

China Internet Cafe Holdings Group, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 30, 2012

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

or

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

For the transition period _____

Commission file number: 000-52832

CHINA INTERNET CAFÉ HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

98-0500738

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

State of other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization

**#2009-2010, 4th Building, ZhuoYue Century Centre, FuHua Third Road
FuTian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China**
(Address of principal executive offices)

518048
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **86-755-8989-0998**

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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

Common Stock, \$0.00001 par value
Title of Class

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

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections.

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) 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.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

Note. —If a determination as to whether a particular person or entity is an affiliate cannot be made without involving unreasonable effort and expense, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates may be calculated on the basis of assumptions reasonable under the circumstances, provided that the assumptions are set forth in this Form.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock of the issuer held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2011 was approximately \$6,732,958 (8,416,197 shares of common stock held by non-affiliates) based upon the closing price of \$0.80 per share of common stock as quoted by OTC Bulletin Board on June 30, 2011.

APPLICABLE ONLY TO REGISTRANTS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

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

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS)

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of March 29, 2012 there are 21,308,247 shares of common stock, par value \$0.00001 issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

List hereunder the following documents if incorporated by reference and the Part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) or (c) under the Securities Act of 1933. The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1980).

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

We operate a chain of 59 internet cafés in Shenzhen, Guangdong, PRC that are generally open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We provide internet café facilities to our customers and we believe we are the largest internet café chain in Shenzhen. We provide internet access at prices that we believe are affordable to both students and migrant workers. Although we sell snacks, drinks, and game access cards, over 95% of our revenue comes from selling access time to our computers. We sell internet café memberships to our customers. Members purchase prepaid IC cards (a pocket-sized card with embedded integrated circuits that can be used for identification, authentication, data storage and application processing), which include stored value that will be deducted based on time usage of a computer at the internet café. The cards are only sold at our cafés. We deduct the amount that reflects the access time used by a customer when the customer's IC card is inserted into the IC card slot on the computer.

Our History

China Internet Cafe Holdings Group, Inc. (“we”, “us”, or the “Company”) is a Nevada holding company for our direct and indirect subsidiaries in the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) and the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). We own all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Classic Bond, a BVI corporation. Classic Bond is a holding company that owns 100% of the outstanding capital stock of Shenzhen Zhonghefangda Network Technology Co., Limited (“Zhonghefangda”), a PRC company.

Current PRC laws and regulations impose substantial restrictions on foreign ownership of the internet café business in the PRC. Therefore, our principal operations and sales and marketing activities in the PRC are conducted through Shenzhen Junlong Culture Communications Co., Ltd (“Junlong”), our variable interest entity (“VIE”), which holds the licenses and approvals for conducting the internet café business in the PRC.

Junlong was incorporated in the PRC in December 2003. It obtained its license to operate internet cafés in 2005. Our effective control over the VIE is contingent on a series of contractual arrangements. These contracts include a Management and Consulting Services Agreement, an Option Agreement, an Equity Pledge Agreement, and a Voting Rights Proxy Agreement. The Management and Consulting Services Agreement, dated June 11, 2010, is between our indirect, wholly owned subsidiary, Zhonghefangda, and our VIE. The rest of the agreements, also dated June 11, 2010, are among Zhonghefangda, our VIE and its shareholders. These contracts are summarized below. Please also

refer to the full text of the contracts, which are filed as exhibits to this report.

Management and Consulting Services Agreement. Under the Management and Consulting Services Agreement between Junlong and Zhonghefangda, Zhonghefangda provides management and consulting services to the VIE in exchange for service fees up to 100% of the VIE's Aggregate Net Profits (as defined in the agreement). In consideration for its right to receive the VIE's aggregate net profits, Zhonghefangda will reimburse to the VIE the full amount of Net Losses (as defined in the Agreement) incurred by the VIE. During the term of the agreement, the VIE may not contract with any other party to provide services that are the same or similar to the services to be provided by Zhonghefangda pursuant to the agreement. The term of this agreement is 20 years, renewable for succeeding periods of the same duration until terminated pursuant to terms of the agreement.

Option Agreement. Under the Option Agreement, the shareholders of the VIE, Mr. Dishan Guo, Mr. Jinzhou Zeng and Ms. Xiaofen Wang (the "VIE Shareholders"), who collectively own 100% of the equity interest in the VIE, granted Zhonghefangda an exclusive, irrevocable option to purchase all or part of their equity interests in the VIE, exercisable at any time and from time to time, to the extent permitted under PRC law. The purchase price of the equity interest will be equal to the original paid-in registered capital of the transferor, adjusted proportionally if less than all of the equity interest owned by the transferor is purchased.

