to obtain additional capital on acceptable terms or at all is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including:

- investors' perceptions of, and demand for, companies operating in China;
- conditions of the U.S. and other capital markets in which we may seek to raise funds;
- our future results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;
- governmental regulation of foreign investment in China;
- economic, political and other conditions in the United States, China and other countries; and
- governmental policies relating to foreign currency borrowings.

The sale of additional equity securities would result in dilution of our existing shareholders. In addition, the incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financial covenants that would restrict our operations. It is highly uncertain whether financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Our success is dependent on retaining key personnel who would be difficult to replace.

Our success depends largely on the continued services of our key management and technical staff. In particular, our success depends on the continued efforts of Ms. Zhixin Liu, our Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Interim Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary, and Mr. Fu Liu, our director. Ms. Liu and Mr. Liu (who are daughter and father) have been instrumental in developing our business model and are crucial to our business development. There can be no assurance that they will continue in their present capacities for any particular period of time. The loss of the services of Ms. Liu and Mr. Liu could materially and adversely affect our business development.

The various service industries we are in are characterized by constant and rapid technological change and evolving standards. If we fail to anticipate and adapt to these changes and evolutions, our sales, gross margins and profitability will be adversely affected.

Technologies change rapidly in the security solution, new media advertising, micro marketing and data processing industries with frequent new product and service developments and evolving industry standards. Companies operating within these industries are continuously developing new products and services with heightened performance and functionality, putting pricing pressure on existing products. Accordingly, we believe that our future success will depend on our ability to continue to anticipate technological changes and to offer additional products and service opportunities that meet evolving standards on a timely and cost-effective basis. Our failure to accurately anticipate the introduction of new technologies or adapt to changes in the industry could lead to our having significant amounts of obsolete inventory that can only be sold at substantially lower prices and profit margins than anticipated. In addition, if we are unable to develop planned new technologies, we may be unable to compete effectively due to our failure to offer products or services most demanded by the marketplace. Products and services that our competitors develop or introduce may also render our products and services noncompetitive or obsolete. If any of these failures occur, our business and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We may face heightened competition from existing mature competitors as well as new entrants into the security equipment and service industries in which we compete within the PRC. If we are unable to compete effectively, we may lose customers and our financial results will be negatively affected.

The security and marketing industries in the PRC are highly competitive. Currently, Shuhai Beijing's primary competitors for security solutions and ISP connecting services are mature companies with longer operating histories, more engineering resources, relatively sophisticated distribution channels and existing customer bases. For our campus and elevator security solutions, we compete with others who also offer their own campus electronic management solutions and elevator emergency service systems. Further, there are new competitors entering our industries. As a result, we could experience difficulties in obtaining customers, capturing market share, and generating revenue from our major products and services.

We depend on contract manufacturers, and our production and products could be harmed if they are unable to meet our volume and quality requirements and alternative sources are not available.

We rely on third party contract manufacturers to agreements provide manufacturing services for our products. If these services become unavailable, we would be required to identify and enter into agreements with a new contract manufacturers or take the manufacturing in-house. The loss of our contract manufacturers could significantly disrupt production as well as increase the cost of production. These changes could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our “Safe Campus” and “Smart Elevator” programs may not be accepted by the intended users of our products, which could harm our future financial performance.

There can be no assurance that our “Safe Campus” and “Smart Elevator” systems will achieve wide acceptance by our intended users. The degree of market acceptance for products and services based on our technology will also depend upon a number of factors, including the establishment and demonstration of the ability of our proposed solutions to provide an acceptable level of security in an efficient manner. Long-term market acceptance of our products and services will depend, in part, on the capabilities and operating features of our products and technologies as compared to those of other available products and services. As a result, there can be no assurance that currently available products, or products under development for commercialization, will be able to achieve market penetration, revenue growth or profitability.

Changes to existing regulations may present technical, regulatory and economic barriers to the provision of our product, which may significantly increase our costs and adversely affect the results of our operations.

The cybersecurity industry in China is highly regulated by the PRC Ministry of Public Security. In particular, Computer Information System Security Specific Product Testing and Sales License Management Method (Ministry of Public Security Order No. 32) sets forth the technical standards for Internet security products as well as the procedures for applying for and maintaining permits for selling such products. The PRC Ministry of Public Security might change the regulatory framework or impose higher technical standards in the future. As a result, we would have to incur extra costs in connection with engaging new technical staff, improving our existing products, and renewing our permit.

The legal requirements associated with being a public company, including those contained in and issued under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, may make it difficult for us to retain or attract qualified officers and directors, which could adversely affect the management of our business and our ability to maintain listing of our common stock.

We may be unable to attract and retain qualified officers and directors required to provide for our effective management because of the rules and regulations that govern publicly listed companies, including, but not limited to, certifications by principal executive officers. Currently, none of our officers or directors have experience in operating a U.S. public company. Moreover, the actual and perceived personal risks associated with compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”) and other public company requirements may deter qualified individuals from accepting roles as directors and executive officers. At present, we do not maintain an independent board and do not have any board members who would meet the independence requirements of the various exchanges. Further, the requirements for board or committee membership, particularly with respect to an individual’s independence and level of experience in finance and accounting matters, may make it difficult to attract and retain qualified board members going forward. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified officers and directors, the management of our business and our ability to retain the listing of our common stock on any stock exchange or quotation system could be adversely affected.

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or prevent fraud. Any inability to report and file our financial results accurately and timely could harm our business and adversely impact the trading price of our common stock.

We are required to establish and maintain internal controls over financial reporting, disclosure controls and to comply with other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) thereunder. Our senior management, which currently consists solely of Ms. Zhixin Liu, cannot guarantee that our internal controls and disclosure controls will prevent all possible errors or all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no system of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Further, controls can be circumvented by individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more persons, or by management’s override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

We may be unable to complete our analysis of our internal controls over financial reporting in a timely manner, or these internal controls may not be determined to be effective, which may adversely affect investor confidence in our Company and, as a result, the value of our common stock.

We will be required, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, to furnish a report by our management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for the first fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. This assessment will need to include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting.

We are in the very early stages of the costly and challenging process of compiling a system and processing documentation necessary to perform the evaluation needed to comply with Section 404. We may not be able to complete our evaluation, testing and any required remediation in a timely fashion. During the evaluation and testing process, if we identify one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal controls are effective.

If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would cause the price of our common stock shares to decline, and we may be subject to investigation or sanctions by the SEC.

We will also be required to disclose changes made in our internal control and procedures on a quarterly basis. However, our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 until the later of the year following our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC, or the date we are no longer an “emerging growth company” as defined in the recently enacted JOBS Act (as defined below), if we take advantage (as we expect to do) of the exemptions contained in the JOBS Act. We will remain an “emerging growth company” for up to five years, although if the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of any June 30 before that time and subject to other conditions being met, we would cease to be an “emerging growth company” as of the following December 31.

Our independent registered public accounting firm is not required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting until the later of the year following our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC or the date we are no longer an “emerging growth company.” At such time, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our controls are documented, designed or operating. Our remediation efforts may not enable us to avoid a material weakness in the future. Any of the foregoing occurrences, should they come to pass, could negatively impact the public perception of our company, which could have a negative impact on our stock price.

Our compliance with complicated U.S. regulations concerning corporate governance and public disclosure will result in additional expenses. Moreover, our ability to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations is uncertain given our management’s relative inexperience with operating U.S. public companies.

As a new public company, we will be faced with expensive, complicated and evolving disclosure, governance and compliance laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. New or changing laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. As a result, our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards of a U.S. public company are likely to continue to result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Moreover, our executive officers have little experience in operating a U.S. public company, which makes our ability to comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations uncertain. Our failure to comply with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to U.S. public companies could subject us or our management to regulatory scrutiny or sanction, which could harm our reputation and stock price.

Risks Relating to the Our Corporate Structure

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

We are a holding company that depends on cash flow from Shuhai Skill (HK), its subsidiary and Shuhai Beijing to meet our obligations.

After the consummation of the Share Exchange, we became a holding company with no material assets other than the stock of Shuhai Skill (HK). Accordingly, all of our operations are conducted through Shuhai Skill (HK), its direct subsidiary Tianjin Information and its variable interest entity Shuhai Beijing. We currently expect that the earnings and cash flow of our subsidiaries will primarily be retained and used in their operations.

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

Our affiliation with Shuhai Beijing is managed through the VIE Contractual Agreements, which agreements may not be as effective in providing us with control over Shuhai Beijing as direct ownership. The VIE Contractual Agreements are governed by and would be interpreted in accordance with the PRC laws. They also provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration pursuant to PRC laws. If Shuhai Beijing fails to perform the obligations under the VIE Contractual Agreements, we may have to rely on legal remedies under the PRC law, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief, and claiming damages. There is a risk that we may be unable to obtain any of these remedies. The legal environment in China is not as developed as in other jurisdictions. As a result, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit our ability to enforce the VIE Contractual Agreements.

We may not be able to consolidate the financial results of some of our affiliated companies or such consolidation could materially adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

All of our business is conducted through Shuhai Beijing, which currently is considered a VIE for accounting purposes, and we are considered the primary beneficiary, thus enabling us to consolidate our financial results in our consolidated financial statements. In the event that in the future a company we hold as a VIE no longer meets the definition of a VIE, or we are deemed not to be the primary beneficiary, we would not be able to consolidate line by line that entity's financial results in our consolidated financial statements for reporting purposes. Also, if in the future an affiliate company becomes a VIE and we become the primary beneficiary, we would be required to consolidate that entity's financial results in our consolidated financial statements for reporting purposes. If such entity's financial results were negative, this could have a corresponding negative impact on our operating results for reporting purposes.

Because we rely on the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement with Shuhai Beijing for our revenue, the termination of this agreement would severely and detrimentally affect our continuing business viability under our current corporate structure.

We are a holding company and all of our business operations are conducted through the VIE Contractual Agreements. As a result, our revenues rely on dividend payments from Tianjin Information after it receives payments from Shuhai Beijing pursuant to the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement. Shuhai Beijing may terminate the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement without cause. Because neither we, nor our subsidiaries, own equity interests of Shuhai Beijing, the termination of the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement would sever our ability to continue receiving payments from Shuhai Beijing under our current holding company structure. While we are currently not aware of any event or reason that may cause the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement to terminate, we cannot assure you that such an event or reason will not occur in the future. In the event that the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement is terminated, this may have a severe and detrimental effect on our continuing business viability under our current corporate structure, which, in turn, may affect the value of your investment.

Contractual arrangements entered into by our subsidiary and our PRC operating affiliate may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities. Such scrutiny may lead to additional tax liability and fines, which would hinder our ability to achieve or maintain profitability.

Under PRC law, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities. If any of the transactions entered into by our subsidiary and our PRC operating affiliate are found not to have been conducted on an arm's-length basis or to result in an unreasonable reduction in tax under PRC law, the PRC tax authorities have the authority to disallow tax savings, adjust the profits and losses of our respective PRC entities and assess late payment interest and penalties.

We conduct our business through Shuhai Beijing by means of contractual arrangements. If the PRC courts or administrative authorities determine that these contractual arrangements do not comply with applicable regulations, we could be subject to severe penalties and our business could be adversely affected. In addition, changes in such Chinese laws and regulations may materially and adversely affect our business.

There are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws, rules and regulations, including but not limited to the laws, rules and regulations governing the validity and enforcement of the contractual arrangements between Tianjin Shuhai and Shuhai Beijing. Although we have been advised by our PRC counsel, Zhongyin Law Offices, that based on their understanding of the current PRC laws, rules and regulations, the structure for operating our business in China (including our corporate structure and contractual arrangements with Shuhai Beijing and its stockholders) comply with all applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations, and do not violate, breach, contravene or otherwise conflict with any applicable PRC laws, rules or regulations, the PRC courts or regulatory authorities may determine that our corporate structure and contractual arrangements violate PRC laws, rules or regulations. We are aware of a case involving Chinachem Financial Services where certain contractual arrangements for a Hong Kong Company to gain economic control over a PRC Company were declared to be void by the PRC Supreme People's Court. If the PRC courts or regulatory authorities determine that our contractual arrangements are in violation of applicable PRC laws, rules or regulations, our contractual arrangements will become invalid or unenforceable.