Equity Pledge Agreement. The VIE Shareholders have pledged their entire equity interest in the VIE to Zhonghefangda pursuant to the Equity Pledge Agreement. The equity interests are pledged as collateral to secure the obligations of the VIE under the Management and Consulting Services Agreement and the VIE Shareholders' obligations under the Option Agreement and the Proxy Agreement.

Voting Rights Proxy Agreement. Pursuant to the Voting Rights Proxy Agreement, each of the VIE Shareholders has irrevocably granted and entrusted Zhonghefangda with all of the voting rights as a shareholder of the VIE for the maximum period of time permitted by law. Each VIE Shareholder has also covenanted not to transfer his or her equity interest in the VIE to any party other than Zhonghefangda or a designee of Zhonghefangda.

We believe that the terms of these agreements are no less favorable than the terms that we could obtain from disinterested third parties. According to our PRC counsel, China Commercial Law Firm, our conduct of business through these agreements complies with existing PRC laws, rules and regulations.

As a result of these contractual arrangements, Junlong became our controlled VIE. A variable interest represents a contractual or ownership interest in another entity that causes the holder to absorb the changes in fair value of the other entity's net assets. Potential variable interests include: holding economic interests, voting rights, or obligations to an entity; issuing guarantees on behalf of an entity; transferring assets to an entity; managing the assets of an entity; leasing assets from an entity; and providing financing to an entity. In such cases consolidation of the VIE is required by the enterprise that controls the economic risks and rewards of the entity, regardless of ownership. We have consolidated Junlong's historical financial results in our financial statements as a variable interest entity pursuant to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Acquisition of Classic Bond

On July 2, 2010, we completed a reverse acquisition transaction through a share exchange with Classic Bond and its shareholders, whereby we acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Classic Bond, in exchange for 19,000,000 shares of our Common Stock, which shares constituted 94% of our issued and outstanding shares on a fully-diluted basis, as of and immediately after the consummation of the reverse acquisition. As a result of the reverse acquisition, Classic Bond became our wholly owned subsidiary and the former shareholders of Classic Bond, became our controlling shareholders. The share exchange transaction with Classic Bond was treated as a reverse acquisition, with Classic Bond as the acquirer and China Internet Cafe Holdings Group, Inc. as the acquired party. Unless the context suggests otherwise, when we refer in this report to business and financial information for periods prior to the consummation of the reverse acquisition, we are referring to the business and financial information of Classic Bond and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Upon the closing of the reverse acquisition, Xuezheng Yuan, our sole director and officer, submitted a resignation letter pursuant to which he resigned, with immediate effect, from all offices that he held and from his position as our sole director that became effective on the August 13 2010, ten days following the mailing by us of an information statement to our stockholders complying with the requirements of Section 14f-1 of the Exchange Act (the "Information Statement"). Also upon the closing of the reverse acquisition, our board of directors (the "Board of Directors") increased its size from one to five members and appointed Dishan Guo, Zhenquan Guo, Lei Li, Wenbin An and Lizong Wang to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of Xuezheng Yuan and such increase. Mr. Dishan Guo's appointment became effective upon closing of the reverse acquisition, while the remaining appointments became effective on August 23, 2010. In addition, our executive officers were replaced by the Classic Bond executive officers upon the closing of the reverse acquisition as indicated in more detail below.

As a result of our acquisition of Classic Bond, we now own all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Classic Bond. Classic Bond was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on November 2, 2009 to serve as an investment holding company. Junlong was incorporated in the PRC in December 2003. It obtained its first licenses from the Ministry of Culture to operate an internet café chain in 2005 and opened its first internet café in April 2006.

The following chart represents our organizational structure as of the date of this report:

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On July 2, 2010, our Board of Directors approved a change in our fiscal year end from June 30 to December 31, which was effectuated in connection with the reverse acquisition transaction described above.

On January 20, 2011, the Company filed with the Nevada Secretary of State a Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation to give effect to a name change from “China Unitech Group, Inc.” to “China Internet Cafe Holdings Group, Inc.” The Certificate of Amendment was approved by our Board of Directors on July 30, 2010 and was approved by a stockholder holding 59.45% of our outstanding Common Stock by written consent on July 30, 2010. In connection with the name change, on January 25, 2011, the Company filed an Issuer Company-Related Action Notification Form with FINRA requesting a name change from “China Unitech Group, Inc.” to “China Internet Cafe Holdings Group, Inc.” as well as an OTC voluntary symbol change from “CUIG” to “CICC.” These changes became effective on February 1, 2011. Our Common Stock began trading under the Company’s new name on the OTC Bulletin Boards on Tuesday, February 1, 2011 under our new trading symbol “CICC.”