If any of our PRC entities or their ownership structure or the contractual arrangements are determined to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws, rules or regulations, or any of our PRC entities fail to obtain or maintain any of the required governmental permits or approvals, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violations, including:

- revoking the business and operating licenses;
- discontinuing or restricting the operations;
- imposing conditions or requirements with which the PRC entities may not be able to comply;
- requiring us and our PRC entities to restructure the relevant ownership structure or operations;
- restricting or prohibiting our use of the proceeds from this offering to finance our business and operations in China; or
- imposing fines.

The imposition of any of these penalties would severely disrupt our ability to conduct business and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

On or around September 2011, various media sources reported that the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the “CSRC”) had prepared a report proposing pre-approval by a competent central government authority of offshore listings by China-based companies with variable interest entity structures, such as ours, that operate in industry sectors subject to foreign investment restrictions. However, it is unclear whether the CSRC officially issued or submitted such a report to a higher level government authority or what any such report provides, or whether any new PRC laws or regulations relating to variable interest entity structures will be adopted or what they would provide. If our ownership structure, contractual arrangements or businesses of Shuhai Beijing are found to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations, the relevant governmental authorities, including the CSRC, would have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including levying fines, confiscating our income or the income of Shuhai Beijing, revoking the business licenses or operating licenses of Shuhai Beijing, discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on our operations, requiring us to undergo a costly and disruptive restructuring, restricting or prohibiting our use of proceeds from this offering to finance our business and operations in China, and taking other regulatory or enforcement actions that could be harmful to our business. Any of these actions could cause significant disruption to our business operations and severely damage our reputation, which would in turn materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The draft Foreign Investment Law proposes sweeping changes to the PRC foreign investment legal regime and will likely to have a significant impact on businesses in China controlled by foreign invested enterprises primarily through contractual arrangements, such as our business.

On January 19, 2015, the PRC Ministry of Finance (“MOFCOM”) published a draft of the PRC Law on Foreign Investment (Draft for Comment), or the Foreign Investment Law, which is open for public comments until February 17, 2015. At the same time, MOFCOM published an accompanying explanatory note of the draft Foreign Investment Law, or the Explanatory Note, which contains important information about the draft Foreign Investment Law, including its drafting philosophy and principles, main content, plans to transition to the new legal regime and treatment of business in China controlled by foreign invested enterprises, or FIEs, primarily through contractual arrangements. The draft Foreign Investment Law is intended to replace the current foreign investment legal regime consisting of three laws: the Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law, the Sino-Foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Enterprise Law and the Wholly Foreign-Invested Enterprise Law, as well as detailed implementing rules. The draft Foreign Investment Law proposes significant changes to the PRC foreign investment legal regime and may have a material impact on Chinese companies listed or to be listed overseas. The proposed Foreign Investment Law is to regulate FIEs the same way as PRC domestic entities, except for those FIEs that operate in industries deemed to be either “restricted” or “prohibited” in a “Negative List.” Because the Negative List has yet to be published, it is unclear whether it will differ from the current list of industries subject to restrictions or prohibitions on foreign investment (including our industry). The draft Foreign Investment Law also provides that only FIEs operating in industries on the Negative List will require entry clearance and other approvals that are not required of PRC domestic entities. As a result of the entry clearance and approvals, certain FIE’s operating in industries on the Negative List may not be able to continue to conduct their operations through contractual arrangements.

The specifics of the draft Foreign Investment Law’s application to variable entity structures have yet to be proposed, but it is anticipated that the draft Foreign Investment Law will regulate variable interest entities. MOFCOM suggests both registration and approval as potential options for the regulation of variable entity structures, depending on whether they are “Chinese” or “foreign-controlled.” One of the core concepts of the draft Foreign Investment Law is “de facto control,” which emphasizes substance over form in determining whether an entity is “Chinese” or “foreign-controlled.” This determination requires considering the nature of the investors that exercise control over the entity. “Chinese investors” are natural persons who are Chinese nationals, Chinese government agencies and any domestic enterprise controlled by Chinese nationals or government agencies. “Foreign investors” are foreign citizens, foreign governments, international organizations and entities controlled by foreign citizens and entities. We are majority controlled by Mr. and Ms. Liu, both of whom are PRC nationals, therefore, it increases the likelihood that our company may be deemed “Chinese” controlled. In its current form, the draft Foreign Investment Law will make it difficult for foreign financial investors, including private equity and venture capital firms, to obtain a controlling interest of a Chinese enterprise in a foreign restricted industry. However, under the proposed new law, we may no longer need to hold interests in our operating affiliate through contractual arrangements and may be able to have control through direct equity ownership.

There is substantial uncertainty regarding the draft Foreign Investment Law, including, among others, what the actual content of the law will be as well as the adoption timeline or effective date of the final form of the law. While such uncertainty exists, we cannot determine whether the new foreign investment law, when it is adopted and becomes effective, will not have a material positive or negative impact on our corporate structure and business.

The contractual agreements that we have with our PRC operating affiliate may be determined to be a mechanism to circumvent the restriction of foreign ownership of a business in the PRC, and therefore could be determined to be unenforceable because they are against public policy.

We do not have a direct ownership interest in Shuhai Beijing, our PRC operating affiliate. Instead, through a series of contractual arrangements entered into between Shuhai Beijing and our subsidiary, Tianjin Information, we are able to: (i) exert effective control over our PRC operating affiliate; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits derived from the business operations of our PRC operating affiliate; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in our PRC operating affiliate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there is a risk that these contractual agreements between Shuhai Beijing and our subsidiary, Tianjin Information, may be determined by a government agency in the PRC to be a mechanism to circumvent the restrictions on foreign ownership of a PRC business and therefore could be determined to be unenforceable because they are against public policy in the PRC. If the agreements were determined to be void as against public policy, we would have no right to the economic benefits from the operations of our PRC affiliate and we would have no other means of generating revenue.

If any of our affiliated entities becomes the subject of a bankruptcy or liquidation proceeding, we may lose the ability to use and enjoy assets held by such entity, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently conduct our operations in China through contractual arrangements with our affiliated entities. As part of these arrangements, substantially all of our assets that are important to the operation of our business are held by our affiliated entities. 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 affiliated entities undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, its equity owner or unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights relating to some or all of these assets, which would hinder our ability to operate our business and could materially and adversely affect our business, our ability to generate revenue and the market price of our common stock.

Risks Associated With Doing Business in China

Changes in the policies of the PRC government could have a significant impact upon the business we may be able to conduct in the PRC and the profitability of our business.

The PRC's economy is in a transition from a planned economy to a market oriented economy subject to five-year and annual plans adopted by the government that set national economic development goals. Policies of the PRC government can have significant effects on the economic conditions within the PRC. The PRC government has confirmed that economic development will follow the model of a market economy. Under this direction, we believe that the PRC will continue to strengthen its economic and trading relationships with foreign countries and business development in the PRC will follow market forces. While we believe that this trend will continue, there can be no assurance that this will be the case. A change in policies by the PRC government could adversely affect our interests by, among other factors: changes in laws, regulations or the interpretation thereof, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on currency conversion, imports or sources of supplies, or the expropriation or nationalization of private enterprises. Although the PRC government has been pursuing economic reform policies for more than two decades, there is no assurance that the government will continue to pursue such policies or that such policies may not be significantly altered, especially in the event of a change in leadership, social or political disruption, or other circumstances affecting the PRC's political, economic and social environment.

A slowdown or other adverse developments in the PRC economy may harm our customers and the demand for our services and our products.

All of our operations are conducted in the PRC. Although the PRC economy has grown significantly in recent years, there is no assurance that this growth will continue. A slowdown in overall economic growth, an economic downturn, a recession or other adverse economic developments in the PRC could significantly reduce the demand for our product and services.

If relations between the United States and China worsen, investors may be unwilling to hold or buy our stock and our stock price may decrease.

At various times during recent years, the United States and China have had significant disagreements over political and economic issues. Controversies may arise in the future between these two countries that may affect our economic outlook both in the United States and in China. Any political or trade controversies between the United States and China, whether or not directly related to our business, could reduce the price of our common stock.

Future inflation in China may inhibit the profitability of our business in China.

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

The fluctuation of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

The change in value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by, various factors, such as changes in China's political and economic conditions. 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 such policy, the Renminbi was permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. Later on, the People's Bank of China has decided to further implement the reform of the RMB exchange regime and to enhance the flexibility of RMB exchange rates. Such changes in policy have resulted in a significant appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar since 2005. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt a more flexible currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant adjustment of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar.

Any significant appreciation or revaluation of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on the value of, and any dividends payable on, shares of our common stock in foreign currency terms. More specifically, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. dollars, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. To the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars we receive from our initial public offering into Renminbi for our operations, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount we would receive from the conversion. In addition, appreciation or depreciation in the exchange rate of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar could materially and adversely affect the price of shares of our common stock in U.S. dollars without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue effectively.

Substantially all of our revenue is denominated in Renminbi. As a result, restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to use revenue generated in Renminbi to fund any business activities we may have outside China in the future or to make dividend payments to our shareholders in U.S. dollars. Under current PRC laws and regulations, Renminbi is freely convertible for current account items, such as trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions and dividend distributions. However, Renminbi is not freely convertible for direct investment or loans or investments in securities outside China, unless such use is approved by SAFE. For example, foreign exchange transactions under our subsidiary's capital account, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, remain subject to significant foreign exchange controls and the approval requirement of SAFE. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures.

Our subsidiaries and affiliated entities in China are subject to restrictions on making dividends and other payments to us.

We are a holding company and rely principally on dividends paid by our subsidiary in China for our cash needs, including paying dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders to the extent we choose to do so, servicing any debt we may incur and paying our operating expenses. Shuhai Skill (HK)'s income in turn depends on the service fees paid by our affiliated entities. Current PRC regulations permit our subsidiary in China to pay dividends to us only out of its accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. Under the applicable requirements of PRC law, Shuhai Skill (HK) may only distribute dividends after it has made allowances to fund certain statutory reserves. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. In addition, at the end of each fiscal year, our school as a private school in China is required to allocate a certain amount to its development fund for the construction or maintenance of the school properties or purchase or upgrade of school facilities. In addition, if our subsidiaries or our affiliated entities in China incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us. Any such restrictions may materially affect such entities' ability to make dividends or make payments, in service fees or otherwise, to us, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We must comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

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

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could have a material adverse effect on us.

The PRC legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike the common law system, prior court decisions in a civil law system may be cited as reference but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, newly introduced PRC laws and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections of interest relating to foreign investments in China. However, since these laws and regulations are relatively new and the PRC legal system continues to evolve rapidly, the interpretations of such laws and regulations may not always be consistent, and enforcement of these laws and regulations involves significant uncertainties, any of which could limit the available legal protections.

In addition, the PRC administrative and judicial authorities have significant discretion in interpreting, implementing or enforcing statutory rules and contractual terms, and it may be more difficult to predict the outcome of administrative and judicial proceedings and the level of legal protection we may enjoy in the PRC than under some more developed legal systems. These uncertainties may affect our decisions on the policies and actions to be taken to comply with PRC laws and regulations, and may affect our ability to enforce our contractual or tort rights. In addition, the regulatory uncertainties may be exploited through unmerited legal actions or threats in an attempt to extract payments or benefits from us. Such uncertainties may therefore increase our operating expenses and costs, and materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The PRC's legal and judicial system may not adequately protect our business and operations and the rights of foreign investors.

The PRC legal and judicial system may negatively impact foreign investors. In 1982, the National People's Congress amended the Constitution of China to authorize foreign investment and guarantee the "lawful rights and interests" of foreign investors in the PRC. However, the PRC's system of laws is not yet comprehensive. The legal and judicial systems in the PRC are still rudimentary, and enforcement of existing laws is inconsistent. As a result, it may be impossible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of laws that do exist, or to obtain enforcement of the judgment of one court by a court of another jurisdiction. The PRC's legal system is based on the civil law regime, that is, it is based on written statutes. A decision by one judge does not set a legal precedent that is required to be followed by judges in other cases. In addition, the interpretation of Chinese laws may be varied to reflect domestic political changes.

The promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws and the pre-emption of local regulations by national laws may adversely affect foreign investors. There can be no assurance that a change in leadership, social or political disruption, or unforeseen circumstances affecting the PRC's political, economic or social life, will not affect the PRC government's ability to continue to support and pursue these reforms. Such a shift could have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

Because our principal assets are located outside of the United States and all of our directors and officers reside outside the United States, it may be difficult for you to enforce your rights based on U.S. federal securities laws against us and our officers and directors in the U.S. or to enforce a U.S. court judgment against us or them in the PRC.

Our directors and officers reside outside the United States. In addition, our operating subsidiaries are located in the PRC and substantially all of their assets are located outside of the United States. It may therefore be difficult for investors in the United States to enforce their legal rights against us based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us in the courts of either the U.S. or the PRC and, even if civil judgments are obtained in U.S. courts, it may be difficult to enforce such judgments in PRC courts. Further, it is unclear if extradition treaties now in effect between the United States and the PRC would permit effective enforcement of criminal penalties against us or our officers and directors under the U.S. federal securities laws or otherwise.

We may be required to obtain prior approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC, of the listing and trading of our common stock.

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory authorities, including the MOFCOM, the State Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the State Administration of Taxation, State Administration for Industry and Commerce of PRC, or SAIC, CSRC and SAFE, jointly issued the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules. This regulation, among other things, requires that the listing and trading on an overseas stock exchange of securities in an offshore special purpose vehicle formed for purposes of holding direct or indirect equity interests in PRC companies and controlled directly or indirectly by PRC companies or individuals be approved by the CSRC. On September 21, 2006, the CSRC published on its official website the procedures for such approval process. In particular, certain documents are required to be filed with the CSRC as part of the approval procedures and it could take several months to complete the approval process.

While the implementation and interpretation of the M&A Rules remains unclear, we believe, based on the advice of our PRC counsel, that approval by the CSRC is not required because we are not a special purpose vehicle formed or controlled by PRC companies or PRC individuals as defined under the M&A Rules. However, we cannot assure you that the relevant PRC regulatory authorities, including the CSRC, would reach the same conclusion as our PRC counsel. If the CSRC or other PRC regulatory authority subsequently determines that we need to obtain the CSRC's approval for this resale registration, we may face sanctions by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory authorities. In such event, these regulatory authorities may, among other things, impose fines and penalties on or otherwise restrict our operations in the PRC or delay or restrict any remittance of the proceeds from this resale registration into the PRC. Any such or other actions taken could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, and the trading price of our common stock.

Certain PRC regulations, including the M&A Rules and national security regulations, may require a complicated review and approval process which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

The M&A Rules established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities in China by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. For example, the MOFCOM must be notified in the event a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise. In addition, certain acquisitions of domestic companies by offshore companies that are related to or affiliated with the same entities or individuals of the domestic companies, are subject to approval by the MOFCOM. In addition, the Implementing Rules Concerning Security Review on Mergers and Acquisitions by Foreign Investors of Domestic Enterprises, issued by the MOFCOM in August 2011, require that mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors in “any industry with national security concerns” be subject to national security review by the MOFCOM. In addition, any activities attempting to circumvent such review process, including structuring the transaction through a proxy or contractual control arrangement, are strictly prohibited.

There is significant uncertainty regarding the interpretation and implementation of these regulations relating to merger and acquisition activities in China. In addition, complying with these requirements could be time-consuming, and the required notification, review or approval process may materially delay or affect our ability to complete merger and acquisition transactions in China. As a result, our ability to seek growth through acquisitions may be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, if the MOFCOM determines that we should have obtained its approval for our entry into contractual arrangements with our affiliated entities, we may be required to file for remedial approvals. There is no assurance that we would be able to obtain such approval from the MOFCOM. We may also be subject to administrative fines or penalties by the MOFCOM that may require us to limit our business operations in the PRC, delay or restrict the conversion and remittance of our funds in foreign currencies into the PRC or take other actions that could have material and adverse effect on our business, 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 make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiary and affiliated entities, which could harm our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

As an offshore holding company of our PRC subsidiary, we may (i) make loans to our PRC subsidiary and affiliated entities, (ii) make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiary, (iii) establish new PRC subsidiaries and make capital contributions to these new PRC subsidiaries, and (iv) acquire offshore entities with business operations in China in an offshore transaction. However, most of these uses are subject to PRC regulations and approvals. For example:

- loans by us to our wholly-owned subsidiary in China, which is a foreign-invested enterprise, cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC, or SAFE, or its local counterparts;
- loans by us to our affiliated entities, which are domestic PRC entities, over a certain threshold must be approved by the relevant government authorities and must also be registered with SAFE or its local counterparts; and
- capital contributions to our wholly-owned subsidiary must be approved by the MOFCOM or its local counterparts.

On August 29, 2008, State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) promulgated Circular 142, a notice regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested company of its capital contribution in foreign currency into Renminbi. The notice requires that the capital of a foreign-invested company settled in Renminbi converted from foreign currencies shall be used only for purposes within the business scope as approved by the applicable governmental authorities. Such loan may not be used for equity investments within the PRC unless such activity is set forth in the business scope or is otherwise permissible under PRC laws or regulations. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of such capital of a foreign-invested company settled in Renminbi converted from foreign currencies. The use of such Renminbi capital may not be changed without SAFE's approval, and may not in any case be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not otherwise been used. Violations of Circular 142 will result in severe penalties including heavy fines. As a result, Circular 142 may significantly limit our ability to transfer funds to our operations in China through our PRC subsidiary, which may adversely affect our ability to expand our business.

SAFE also promulgated Circular 59 on November 9, 2010, which, among other things, 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, or otherwise approved by the board of directors. Accordingly, as we apply with SAFE to convert foreign currencies into Renminbi funds for use of such funds in the PRC, they need to be used in accordance with the section entitled "Use of Proceeds," or when the proposed use of the proceeds is inconsistent with what is set forth in the section entitled "Use of Proceeds," we need to submit a board resolution in relation to such proposed use of proceeds to SAFE and the settlement of foreign exchange for such use of proceeds must comply with PRC regulations in relation to foreign exchange.

In addition, SAFE issued an internal guideline to its local counterparts, referred to as Circular 45, in November 2011. 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.

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 entities in China. If we fail to receive such registrations or approvals, our ability to use capital raised and to capitalize our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

A failure by the beneficial owners of our shares who are PRC residents to comply with certain PRC foreign exchange regulations could restrict our ability to distribute profits, restrict our overseas and cross-border investment activities and subject us to liability under PRC law.

SAFE has promulgated regulations, including the Notice on Relevant Issues Relating to Domestic Residents' Investment and Financing and Round-Trip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular No. 37, effective on July 4, 2014, and its appendices, that require PRC residents, including PRC institutions and individuals, to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, referred to in SAFE Circular No. 37 as a "special purpose vehicle." SAFE Circular No. 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC individuals, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material event. In the event that a PRC shareholder holding interests in a special purpose vehicle fails to fulfill the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiaries of that special purpose vehicle may be prohibited from making profit distributions to the offshore parent and from carrying out subsequent cross-border foreign exchange activities, and the special purpose vehicle may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital into its PRC subsidiary. Further, failure to comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for foreign exchange evasion.

These regulations apply to our direct and indirect shareholders who are PRC residents and may apply to any offshore acquisitions or share transfers that we make in the future if our shares are issued to PRC residents. However, in practice, different local SAFE branches may have different views and procedures on the application and implementation of SAFE regulations, and since SAFE Circular No. 37 was issued a year ago, there remains uncertainty with respect to its implementation. We have requested PRC residents who we know currently hold direct or indirect interests in our company to make the necessary applications, filings and amendments as required under SAFE Circular No. 37 and other related rules. However, we cannot assure you that these individuals or any other direct or indirect shareholders or beneficial owners of our company who are PRC residents will be able to successfully complete the registration or update the registration of their direct and indirect equity interest as required in the future. If they fail to make or update the registration, our PRC subsidiary could be subject to fines and legal penalties, and SAFE could restrict our cross-border investment activities and our foreign exchange activities, including restricting our PRC subsidiary's ability to distribute dividends to, or obtain loans denominated in foreign currencies from, our company, or prevent us from paying dividends. As a result, our business operations and our ability to make distributions to you could be materially and adversely affected.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests and exercising your rights as a stockholder of ours since we conduct substantially all of our operations in China and all of our officers and directors reside in China.

We conduct substantially all of our operations in China through Shuhai Beijing, our consolidated VIE in China. All of our current officers and directors reside outside the United States and substantially all of the assets of those persons are located outside of the United States. Because of this factor, it may be difficult for you to conduct due diligence on the Company, our executive officers or directors and attend stockholders meetings if the meetings are held in China. As a result, our public stockholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests through actions against our management, directors or major stockholders than would stockholders of a corporation doing business entirely or predominantly within the United States.

You may experience difficulties in protecting your rights through the United States courts.

Currently, substantially all of our operations are conducted in China and substantially all of our assets are located in China. All of our officers are nationals or residents of the PRC and a substantial portion of their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for a stockholder to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons, or to enforce judgments against us which are obtained in United States courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States.

In addition, it may be difficult or impossible for you to effect service of process within the United States upon us our directors and officers in the event that you believe that your rights have been violated under United States securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in effecting service of process and bringing an action of this kind, the laws of China may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers. There is no statutory recognition in the PRC of judgments obtained in the United States.

Labor contract laws in China may adversely affect our results of operations.

On June 29, 2007, the PRC government promulgated the Labor Contract Law of the PRC, or the Labor Contract Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. The Labor Contract Law imposes greater liabilities on employers and significantly affects the cost of an employer's decision to reduce its workforce. Further, it requires certain terminations be based on the mandatory requirement age. In the event we decide to significantly change or decrease our workforce, the Labor Contract Law could adversely affect our ability to enact such changes in a manner that is most advantageous to our business or in a timely and cost-effective manner, thus materially and adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

Increases in labor costs in the PRC may adversely affect our business and our profitability.

The economy of China has been experiencing significant growth, leading to inflation and increased labor costs. China's overall economy and the average wage in the PRC are expected to continue to grow. Future increases in China's inflation and material increases in the cost of labor may materially and adversely affect our profitability and results of operations unless we are able pass on these costs to our students by increasing tuition.

Our independent registered public accounting firm's audit documentation related to their audit reports included in this report include audit documentation located in China. PCAOB currently cannot inspect audit documentation located in China and, as such, you may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection.

Our independent registered public accounting firm issued an audit opinion on the financial statements included in this report filed with the SEC. As auditors of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the PCAOB, our auditor is required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by the PCAOB. However, work papers located in China are not currently inspected by the PCAOB because the PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities.

Inspections of certain other firms that the PCAOB has conducted outside of 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. However, the PCAOB is currently unable to inspect an auditor's audit work related to a company's operations in China and where such documentation of the audit work is located in China. As a result, our investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB's oversight of our auditors through such inspections.

The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of our auditors' work papers 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 consequently lose confidence in our reported financial information and procedures and the quality of our financial statements.