On February 22, 2011, in connection with a security purchase agreement between the Company and certain investors (collectively, the “Investors”), we closed a private placement of approximately \$6.4 million from offering a total of 474,967 units (the “Units”) at a purchase price of \$13.50 per Unit, each consisting of: (i) nine shares of the Company’s 5% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.00001 per share (the “Preferred Shares”), convertible on a one to one basis into nine shares of the Company’s Common Stock; (ii) one share of Common Stock; (iii) two three-year Series A Warrants, each exercisable for the purchase of one share of Common Stock, at an exercise price of \$2.00 per share; and (iv) two three-year Series B Warrants, each exercisable for the purchase of one share of Common Stock, to purchase one share of Common Stock, at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share.

Our Industry

Background on Internet Cafés in the PRC

According to the Survey of China Internet Café Industry by the Ministry of Culture in 2005, the PRC had 110,000 internet cafés, with more than 1,000,000 employees and contributing RMB 18,500,000,000 to China's gross domestic product. According to an article entitled “*China Surpasses U.S. in Number of Internet Users*” written by David Barboza on the New York Times July 26, 2008 issue, the number of internet users in the PRC reached about 253 million in June 2008, thereby, putting China ahead of the United States as the world’s biggest internet market. According to the research conducted by China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC) on January 19, 2011, the amount of internet users in China in 2009 was 385 million, 135 million of which (35.1%) surf the internet via internet cafes. By the end of 2010, the amount of internet users in China reached 457 million, 35.7% of which surf the internet via internet cafes.

The internet café market in the PRC, like most places worldwide, originally started out simply as a location to access the internet. However, PRC internet cafés have changed into full service entertainment centers where people can relax outside work and home. These cafés provide services that are different from the internet cafés initially established in the PRC. They provide decent facilities at a reasonable fee, with specific configuration for online games and audio visual entertainment. They are a source of cost effective entertainment for low-income earners who cannot afford computers, game consoles or an internet connection, such as migrant workers and students. In internet cafés, customers have access to popular online games and can either socialize or entertain themselves. Players gather together in internet cafés for games such as World of Warcraft (WOW) and Call to Arms, played either with their friends in the café or with users across the globe.

Due to tightened regulations on the operations of internet cafés, there are currently around 81,000 internet cafés in the PRC (Source: "Internet café ban call draws Chinese hacker wrath". AFP 3 Mar, 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gJus4tWVAaeWI8IoS-n238PYpFjw>). There are currently 10 chains which have licenses to operate nationally. They are CY Network Home Co., Ltd, Zhong Lu Shi Kong Co., Ltd, Digital Library of China Co., Ltd, Asia Telecommunication Network Co., Ltd, China Relic Information Consultation Center, Capital Net Co., Ltd, Great Wall Broadband Network Co., Ltd, China United Network Communications Group Co., Ltd, CECT-ChinaComm Communications Co., Ltd, and Read China Investment.

Computer Gaming Industry in China

According to a report by Hudson Square Research dated October 2009 prepared by Scott Tilghman and Daniel Ernst, which cited Pearl Research, a business intelligence and consulting firm, the PRC online game market rose 63% in 2008 to \$2.8 billion (source: <http://www.zhongman.com/games/gamehot/20090429/15485138631.htm>), rose 36% in 2009 to \$3.97 billion (source <http://tech.qq.com/a/20100111/000389.htm>), and rose 26% in 2010 to \$4.8 billion (source: <http://games.sina.com.cn/y/n/2011-05-05/1111495419.shtml>). Given the relatively low rate of computer ownership in the PRC as compared to western countries, management believes that Internet cafés are the primary distribution point for games in the PRC. A substantial number of game players access online games through internet cafés and these players are crucial for survival of internet cafés. (*see*: http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4aff94ef01007zei.html). The chart below, provided by Pearl Research, a business intelligence and consulting firm, shows the revenue growth of online game companies from 2003 to 2010.

The following diagram prepared by Morgan Stanley depicts the interdependent relations between online game developers and internet cafés. (Source: Ji Richard and Meeker, Mary. "Creating Consumer Value in Digital China" Morgan Stanley Equity Research Global. September 12, 2005.)

Given the popularity of Internet cafés in China, it has been management's experience that many online game companies have been making great efforts to support internet cafés to expand their customer base (*see*: http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4aff94ef01007zei.html) in the last few years. Many online game companies promote new products by allowing internet café customers to sample the new products in Internet cafes. In this way, online game operators are provided with an outlet to present their new products as well as receive feedback from those individuals who sample the products in the Internet cafes.

The Company has been involved in several such promotions with the following operators:

Giant Network who promote their product "Titan." As consideration for promoting their product in our Internet (i)cafes, we receive a commission based on the time spent by customers playing the game and the level reached by customers in the game. The commissions are capped at 20,000 RMB per month.

Sanda Network who promote their product "Rainbow Island." As consideration for promoting their product in our (ii)Internet cafes, we receive a commission based on the time spent by customers playing the game and the level reached by customers in the game.