We may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which may force us to incur substantial legal expenses and, if determined adversely to us, materially disrupt our business.

Internet and technology companies are frequently involved in litigation based on allegations of infringement of intellectual property rights, unfair competition, invasion of privacy, defamation and other violations of third-party rights. The validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property in Internet-related industries, particularly in China, are uncertain and still evolving. In addition, many parties are actively developing and seeking protection for Internet-related technologies, including seeking

patent protection. There may be patents issued or pending that are held by others that cover significant aspects of our technologies, products, business methods or services. As we face increasing competition and as litigation becomes more common in China in resolving commercial disputes, we face a higher risk of being the subject of intellectual property infringement claims.

In particular, if we are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be enjoined from using such intellectual property, may be ordered to pay damages or fines, and may incur licensing fees or be forced to develop alternatives. We may incur substantial expense in defending against third party infringement claims, regardless of their merit. Successful infringement claims against us may result in substantial monetary liability or may materially disrupt the conduct of our business by restricting or prohibiting our use of the intellectual property in question. Any intellectual property litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

Our majority stockholders will control our company for the foreseeable future, including the outcome of matters requiring shareholder approval.

Our officers and directors collectively have over 78% beneficial ownership of our Company. This is particularly the case as our two directors are members of the same family. As a result, such individuals will have the ability, acting together, to control the election of our directors and the outcome of corporate actions requiring shareholder approval, such as: (i) a merger or a sale of our Company, (ii) a sale of all or substantially all of our assets, and (iii) amendments to our articles of incorporation and bylaws. This concentration of voting power and control could have a significant effect in delaying, deferring or preventing an action that might otherwise be beneficial to our other shareholders and be disadvantageous to our shareholders with interests different from those individuals. Certain of these individuals also have significant control over our business, policies and affairs as officers or directors of our company. Therefore, you should not invest in reliance on your ability to have any control over our company.

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

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

- Investors may have difficulty buying and selling or obtaining market quotations;
- Market visibility for our common stock may be limited; and
- A lack of visibility for our common stock may have a depressive effect on the market price for our common stock.

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

The market price for our common stock may be volatile.

The market price for our common stock may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations due to factors such as:

- the perception of U.S. investors and regulators of U.S. listed Chinese companies;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in financial estimates by securities research analysts;
- negative publicity, studies or reports;
- conditions in Chinese and global cybersecurity product markets;
- our capability to match and compete with technology innovations in the industry;
- changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other companies in the same industry;
- announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- addition or departure of key personnel;
- fluctuations of exchange rates between RMB and the U.S. dollar; and
- general economic or political conditions in or impacting China.

In addition, the securities market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our common stock is thinly traded and you may be unable to sell at or near ask prices or at all if you need to sell your shares to raise money or otherwise desire to liquidate your shares.

Our common stock is “thinly-traded,” meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our common stock at or near bid prices at any given time may be relatively small or non-existent. This situation may be attributable to a number of factors, including the fact that we are relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk-averse and might be reluctant to follow an unproven company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our shares until such time as we became more seasoned. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our shares is minimal or non-existent, as compared to a seasoned issuer which has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on share price. Broad or active public trading market for our common stock may not develop or be sustained.

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

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

FINRA sales practice requirements may also limit your ability to buy and sell shares of our common stock, which could depress the price of shares of our common stock.

FINRA rules require broker-dealers to have reasonable grounds for believing that an investment is suitable for a customer before recommending that investment to the customer. Prior to recommending speculative low-priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status and investment objectives, among other things. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability such speculative low-priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. Thus, FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell shares of our common stock, have an adverse effect on the market for shares of our common stock, and thereby depress price of our common stock.

Potential future sales under Rule 144 may depress the market price for our common stock.

In general, under Rule 144, a person who has satisfied a minimum holding period of between six months to one-year, as well as meeting any other applicable requirements of Rule 144, may thereafter sell such shares publicly. Therefore, the possible sale of unregistered shares may, in the future, have a depressive effect on the price of our common stock in the over-the-counter market.

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

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

We are not likely to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We currently intend to retain any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business. Accordingly, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future, but will review this policy as circumstances dictate. Should we determine to pay dividends in the future, our ability to do so will depend upon the receipt of dividends or other payments from Shuhai Beijing. Shuhai Beijing may, from time to time, be subject to restrictions on its ability to make distributions to us, including restrictions on the conversion of RMB into U.S. dollars or other hard currency and other regulatory restrictions.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Description of Property.

We currently do not own any real estate or land use rights. We lease office space of approximately 890 square meters from Beijing Changning Electromechanical Science & Technology Co. Ltd. for our headquarters in Beijing under a lease agreement. Our monthly rent is approximately \$5,167. The lease agreement expired on February 28, 2018, and we renewed the lease and extended the expiration date to February 28, 2019. We also lease a small office in Harbin for Harbin Information's operation under a lease that expires on April 30, 2019, as amended on May 1, 2018. We pay an annual rent of approximately \$3,112 for this space. We believe the rented space is sufficient for our current operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Neither we nor our subsidiaries are a party to any material pending legal proceedings, and no such proceedings are known to be contemplated. However, from time to time, we and our subsidiaries may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business. No director, officer or affiliate of the Company, and no owner of record or beneficial owner of more than 5.0% of the securities of the Company, or any associate of any such director, officer or security holder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company in reference to pending litigation.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.****Market Information**

Our common stock started trading on the OTCQB market under the symbol "DTSS" on April 20, 2016. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices for the periods indicated. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Quarter ended		HIGH		LOW	
June 30, 2018*	\$	18.00	\$	11.00	
March 31, 2018	\$	7.50	\$	5.79	
December 31, 2017	\$	7.20	\$	6.00	
September 30, 2017	\$	6.00	\$	4.50	
June 30, 2017	\$	6.05	\$	4.50	

*On April 12, 2018, our board of directors and stockholders approved a one-for-three reverse stock split of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, which became effective on May 1, 2018. The stock price in this quarter is presented on a post-split basis.

Holders

We had 427 holders of record of our common stock as of September 11, 2018.

Dividends

We do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock at any time in the foreseeable future. We currently plans to retain earnings for the development and expansion of our business. Any future determination as to the payment of dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on a number of factors including future earnings, capital requirements, financial conditions and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant.

In addition, due to various restrictions under PRC laws on the distribution of dividends by WFOE, we may not be able to pay dividends to our shareholders. The Wholly-Foreign Owned Enterprise Law (1986), as amended, and the Wholly-Foreign Owned Enterprise Law Implementing Rules (1990), as amended, and the Company Law of the PRC (2006), contain the principal regulations governing dividend distributions by wholly foreign owned enterprises. Under these regulations, wholly foreign owned enterprises may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Additionally, such companies are required to set aside a certain amount of their accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds until such time as the accumulated reserve funds reach and remain above 50% of the registered capital amount. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation and cannot be used for working capital purposes. Furthermore, if our subsidiaries and affiliates in China incur debt on their own in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other payments. If we or our subsidiaries and affiliates are unable to receive all of the revenues from our operations through the current contractual arrangements, we may be unable to pay dividends on our common stock.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

On August 22, 2018, our Board of Directors and majority stockholders adopted a 2018 Equity Incentive Plan, or the 2018 Plan, for our company to award up to a maximum of 4,000,000 shares of our common stock, to attract and retain the best available personnel, provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants and promote the success of our business. No awards have been granted under the 2018 Plan as of the date of this report, but our Board of Directors or a designated committee thereof will have the ability in its discretion from time to time to make awards under the 2018 Plan, including to our officers and directors.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical fact are "forward-looking statements" for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, any projections of earnings, revenue or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations; any statements concerning proposed new services or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions of performance; and statements of belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward looking statements by terms such as "may," "intend," "might," "will," "should," "could," "would," "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "estimate," "predict," "potential," or the negative of these terms. These terms and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this report are based upon management's current expectations and belief, which management believes are reasonable. However, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor or combination of factors, or factors we are aware of, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. These statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. Except to the extent required by federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

You should be aware that our actual results could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including:

- uncertainties relating to our ability to establish and operate our business generally;
- uncertainties relating to general economic, political and business conditions in China;
- industry trends and changes in demand for our products and services;
- uncertainties relating to customer plans and commitments and the timing of orders received from customers;
- announcements or changes in our advertising model and related pricing policies or that of our competitors;
- unanticipated delays in the development, market acceptance or installation of our products and services;
- changes in Chinese government regulations; and
- availability, terms and deployment of capital; relationships with third-party equipment suppliers; and

Overview

The Company was incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 26, 2014 under the name Rose Rock Inc. and changed its name to the current name on May 27, 2015 by amending its articles of incorporation.

On October 29, 2015, we entered into a share exchange agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with the shareholders (the “Shareholders”) of Shuhai Information Skill (HK) Limited (“Shuhai Skill (HK)”), a limited liability company incorporated on May 15, 2015 under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”). Pursuant to the terms of the Exchange Agreement, the Shareholders, who together own 100% of the ownership rights in Shuhai Skill (HK), transferred all of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of Shuhai Skill (HK) to the Company in exchange for the issuance of an aggregate of 20,000,000 shares of Common Stock, thereby causing Shuhai Skill (HK) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Tianjin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“Tianjin Information”), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC, and Harbin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd., a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC, to become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, and Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd., also a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC (“Shuhai Beijing”), to become a variable interest entity (“VIE”) of the Company through a series of contractual agreements between Shuhai Beijing and Tianjin Information. The transaction was accounted for as a reverse merger, with Shuhai Skill (HK) and its subsidiaries being the accounting survivor. Accordingly, the historical financial statements presented are those of Shuhai Skill (HK) and its consolidated subsidiaries.

On October 29, 2015, the Company’s founder, Xingzhong Sun, sold all his 5,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company to Zhixin Liu. Following the transaction, Zhixin Liu and her father, Fu Liu, beneficially owned approximately 81.82% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As of October 29, 2015, there were 55,000,000 (post-split) shares of common stock issued and outstanding, 45,000,000 of which were owned by Zhixin Liu and Fu Liu.

On November 12, 2015, we effected a five-for-one forward split (the “Forward Split”) of the common stock, pursuant to which each shareholder of the Company was issued five shares of common stock in exchange for each share of their then-issued common stock. In conjunction with the Forward Split, the Company’s authorized shares of common stock increased from 75,000,000 shares to 375,000,000 shares. Immediately following the Forward Split, the Company had a total of 55,000,000 issued and outstanding shares of common stock.

Following the reverse merger, we, through our consolidated subsidiaries, is in the business of developing and hope to provide Internet security products, new media advertising, micro-marketing, and data analysis services in the PRC.

In January 2016, the Company secured a government procurement contract with the Bureau of Public Security of Daqing City in Heilongjiang Province, China. Pursuant to the contract, the Company installed wireless internet terminal collection equipment and 3G wireless network cards, as well as provided training services related to the use of the equipment for a total contract price of RMB1,050,000 (approximately US\$157,499). The project was accepted by the customer in the quarter ended December 31, 2016.

We recognized \$9,034 and \$131,757 of revenue in connection with the project during the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

We believe that the increased demand for security equipment and related services in China, presents a great opportunity for the Company to establish and grow its business in the next twelve months.

Since 2017, we have focused on the development of “Safe Campus” program that uses the Company’s Xin Platform to provide teachers, students and families with comprehensive campus information, student safety management and integrated education information. As of the date of this report, the Company has signed agreements with 30 schools in ten provinces covering approximately 9000 students, to use the “Safe Campus” program. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company provides equipment such as smart student ID cards, PC terminals, RFID devices and relevant applications and software to the schools for free. In return, the Company has the right to post advertisements, operate an online shopping space and collect the data stored on the equipment and the platform. All the equipment is allowed to be used solely for the Company’s designed purpose. The terms of the agreements vary from school to school. The Company has begun to implement its system as well as to further introduce this program to more schools. With the increase in user base, the Company hopes to generate revenue from sales of advertisements via its program.

Recent Developments

On March 15, 2018, we entered into a banking service direct sales cooperation agreement with China Minsheng Bank. Pursuant to the Minsheng Agreement, we will establish a portal on our “Xin Platform” through which the platform users may purchase financial products offered by the Minsheng Bank. In consideration, Minsheng Bank will pay us service fees calculated based on the amount of the financial products the platform users purchase and hold. For each specific product, the service fee will be calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{T-days service fee} = \text{annual rate (0.12\%)} \times \frac{\text{the amount of the financial products the platform users maintain as of day (T-1)} \times \text{net value of the financial product}}{365}$$

The Minsheng Agreement has a term of two years and can be automatically extended one more year if neither party terminates the Minsheng Agreement within the last month of the two-year term.

On March 19, 2018, we entered into agency agreements with seven shareholders. Pursuant to the agreement, these shareholders are authorized as agents to market the Xin Platform APP in specific area of China. Each agent is required to pay a Xin Platform APP usage fee of \$750 and deposit \$750 in financial products offered by China Minsheng Bank via the Xin Platform APP. Each agent will receive an \$8 reward if a customer applied for a credit card of China Minsheng Bank via the Xin Platform APP.

On April 12, 2018, our board of directors and stockholders approved a one-for-three reverse stock split of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, which became effective on May 1, 2018, decreasing the number of outstanding shares from 57,511,771 to 19,170,846. All shares and per share amounts in this report have been retroactively adjusted to give effect to this reverse stock split.

Results of Operations

Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

Revenue

We recognized \$10,571 of revenue during year ended June 30, 2018, as compared to \$140,774 for the year ended June 30, 2017, of which \$131,757 was from the government procurement contract with the Bureau of Public Security of Daqing City in Heilongjiang Province, China and \$9,017 was from the service rendered to the Daqing project. During 2017, we suspended our marketing efforts on the cybersecurity program in order to focus our resources on the “Safe Campus” and “Smart Elevator” programs. As such, until we decide to resume our marketing efforts for the cyber security program, it is unlikely for us to secure additional government procurement contracts or generate additional revenues under this program.

Cost of Goods and Gross Profit

We recorded \$4,819 and \$85,397 of cost of goods sold for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

We had gross profit of \$5,752 and \$55,377 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

Selling expenses were \$172,029 and \$151,600 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

General and administrative expenses were \$1,133,534 and \$953,767 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase was primarily due to an increase in salaries since the Company hired more employees to work on the “Safe Campus” and “Smart Elevator” programs.

We incurred research and development expenses of \$361,616 and \$203,600 during years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively to advance our “Safe Campus” and “Smart Elevator” programs.

Net Loss

As a result of the foregoing, we generated net losses of \$1,604,141 and \$1,193,216 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have funded our operations to date primarily through the sale of our common stock and shareholder loans. Based on our current cash level and management's forecast of operating cash flows, we expect to be able to fund our operations with our currently available resources until December 2018 and need to raise another RMB 50 to 80 million (approximately U.S. \$8.5 million to U.S. \$12 million) to fund our operations from January 2019 to June 2019.

Due to our negative cash flow from operating activities since inception, there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's management recognizes that we must generate sales and obtain additional financial resources to continue to develop operations. Based on increased demand for internet services in China, including internet security and big data integration, the Company expects to generate revenue during the year ending June 30, 2019, which will be used to fund its operations. In addition, the Company intends to raise additional funds through debt increases and/or equity financing or through other means that it deems necessary. However, there can be no assurance that financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to the Company, if at all.

As of June 30, 2018, we had a working capital of \$1,044,432. Our current assets on June 30, 2018 were \$1,235,276 primarily consisting of cash of \$1,031,486, inventory of \$75,910 and prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$127,880. Our current liabilities were primarily composed of accounts payable of \$13,503, accrued expenses and other payables of \$150,283 and loans payable to a shareholder of \$27,058.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$1,484,730 during the year ended June 30, 2018, which consisted of our net loss of \$1,604,141, offset by depreciation and amortization of \$32,694, expenses paid by our president of \$9,000, a change of accounts receivable of \$225, a change of inventory of \$27,195, a change of prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$31,660, and a change of accrued expenses and other payables of \$81,958.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$1,061,538 during the year ended June 30, 2017, which consisted of our net loss of \$1,193,216, offset by depreciation and amortization of \$50,097, expenses paid by our president of \$88,496, a change of accounts receivable of \$221, a change in project in progress of \$213,321, a change in inventory of \$90,122, a change of prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$1,479, a change of accrued expenses and other payables of \$51,609, and a decrease of accounts payable of \$180,023.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities totaled \$27,454 for the year ended June 30, 2018, which primarily related to cash paid for the acquisition of office furniture, equipment and patent.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$10,676 for the year ended June 30, 2017, which primarily related to cash paid for the acquisition of intangible assets and office equipment.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1,235,870 during the year ended June 30, 2018, which primarily consisted of payment of a shareholder loan, net of \$123,850, the net proceeds from issuance of the Company's common stock of \$2,118,525 offset by advance for issuance of common stock of \$686,397 received in the previous period and deferred registration costs of \$72,408.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$2,227,905 during the year ended June 30, 2017, which primarily consisted of payment of a shareholder loan, net of \$131,660, the proceeds from issuance of the Company's common stock of \$1,687,740 and an advance received for issuance of common stock of \$671,825.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues, expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Inflation

We do not believe our business and operations have been materially affected by inflation.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are set forth on pages F-1 through F-17 of this report.

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

As required by Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15 of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, these disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our company's management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The conclusion that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective was due to the presence of the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting that were described in greater details below.

Inherent Limitations Over Internal Controls

The Company's goal is to establish and maintain internal controls over financial reporting which are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S GAAP. The Company is working toward having internal controls over financial reporting which include those policies and procedures that:

- i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets;
- ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that the Company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and
- iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, does not expect that the Company's internal controls (even if properly established) will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of internal controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Also, any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls in future periods are subject to the risk that those internal controls may become inadequate because of changes in business conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Because of the material weaknesses described in the following paragraphs, management believes that, as of June 30, 2018, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective due to the presence of the following material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting which are indicative of many small companies with a small staff: (i) inadequate segregation of duties and effective risk assessment; (ii) lack of personnel adequately trained in U.S. GAAP; and (iii) insufficient written policies and procedures for accounting and financial reporting with respect to the requirements and application of both U.S. GAAP and SEC guidelines. Management anticipates that such disclosure controls and procedures will not be effective until the above material weaknesses are remediated.

Management Plan to Remediate Material Weaknesses

We expect to implement the following measures in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 to remediate the material weaknesses identified, subject to obtaining additional financing: (i) appoint additional qualified personnel to address inadequate segregation of duties and ineffective risk management; and (ii) adopt sufficient written policies and procedures for accounting and financial reporting.

The remediation efforts set out above are largely dependent upon our securing additional financing to cover the costs of implementing the changes required. If we are unsuccessful in securing such funds, remediation efforts may be adversely affected in a material manner. As of August 2018, we have identified a Chief Financial Officer candidate whose service will begin upon the closing of our contemplated public offering pursuant to a Registration Statement on Form S-1 originally filed with the SEC on December 5, 2017. In addition, we have adopted internal control policies, including but not limited to a cash flow control policy, review of the accounting professional's duties and responsibilities handbook, a travel allowance policy, a budget approval process, a reimbursement policy, a receivable policies, an asset control policy, an internal auditing policy and a cost accounting policy.

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2017 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The following tables set forth the respective positions and ages of the directors and executive officer of the Company as of the date of this report. Each director of the Company has been elected to hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders and thereafter until his successor is elected and has qualified.

Name	Age	Position	Director or Officer Since
Ms. Zhixin Liu	31	Chairman of the Board, CEO, President, Interim-CFO, Secretary and Treasurer	October 2015
Mr. Fu Liu	52	Director	October 2015

Biographical Information

Ms. Zhixin Liu. Ms. Zhixin Liu currently serves as Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Interim Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of the Company. Prior to founding Shuhai Beijing in February of 2015, from February 2012 to January 2015, Ms. Liu also worked as the General Manager of Harbin Jinfenglv Yuan Bio-Technology Co., Ltd. where she was responsible for implementing the company's annual work plan, financial budget report, profit distribution, utilization plan, conducting the daily management of the company, and signing agreements on behalf of the company. From January 2011 to February 2012, Ms. Liu worked as a board director in Beijing Jinyajianguo Refrigeration Plants Manufacturing Co., Ltd., a private company. From January 2010 to January 2011, Ms. Liu worked as the Vice General Manager and Director of the Board at Beijing Time Garden Digital Technologies Co., Ltd where she was responsible for the management of several departments and assisted the General Manager with internal and external affairs. Ms. Liu has a bachelor's degree in IT Management from Employee University directly under Heilongjiang Provincial Governmental Departments. She is presently enrolled in the MBA program of China Agricultural University. As the President and executive officer of the Company, Ms. Liu brings to the Board an intimate understanding of the industry and the Company's operations.

Mr. Fu Liu. Mr. Fu Liu currently serves as a director of the Company. Mr. Liu has served as the chairman of the board of directors of Shuhai Beijing since February 2015. Prior to his service on the board of Shuhai Beijing, from February 2012 to January 2015, Mr. Liu served as the Chairman of Board of Directors of Harbin Jinfenglv Yuan Bio-Technology Co. Ltd. From January 2011 to January 2015, he served as a director of Beijing Jinyajianguo Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd. Prior to that, Mr. Liu was the director of Kedong County Rural Economic Management Office of Heilongjiang Province from January 2005 to January 2012. Mr. Liu received a bachelor's degree in accounting from Heilongjiang Institute of Finance and Economics in June of 1987 and a bachelor's degree in law from the CPC Party School Heilongjiang Provincial Committee in 1989. Among other qualifications, Mr. Liu brings to the Board extensive knowledge of the Company's business, relevant executive officer experience as well as governmental and political expertise.

Family Relationships

Mr. Liu, our director, is the father of Ms. Liu, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, interim Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Corporate Secretary.

The Board and Committees

Our Board does not maintain a separate audit, nominating or compensation committee. Functions customarily performed by such committees are performed by our Board as a whole. Presently, we are not required to maintain such committees under the rules applicable to companies that do not have securities listed or quoted on a national securities exchange or national quotation system. We intend to create board committees, including an independent audit committee, in the near future as we prepare to list on a national securities exchange. If we are successful in listing our common stock on the NYSE or NASDAQ, we would be required to have, prior to listing, an independent audit committee formed, in compliance with the requirements for such listing and in compliance with Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act.

Directors Independence

Our board of directors has determined that it does not presently have a member that is “independent” as the term is defined under the Exchange Act.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

No director, person nominated to become a director, executive officer, promoter or control person of the Company has, during the last ten years: (i) been convicted in or is currently subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses); (ii) been a party to a civil proceeding of a judicial or administrative body of competent jurisdiction and as a result of such proceeding was or is subject to a judgment, decree or final order enjoining future violations of, or prohibiting or mandating activities subject to any Federal or state securities or banking or commodities laws including, without limitation, in any way limiting involvement in any business activity, or finding any violation with respect to such law; (iii) has any bankruptcy petition been filed by or against the business of which such person was an executive officer or a general partner, whether at the time of the bankruptcy or for the two years prior thereto; (iv) been the subject of, or a party to, any Federal or State judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of: (a) Any Federal or State securities or commodities law or regulation; or (b) any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order; or (c) Any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; nor (v) been the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(26))), any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1(a)(29))), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member (covering stock, commodities or derivatives exchanges, or other SROs).

Code of Conduct and Ethics

We currently do not have a Code of Ethics and plan to adopt one as we develop our business.

Section 16 Compliance

As of the date of this report, we are not subject to Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The members of our Board have been serving as the Company's officers or employees. Our executive officer does not currently serve, or in the past year has never served, as a member of the compensation committee or director (or other board committee performing equivalent functions or, in the absence of any such committee, the entire board of directors) of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our Board.

Material Changes to the Procedures by which Security Holders May Recommend Nominees to the Board

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which our shareholders may recommend nominees to the Board.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The following table provides disclosure concerning all compensation paid for services to the Company in all capacities for our fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 for (i) each person serving as our principal executive officer ("PEO"), (ii) each person serving as our principal financial officer ("PFO") and (iii) our two most highly compensated executive officers other than our PEO and PFO whose total compensation exceeded \$100,000 (collectively with the PEO, referred to as the "named executive officers" in this Executive Compensation section).

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Ms. Zhixin Liu Chairman, CEO, President, Interim-CFO, Secretary and Treasurer	2018	\$27,642	—	—	—	—	\$27,642
	2017	\$27,642 ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	\$27,642

- (1) Since January 1, 2017, the actual monthly salary Ms. Liu received was RMB 20,300 (approximately \$3,056). According to the amendment to the employment agreement, Ms. Liu is entitled to a monthly salary of RMB 20,000 (approximately \$3,011) plus any bonuses, transport allowances and housing allowances. Ms. Liu waived her rights of receiving any allowances or bonuses that have not been paid in fiscal year 2018 and 2017.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

There were no options granted to our executive officer in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Employment Agreements

The Company does not have any written employment agreement with its officer other than the agreement described below.

Employment Contract – Zhixin Liu

We had entered into an employment agreement with Ms. Zhixin Liu on February 11, 2018, pursuant to which she serves as our Chief Executive Officer until February 10, 2021 and receives a base monthly salary of RMB 20,000 (approximately \$3,011). Ms. Liu is also eligible to receive bonuses, transport allowances and housing allowances. The entire package for Ms. Liu is for annual compensation of RMB 600,000 (approximately \$90,340). The employment agreement and its amendment may be terminated in accordance with the provisions of PRC Labor Law. The employment agreement also contains other customary terms under PRC law.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

On August 22, 2018, our Board of Directors and majority stockholders adopted a 2018 Equity Incentive Plan, or the 2018 Plan, for our company to award up to a maximum of 4,000,000 shares of our common stock, to attract and retain the best available personnel, provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants and promote the success of our business. No awards have been granted under the 2018 Plan as of the date of this report, but our Board of Directors or a designated committee thereof will have the ability in its discretion from time to time to make awards under the 2018 Plan, including to our officers and directors.

The following paragraphs describe the principal terms of the 2018 Plan.

Types of Awards. The 2018 Plan permits the awards of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock bonus awards and/or performance compensation awards.

Plan Administration. Our Board of Directors or a committee appointed by our Board of Directors will administer the 2018 Plan. Such plan administrator will determine the participants to receive awards, the type and number of awards to be granted to each participant, and the terms and conditions of each grant.

Award Agreement. Awards granted under the 2018 Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth the terms, conditions and limitations for each award, which may include the term of the award, the provisions applicable in the event of the grantee's employment or service terminates, and our authority to unilaterally or bilaterally amend, modify, suspend, cancel or rescind the award.

Eligibility. We may grant awards to our employees, directors and consultants or prospective employees, directors, officers, consultants or advisors who have accepted offers of employment or consultancy from our company or our affiliates.

Exercise of Options. The plan administrator determines the expiration date of each award. However, the term of any award may not exceed ten years from the date of a grant. If any such award is not exercised prior to expiration, the award will be deemed forfeited.

Transfer Restrictions. Awards may not be transferred in any manner by the recipient other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, except as otherwise provided by the plan administrator.

Amendment and Termination of the 2018 Plan. Our Board of Directors has the authority to amend, alter, suspend, discontinue, or terminate the plan. However, no such action may adversely affect in any material way any awards previously granted unless agreed by the recipient.

Director Compensation

We did not compensate our directors for their services as members of our board of directors during the year ended June 30, 2018. Directors are generally reimbursed for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred when attending board or committee meetings. We do not currently have an established plan or policy with regard to compensation of members of our board of directors.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of September 10, 2018 by our officers, directors and 5% or greater beneficial owners of common stock. There is no other person or group of affiliated persons, known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our common stock.

We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules of the SEC. These rules generally attribute beneficial ownership of securities to persons who possess sole or shared voting power or investment power with respect to those securities. The person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Unless otherwise indicated, the person identified in this table has sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by him, subject to applicable community property laws.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (2)	Number of Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class Beneficially Owned (1)
5% Stockholder		
Zhixin Liu	9,583,335	50.0%
Fu Liu	5,416,668	28.3%
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Zhixin Liu	9,583,335	50.0%
Fu Liu	5,416,668	28.3%
All officers and directors as a group (two persons)	15,000,003	78.6%

- (1) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 19,170,846 shares of common stock outstanding as of September 11, 2018, together with securities exercisable or convertible into ordinary shares within sixty (60) days as of the date hereof for each stockholder.
- (2) Unless otherwise indicated, the address for the shareholders is 1 Xinghuo Rd. Changning Building, Suite 11D2E, Fengtai District, Beijing, People's Republic of China, 215200.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

On May 26, 2015, pursuant to the terms of a stock purchase agreement, Zhixin Liu, our President and Chief Executive Officer, purchased 20,000,000 shares, or 57.14% of our issued and outstanding common stock from Xingzhong Sun, who was our sole officer, director and majority shareholder at the time of the transaction. As part of the transaction, Ms. Liu was elected as our Chairman of the Board.

Ms. Liu has paid certain operating expenses on behalf of us for product research and development, market expansion and general operation. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, the amounts due to the President were \$27,058 and \$129,874, respectively. These amounts are interest-free, unsecured and due on demand. We have not received any demand for payments.

On January 1, 2016, Ms. Liu entered into a car rental agreement with us. Pursuant to the agreement, we rent a car from Ms. Liu for a monthly rent of approximately \$764. The agreement expired on December 31, 2016 but was extended by the parties to December 31, 2018. The rent paid under this agreement was \$9,000 and \$8,808 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 respectively.

On November 11, 2017, we bought a used car for \$3,054 from Harbin Jinfenglv Yuan Biotechnology Co., Ltd, a related entity owned by Mr. Fu Liu.

In April 2017, we entered into an apartment rental agreement with our President. Pursuant to the agreement, we rent an apartment from our President with an annual rent of approximately \$3,054. The agreement was renewed and the term was extended to April 30, 2019. On March 19, 2018, we entered into agency agreements with seven stockholders of our company. Pursuant to the agreement, such stockholders are authorized as agents to market our Xin Platform APP in specific areas of China. Each agent is required to pay a Xin Platform APP usage fee of \$764 and deposit \$764 in financial products offered by China Minsheng Bank via Xin Platform APP. Each agent will receive \$8 for each customer that applies for a credit card of China Minsheng Bank via Xin Platform APP.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The following table sets forth fees billed to us by our independent registered public accounting firm Wei, Wei & Co., LLP, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 for: (i) services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and the review of our quarterly financial statements; (ii) services by our independent registered public accounting firms that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and that are not reported as audit fees; (iii) services rendered in connection with tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning; and (iv) all other fees for services rendered.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Audit Fees	\$ 25,000	\$ 18,000
Audit-Related Fees	—	—
Tax Fees	—	—
All Other Fees	—	—
TOTAL	<u>\$ 25,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,000</u>

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our Board reviewed and approved all audit and non-audit services provided by our independent registered public accounting firms, and has determined that their provision of such services to us during fiscal 2018 and 2017 is compatible with and did not impair their independence.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.**(1) Financial Statements**

Financial Statements and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms are set forth on pages F-1 through F-16 of this report.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

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

(3) Exhibits

Exhibit	Description
2.1	Share Exchange Agreement, dated October 29, 2015, by and among Datasea Inc., Shuhai Information Skill (HK) Limited, Zhixin Liu and Fu Liu, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on February 13, 2015.
3.2	First Amendment to Articles of Incorporation, dated May 27, 2015, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1(ii) of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016
3.3	Certificate of Change, dated November 12, 2015, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2015.
3.4	Amended and Restated Bylaws, adopted on August 20, 2015, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2(ii) of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016
3.5	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of Datasea Inc., incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2018
10.1	Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement, dated October 20, 2015, by and among Tianjin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Shuhai Information Technology Co. Ltd., Fu Liu and Zhixin Liu, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016
10.2	Shareholder's Voting Rights Entrustment Agreement, dated October 27, 2015, by and among Tianjin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Shuhai Information Technology Co. Ltd., Fu Liu and Zhixin Liu, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016
10.3	Option Agreement, dated October 27, 2015, by and between Tianjin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Fu Liu and Zhixin Liu, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016
10.4	Equity Pledge Agreement, dated October 27, 2015 by and between Tianjin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Fu Liu and Zhixin Liu, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016
10.5	Employment Agreement, dated February 11, 2015 by and between Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Ms. Zhixin Liu, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016

- [10.6](#) [Wireless Internet Access In Public Places Security Management and Control Systems Feature Collection Equipment Purchase Contract, dated January 8, 2016, by and between Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Daqing City Public Security Bureau, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 filed on February 10, 2016.](#)
- [10.7](#) [Form of Subscription Agreement, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 23, 2016.](#)
- [10.8](#) [Translation of the Lease Agreement by and between Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Chang Ning Machinery Electric Science and Technology Co., Ltd. dated December 29, 2017, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of the S-1/A filed on January 31, 2018.](#)
- [10.9](#) [Translation of the Building Property Management Contract by and between Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Zhuozhou City Changning Property Service Co., Ltd. dated December 29, 2017, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of the S-1/A filed on January 31, 2018.](#)
- [10.10](#) [Translation of the Lease Agreement by and between Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Chang Ning Machinery Electric Science and Technology Co., Ltd. dated December 8, 2016, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of the S-1/A filed on January 31, 2018.](#)
- [10.11](#) [Translation of the Building Property Management Contract by and between Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Changning Property Service Co., Ltd. dated December 8, 2016, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of the S-1/A filed on January 31, 2018.](#)
- [10.12](#) [Employment Agreement, dated February 11, 2018 by and between Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Ms. Zhixin Liu, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of the S-1/A filed on April 5, 2018.](#)
- [10.13](#) [Translation of the Banking Service Direct Sales Cooperation Agreement Between China Minsheng Bank Corp. and Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd. dated March 15, 2018, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of the S-1/A filed on April 5, 2018.](#)
- [10.14*](#) [The 2018 Equity Incentive Plan of Datasea Inc.](#)
- [21.1](#) [Subsidiaries of the Company.](#)
- [31.1*](#) [Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Sarbanes Oxley Section 302](#)
- [32.1**](#) [Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350](#)
- 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 XBRL
- *
- 101.PRE * XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

**Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DATASEA INC.

Date: September 13, 2018

By: /s/ Zhixin Liu

Name: Zhixin Liu

Title: Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and
Interim Chief Financial Officer (principal accounting and
financial officer)

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Zhixin Liu</u> Zhixin Liu	President, Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer), Interim Chief Financial Officer (principal accounting and financial officer) and Chairman	September 13, 2018
<u>/s/ Fu Liu</u> Fu Liu	Director	September 13, 2018

DATASEA INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-7 – F-16

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Datasea, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Datasea, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of operations, change in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that Datasea, Inc. and subsidiaries will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 2, the Company has reported net losses of approximately \$1,604,000 and \$1,193,000 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 respectively. At June 30, 2018, the Company has deficit of \$4,124,947. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

/s/ Wei, Wei & Co., LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2017.

Flushing, New York
September 13, 2018

DATASEA INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2017</u>
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 1,031,486	\$ 1,174,950
Accounts receivable	—	221
Inventory	75,910	101,300
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	127,880	94,439
Total Current Assets	<u>1,235,276</u>	<u>1,370,910</u>
Property and equipment, net	55,270	59,286
Intangible assets, net	13,887	13,783
Deferred registration costs	72,532	—
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 1,376,965</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,443,979</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 13,503	\$ 13,261
Accrued expenses and other payables	150,283	66,975
Advance for sale of common stock	—	675,235
Loan payable-shareholder	27,058	129,874
Total Current Liabilities	<u>190,844</u>	<u>885,345</u>
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 125,000,000 shares authorized, 19,170,846 and 18,870,327 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively	19,171	18,870
Additional paid-in capital	5,121,102	3,002,878
Accumulated comprehensive income	170,795	57,692
Deficit	(4,124,947)	(2,520,806)
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>1,186,121</u>	<u>558,634</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	<u><u>\$ 1,376,965</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,443,979</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

DATASEA INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Years Ended	
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Revenues	\$ 10,571	\$ 140,774
Cost of goods sold	4,819	85,397
Gross profit	<u>5,752</u>	<u>55,377</u>
Operating expenses		
Selling expenses	172,029	151,600
General and administrative expenses	1,133,534	953,767
R & D expenses	361,616	203,600
Total operating expenses	<u>1,667,179</u>	<u>1,308,967</u>
Loss from operations	<u>(1,661,427)</u>	<u>(1,253,590)</u>
Other income		
Other income, net	57,560	59,368
Interest expense	(274)	1,006
Total other income(expense)	<u>57,286</u>	<u>60,374</u>
Net loss	(1,604,141)	(1,193,216)
Other comprehensive loss		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	113,103	63,551
Total comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (1,491,038)</u>	<u>\$ (1,129,665)</u>
Net loss per share		
Basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.08)</u>	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic and diluted	<u>19,130,098</u>	<u>18,596,678</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

DATASEA INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid in Capital	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at June 30, 2016	18,462,680	\$ 18,462	\$1,315,546	\$(1,327,590)	\$ (5,859)	\$ 559
Issuance of common stock	407,666	408	1,687,332	—	—	1,687,740
Net loss	—	—	—	(1,193,216)	—	(1,193,216)
Foreign currency translation gain	—	—	—	—	63,551	63,551
Balance at June 30, 2017	18,870,346	18,870	3,002,878	-2,520,806	57,692	558,634
Issuance of common stock	300,500	301	2,118,224	—	—	2,118,525
Net loss	—	—	—	(1,604,141)	—	(1,604,141)
Foreign currency translation gain	—	—	—	—	113,103	113,103
Balance at June 30, 2018	19,170,846	\$ 19,171	\$5,121,102	\$(4,124,947)	\$ 170,795	\$ 1,186,121

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

DATASEA INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended	
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (1,604,141)	\$ (1,193,216)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	32,694	50,097
Expenses paid by president	9,000	88,496
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	225	(221)
Project in progress	—	213,321
Inventory	27,195	(90,122)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(31,660)	(1,479)
Accounts payable	—	(180,023)
Accrued expenses and other payables	81,958	51,609
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(1,484,730)	(1,061,538)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of office equipment and intangible assets	(27,454)	(10,676)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(27,454)	(10,676)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Payment) of loan payable - shareholder, net	(123,850)	(131,660)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,432,128	1,687,740
(Payment)deferred registration costs	(72,408)	—
Advances for issuance of common stock	—	671,825
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,235,870	2,227,905
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	132,850	7,457
Net (decrease)increase in cash	(143,464)	1,163,148
Cash – beginning of year	1,174,950	11,802
Cash – ending of year	\$ 1,031,486	\$ 1,174,950
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ —	\$ —
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ —	\$ —
Non-cash financing activity:		
Expenses paid by president	\$ 9,000	\$ 88,496

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

DATASEA INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS**

Datasea Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 26, 2014 under the name Rose Rock Inc. and changed its name to Datasea Inc. on May 27, 2015 by amending its articles of incorporation. On May 26, 2015, the Company’s founder, Xingzhong Sun, sold 20,000,000 shares of his common stock of the Company (the “Common Stock”) to Zhixin Liu, one of the owners of Shuhai Skill (HK) as defined below. On October 27, 2016, Mr. Sun sold his remaining 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock of the Company to Ms. Liu.

On October 29, 2015, the Company entered into a share exchange agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with the shareholders (the “Shareholders”) of Shuhai Information Skill (HK) Limited (“Shuhai Skill (HK)”), a limited liability company incorporated on May 15, 2015 under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”). Pursuant to the terms of the Exchange Agreement, the Shareholders, who together own 100% of the ownership rights in Shuhai Skill (HK), transferred all of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of Shuhai Skill (HK) to the Company in exchange for the issuance of an aggregate of 20,000,000 shares of Common Stock, thereby causing Shuhai Skill (HK) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Tianjin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“Tianjin Information”), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC, and Harbin Information Sea Information Technology Co., Ltd., a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC, to become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, and Shuhai Information Technology Co., Ltd., also a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC (“Shuhai Beijing”), to become a variable interest entity (“VIE”) of the Company through a series of contractual agreements between Shuhai Beijing and Tianjin Information. The transaction was accounted for as a reverse merger, with Shuhai Skill (HK) and its subsidiaries being the accounting survivor. Accordingly, the historical financial statements presented are those of Shuhai Skill (HK) and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Following the Share Exchange, the Shareholders, being Zhixin Liu and her father, Fu Liu, owned approximately 81.82% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock. As of October 29, 2015, there were 55,000,000 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding, 45,000,000 of which were beneficially owned by Zhixin Liu and Fu Liu.

On May 1, 2018, the Company had a 1 of 3 reverse stock split decreasing the shares outstanding from 57,511,711 to 19,170,846. The consolidated financial statements have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the reverse split.

After the Share Exchange, the Company, through its consolidated subsidiaries and VIE is engaged in the business of providing Internet security products, new media advertising, micro-marketing, and data analysis services in the PRC.

NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company has generated losses of (\$1,604,141) and (\$1,193,216) during the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, has a deficit of approximately (\$4,124,000) and (\$2,521,000) at June 30, 2018 and 2017, and continues to incur significant losses since inception. These circumstances, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The Company’s management recognizes that the Company must generate sales and additional resources to enable it to continue to develop its operations. Based on increased demand for internet services in China, including internet security and big data integration, the Company’s management team expects healthy growth in its business. The Company’s management intends to raise additional financing through debt and/or equity financing or through other means that it deems necessary, with a view to moving forward and sustaining prolonged growth in its initial phases. However, no assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in raising additional capital or obtaining financing on acceptable terms and ultimately achieving profitable operations to sustain the Company.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND CONSOLIDATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its 100% owned subsidiaries of Shuhai Skill (HK), Tianjin Information and its VIE, Shuhai Beijing.

DATASEA INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 3 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY**

Pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Section 810, “Consolidation” (“ASC 810”), the Company is required to include in its consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of its variable interest entity (“VIE”). ASC 810 requires a VIE to be consolidated if the company is subject to a majority of the risk of loss for the VIE or is entitled to receive a majority of the VIE’s residual returns. A VIE is an entity in which a company, through contractual arrangements, bears the risk of, and enjoys the rewards normally associated with ownership of the entity, and therefore the company is the primary beneficiary of the entity.

Under ASC 810, a reporting entity has a controlling financial interest in a VIE, and must consolidate that VIE, if the reporting entity has both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the VIE’s economic performance; and (b) the obligation to absorb losses, or the right to receive benefits, that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The reporting entity’s determination of whether it has this power is not affected by the existence of kick-out rights or participating rights, unless a single enterprise, including its related parties and de - facto agents, have the unilateral ability to exercise those rights. Shuhai Beijing’s actual stockholders do not hold any kick-out rights that affect the consolidation determination.

Through the VIE agreements, the Company is deemed the primary beneficiary of Shuhai Beijing. Accordingly, the results of Shuhai Beijing have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Shuhai Beijing has no assets that are collateral for or restricted solely to settle their obligations. The creditors of Shuhai Beijing do not have recourse to the Company’s general credit.

VIE Agreements

Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement – This agreement allows Tianjin Information to manage and operate Shuhai Beijing and collect 100% of their net profits. Under the terms of the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement, Shuhai Beijing entrusts Tianjin Information to manage its operations, manage and control its assets and financial matters, and provide intellectual property services, purchasing management services, marketing management services and inventory management services to Shuhai Beijing. Shuhai Beijing and its shareholders shall not make any decisions nor direct the activities of Shuhai Beijing without Tianjin Information’s consent.

Shareholders’ Voting Rights Entrustment Agreement – Tianjin Information has entered into a shareholders’ voting rights entrustment agreement (the “Entrustment Agreement”) under which Zhixin Liu and Fu Liu (collectively the “Shuhai Beijing Shareholders”) have vested their voting power in Shuhai Beijing to Tianjin Information or its designee(s). The Entrustment Agreement does not have an expiration date.

Equity Option Agreement –the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders and Tianjin Information entered into an equity option agreement (the “Option Agreement”), pursuant to which the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders have granted Tianjin Information or its designee(s) the irrevocable right and option to acquire all or a portion of Shuhai Beijing Shareholders’ equity interests in Shuhai Beijing for an option price of RMB0.001 for each capital contribution of RMB1.00. Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, Tianjin Information and the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders have agreed to certain restrictive covenants to safeguard the rights of Tianjin Information under the Option Agreement. Tianjin Information agreed to pay RMB1.00 annually to Shuhai Beijing Shareholders to maintain the option rights. Tianjin Information may terminate the Option Agreement upon prior written notice. The Option Agreement is valid for a period of 10 years from the effective date and renewable at Tianjin Information’s option.

DATASEA INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 3 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

Equity Pledge Agreement – Tianjin Information and the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders entered into an equity pledge agreement on October 27, 2015 (the “Equity Pledge Agreement”). The Equity Pledge Agreement serves to guarantee the performance by Shuhai Beijing of its obligations under the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement and the Option Agreement. Pursuant to the Equity Pledge Agreement, Shuhai Beijing Shareholders have agreed to pledge all of their equity interests in Shuhai Beijing to Tianjin Information. Tianjin Information has the right to collect any and all dividends paid on the pledged equity interests during the pledge period. Pursuant to the terms of the Equity Pledge Agreement, the Shuhai Beijing Shareholders have agreed to certain restrictive covenants to safeguard the rights of Tianjin Information. Upon an event of default or certain other agreed events under the Operation and Intellectual Property Service Agreement, the Option Agreement and the Equity Pledge Agreement, Tianjin Information may exercise the right to enforce the pledge.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include, but are not limited to, the estimated useful life and residual value of property and equipment, provision for staff benefits, recognition and measurement of deferred income taxes and the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets. Although these estimates are based on management’s knowledge of current events and actions management may undertake in the future, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates and such differences may be material to our consolidated financial statements.

CONTINGENCIES

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company’s management and legal counsel assess such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that may be pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company’s legal counsel evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought. If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material, would be disclosed. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company has no contingencies.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term cash investments that are highly liquid in nature and have original maturities of three months or less. The Company has no cash equivalents as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

INVENTORY

Inventory, principally purchased routers used in installations and electronic student cards, is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The value of inventory is determined using the first-in, first-out method. The Company periodically estimates an inventory allowance for estimated unmarketable inventories when necessary. Inventory amounts are reported net of such allowances. There were no allowances for inventory as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

DATASEA INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 3 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****DEFERRED REGISTRATION COSTS**

The Company defers certain legal, accounting and other third-party fees that are directly associated with in-process equity financings as deferred registration costs until such financings are consummated. After consummation of the equity financing, these costs are recorded in stockholders' equity as a reduction of additional paid-in capital generated as a result of the offering. Should the equity financing for which those costs relate no longer be considered probable of being consummated, all deferred registration costs will be charged to operating expenses in the statement of operations at such time. The Company had deferred registration costs of \$72,532 as of June 30, 2018.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Major repairs and improvements that significantly extend original useful lives or improve productivity are capitalized and depreciated over the period benefited. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is included in operations. Depreciation of property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years
Office equipment	3-5 years

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated period of benefit. Evaluation of the recoverability of intangible assets is made to take into account events or circumstances that warrant revised estimates of useful lives or that indicate that impairment exists. All of our intangible assets are subject to amortization. No impairment of intangible assets has been identified as of the balance sheet dates.

Intangible assets include licenses and certificates and are amortized over their useful life of ten years.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

FASB ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements," defines fair value, and establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosures that enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measures. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other payables, advances for issuance of common stock and loan payable-shareholder, approximate their fair values due to their short maturities.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company did not identify any assets and liabilities that are required to be presented on the balance sheet at fair value on a recurring basis.

DATASEA INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 3 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS**

In accordance with FASB ASC 360-10, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, or it is reasonably possible that these assets could become impaired as a result of technological or other industrial changes. The determination of recoverability of assets to be held and used is made by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the assets.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. During the reporting periods there was no impairment loss recognized on long-lived assets.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognizes revenues from professional services contracts. Customers are billed, according to individual agreements. Revenues from professional services are recognized on a completed-contract basis, in accordance with ASC Topic 605, Under the completed-contract basis, contract costs are recorded to projects in process and billings and/or cash received are recorded to a deferred revenue liability account during the periods of construction. Costs include direct material, direct labor and subcontract labor. All revenues, costs, and profits are recognized in operations upon completion of the contract. A contract is considered completed when all costs except insignificant items have been incurred and final acceptance has been received from the customer. Corporate general and administrative expenses are charged to the periods as incurred. However, in the event a loss on a contract is foreseen, the Company will recognize the loss as incurred. For uncompleted contracts, the deferred asset (accumulated contract costs) in excess of the deferred liability (billings and/or cash received) is classified under current assets as costs in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. The deferred liability (billings and/or cash received) in excess of the deferred asset (accumulated contract costs) is classified under current liabilities as billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts. Contract retentions are included in accounts receivable.

During the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, one customer accounted for 85.1% and 100% of the Company's total sales, respectively.

INCOME TAXES

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes." Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of: (i) taxes payable or refundable for the current period and (ii) deferred tax consequences of temporary differences resulting from matters that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the results of operations in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if based on the weight of the available positive and negative evidence, it is more likely than not some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

ASC Topic 740.10.30 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC Topic 740.10.40 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The Company has no material uncertain tax positions for any of the reporting years.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

Research and development expenses are expensed in the period when they are incurred. For the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company incurred research and development expenses of \$361,616 and \$203,600, respectively.

DATASEA INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 3 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK**

The Company maintains cash in accounts with state-owned banks within the PRC. Cash in state-owned banks is not covered by insurance. Should any of these institutions holding the Company's cash become insolvent, or if the Company is unable to withdraw funds for any reason, the Company could lose the cash on deposit with that institution. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any risks on its cash in these bank accounts.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The accounts of the Company's Chinese entities are maintained in RMB and the accounts of the U.S. parent company are maintained in United States dollars ("USD") The accounts of the Chinese entities were translated into USD in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 830 "Foreign Currency Matters." All assets and liabilities were translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date; stockholders' equity is translated at historical rates and the statements of operations and cash flows are translated at the weighted average exchange rate for the period. The resulting translation adjustments are reported in other comprehensive income in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 220, "Comprehensive Income." Gains and losses resulting from the foreign currency transactions are reflected in the statements of operations.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 Amendments to ASC 842 Leases. This update requires a lessee to recognize the assets and liability (the lease liability) arising from operating leases on the balance sheet for the lease term. When measuring assets and liabilities arising from a lease, a lessee (and a lessor) should include payments to be made in optional periods only if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. Within a twelve months or less lease term, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election not to recognize lease assets and liabilities. If a lessee makes this election, it should recognize lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In transition, this update will be effective for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not currently expect the adoption of ASU 2016-02 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements unless it enters into a new long-term lease.

In September 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-13, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and Leases (Topic 842). The main objective of this pronouncement is to clarify the effective date of the adoption of ASC Topic 606 and ASC Topic 842 and the definition of public business entity as stipulated in ASU 2014-09 and ASU 2016-02. ASU 2014-09 provides that a public business entity and certain other specified entities adopt ASC Topic 606 for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. All other entities are required to adopt ASC Topic 606 for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. ASU 2016-12 requires that "a public business entity and certain other specified entities adopt ASC Topic 842 for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. All other entities are required to adopt ASC Topic 842 for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020". ASU 2017-13 clarifies that the SEC would not object to certain public business entities electing to use the non-public business entities effective dates for applying ASC 606 and ASC 842. ASU 2017-13, however, limits such election to certain public business entities that "otherwise would not meet the definition of a public business entity except for a requirement to include or inclusion of its financial statements or financial information in another entity's filings with the SEC".

DATASEA INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 3 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The amendments in this ASU clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. Basically, these amendments provide a screen to determine when a set is not a business. If the screen is not met, the amendments in this ASU first, require that to be considered a business, a set must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output and second, remove the evaluation of whether a market participant could replace missing elements. These amendments take effect for public businesses for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those periods, and all other entities should apply these amendments for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The Company does not expect the adoption of the amendment in this ASU to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Restricted Cash. The amendments in this update address diversity in practice that exists in the classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash and require that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. ASU 2016-18 is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018 and is required to be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The Company does not expect the adoption of the amendment in this ASU to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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

NOTE 4 – DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

The Company incurred and deferred registration costs of \$72,532 as of June 30, 2018. Such costs consist of professional fees associated with the Company's proposed public offering of Common Stock.

NOTE 5 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Office furniture and fixtures	\$ 71,027	\$ 58,064
Office equipment	55,041	40,248
Subtotal	126,068	98,312
Less: Accumulated depreciation	70,798	39,026
Total	<u>\$ 55,270</u>	<u>\$ 59,286</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were \$31,007 and \$48,626, respectively.

NOTE 6 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Software registration rights	\$ 4,929	\$ 4,508
Patent	1,203	—

Value-added telecommunications business license	12,049	11,833
Subtotal	<u>18,181</u>	<u>16,341</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	4,294	2,558
Total	<u>\$ 13,887</u>	<u>\$ 13,783</u>

Amortization expense for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were \$1,687 and \$1,471, respectively.

DATASEA INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 7 – PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Security deposit	\$ 55,156	\$ 54,830
Prepaid expenses and advances	65,769	32,471
Others	6,955	7,138
Total	<u>\$ 127,880</u>	<u>\$ 94,439</u>

NOTE 8 – ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

Accrued expenses and other payable consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Deposit	\$ 31,493	\$ 30,515
Salaries and other payables	115,785	36,460
Advances from customers	3,005	—
Total	<u>\$ 150,283</u>	<u>\$ 66,975</u>

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's President, Zhixin Liu, paid certain operating expenses on behalf of the Company. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the amounts due to the President were \$27,059 and \$129,874, respectively. These amounts are interest-free, unsecured and due on demand. The Company has not received any demand for payments.

On January 1, 2016, the Company's President entered into a car rental agreement with the Company. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company rents a car from the President for a monthly rent of approximately \$750. The agreement expired on December 31, 2016. The agreement was renewed and the term was extended to December 31, 2018. The rent paid under this agreement was \$9,000 and \$8,808 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 respectively.

On November 11, 2017, the Company bought a second-hand car for \$3,000 from Harbin Jinfenglvyan Biotechnology Co., Ltd, a related entity owned by Mr. Fu Liu.

In April 2017, the Company's President entered into an apartment rental agreement with the Company. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company rents an apartment from the president with an annual rent of approximately \$3,000. The agreement was renewed and the term was extended to April 30, 2019.

On March 19, 2018, The Company entered into agency agreements with seven shareholders. Pursuant to the agreement, shareholders are authorized as agents to market Xin Platform APP in a specific area of China. Each agent is required to pay a Xin Platform APP usage fee of \$750 and deposit \$750 in financial product of China Minsheng Bank system via Xin Platform APP. Each agent will receive \$8 if a customer applied for a credit card of China Minsheng Bank via Xin Platform APP.

DATASEA INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 10 – INCOME TAXES

The Company was incorporated in the United States of America, is subject to U.S. tax and plans to file U.S. federal income tax returns. The Company conducts all of its businesses through its subsidiaries and affiliated entities, principally in the PRC. No provision for US federal income tax was made for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 as the US entity incurred losses.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “Act”) was signed into law making significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Changes include, but are not limited to, a U.S. corporate tax rate decrease from 35% to 21% effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the transition of U.S. international taxation from a worldwide tax system to a territorial system, and a one-time transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of cumulative foreign earnings as of December 31, 2017. Additionally, the Tax Act imposes a one-time transition tax on deemed repatriation of historical earnings of foreign subsidiaries, and future foreign earnings are subject to U.S. taxation. However, this one-time transition tax has no effect on the Company’s income tax expense as the Company has no undistributed foreign earnings prior to June 30, 2018, as the Company has cumulative foreign losses as of June 30, 2018.

The Company’s offshore subsidiary, Shuhai Skill (HK), did not earn any income that was derived in Hong Kong for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and therefore did not incur any Hong Kong Profits tax.

Under the Corporate Income Tax Law of the PRC, the corporate income tax rate is 25%.

The Company has net operating losses (“NOL”) of approximately \$1,604,000 and \$1,193,000 during years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 respectively. Management believes that it is more likely than not that the benefit from the NOL carryforwards will not be realized. In recognition of this risk, the Company has provided a 100% valuation allowance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 and no deferred tax asset benefit has been recorded.

The reconciliation of income tax expense (benefit) at the PRC statutory rate of 21% to the Company’s effective tax is as follows:

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
PRC Statutory rate	\$ (401,036)	\$ (298,305)
Change in valuation allowance	401,036	298,305
Effective tax	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The provisions for income taxes are summarized as follows:

	Year ended June 30, 2018	Year ended June 30, 2017
Current	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred	401,036	298,305
Change in valuation allowance	(401,036)	(298,305)
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The valuation allowance increased by \$401,036 and \$298,305 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The Company’s net deferred tax asset as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 is as follows:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Deferred tax asset	\$ 986,095	\$ 585,059
Valuation allowance	(986,095)	(585,059)
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

For United States Income tax reporting purposes, the six months ended June 30, 2015 and the years ending June 30, 2017 and 2016 remain open and subject to audit.

As of June 30, 2018, the tax years ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2017 for the Company's PRC subsidiaries remain open for statutory examination by PRC tax authorities. As of June 30, 2018, the tax years ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2017 for the Company's PRC subsidiaries remain open for statutory examination by PRC tax authorities.

DATASEA INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 11 – COMMIMENTS

Lease Agreement

In December 2017, the Company renewed the one-year operating lease agreement. The lease will expire on February 28, 2019 and has a monthly rent of RMB 35,192 (or approximately \$5,279). Future rental payment due under the lease is RMB 281,536 or approximately \$42,230).

Rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was \$63,345 and \$63,790, respectively.

In December 2017, the Company renewed the one-year property management contract. The contract will expire on February 28, 2019 and has a monthly management fee of RMB 70,384 (or approximately \$10,558). Future management fees due under the contract are RMB 563,072 (or approximately \$84,460).

NOTE 12 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 22, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors and majority stockholders adopted a 2018 Equity Incentive Plan, or the 2018 Plan, for the Company to award up to a maximum of 4,000,000 shares of their common stock, to attract and retain the best available personnel, provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants and promote the success of their business. No awards have been granted under the 2018 Plan as of the date of this report, but the Company's Board of Directors or a designated committee thereof will have the ability in its discretion from time to time to make awards under the 2018 Plan, including to their officers and directors.