Tencent, who promote their product "Cross Fire." As consideration for promoting their product in our Internet (iii)cafes, we receive a commission based on the time spent by customers playing the game and the level reached by customers in the game.

These promotions benefit the Company by increasing the number of customers who visit our Internet cafes. Currently, we have 59 direct outlets in Shenzhen City, and we believe that the Company name has strong brand recognition in Shenzhen. As a result, these promotions in our Internet cafés are likely to increase the customer base for new online gaming products.

As the Company continues to grow, we believes that we will have the leverage to seek more lucrative terms when partnering with game operators who want to promote their products in our cafes.

Partnerships between Internet Cafés and Other Online Information Providers

Besides games, internet cafés are able to develop partnerships with other online information providers. These companies provide games as well as other information services. As can be seen by the chart below, these providers have significant revenues and profits.

Company	2011 Revenue		Net Profit	% Net	Market Cap
	Million US\$	YOY			
Tencent Q4	\$4,523	45%	\$1,619.30	26.7%	\$ 53,031
Shanda	\$835.03	17.7%	\$199.97	23.95%	\$ 1,005
Netease	\$1150	28.5%	\$511.31	44.36%	\$ 7,640
ChangYou	\$484.58	37.7%	\$245.46	50.65%	\$ 1,430
Giant	\$282.99	34.4%	\$138.95	49.1%	\$ 1,180
Perfect World	\$471.6	30.9%	\$155.57	32.98%	\$ 738
NetDragon	\$14	58.1%	\$2.78	19.86%	\$ 331
Total	\$7,761		\$2,873		\$ 65,355

(Source: finance.yahoo.com, last accessed March 15, 2012)

Competitive Strengths

We believe that the following competitive strengths enable us to compete effectively in and to capitalize on growth in the internet café market in the PRC:

Company-owned Cafés. Unlike most of our competitors who franchise their internet cafés, all of our cafés are direct outlets. This model makes it easier to carry out management decisions at each of our cafés. It also allows us to maximize operating profit and create a consistent name brand.

Good Scale of Operation. We have a registered capital of RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.47 million) with 57 cafés. The scale of operations allows us to control cost and standardize store management. It is our belief that our scale of operations will not be affected as we expand into additional provinces and obtain a national internet chain license as described in more detail below. The target companies that we intend to acquire in the future in provinces outside of Guangdong Province will be local companies with good scale of operations. We will identify target companies by conducting due diligence on each target company's corporate structure, management, financials, capitalization, and equity structure, and whether or not the target company has the proper approvals, permits, and certificates to legally operate an internet café in the PRC. We intend to buy 51% of the target's company, and keep the local management. However, we will relocate an account manager and an operation manager from our headquarters in Shenzhen to any newly acquired café to join the local management and assist in the process of the acquisition in order to make sure that the acquired café operates in the same manner as our existing Shenzhen-based cafes. As a result, we believe that the efficient and effective operation of the cafes will continue and the Company's scale of operations as a whole will not be negatively affected.

Proprietary Software. We developed the software "SAFLASH" that provides fast and stable internet connections. Its automatic flow control prevents users from being disconnected when there is a disruption of internet traffic. Stability is a key requirement for online gamers. Our research and development team is working constantly to improve the software.

Government and Industry Relations. We have developed an excellent working relationship with the government that has assisted us to better comply with internet café related laws and regulations and to understand regulatory trends in our industry. Our CEO and CFO, Mr. Dishan Guo, is the executive president of Shenzhen Longgang District Internet Industry Association. This association is an associated department of the Ministry of Culture and sets the internet café industry standards. As a result of his involvement, Mr. Guo gains valuable insight into new standards and may also have the opportunity to influence industry standards. Because the Ministry of Culture is responsible for culture policies and activities throughout China, and there are regional Ministry of Culture departments in each province, Mr. Guo's government and industry relations expand beyond the Shenzhen district, which we believe will benefit the Company as we expand into provinces outside of Guangdong Province.

Centralized Oversight. All of our café managers are trained by, and under the supervision of, our centralized operations manager, who is based at our headquarters. As a result, our local managers are able to effectively handle operational issues at the cafés. The local managers are trained to provide a service level that meets Junlong's service standards, and our operations manager is able to effectively enforce policies and procedures implemented by us.

Industry Risks

The principal risk the company faces is the risk associated with changes in government regulations regulating the Internet or Internet cafes. For example, in the year 2000, an arson killed twenty-four individuals and injured several more in an Internet café in Beijing. After this event, the government released new regulations governing the operation of internet cafes, did not issue any new internet café operating licenses, and forced all internet cafes to temporarily close for safety purposes (<http://news.sina.com.cn/z/wangba/index.shtml>). This type of action by the government could cause serious disruptions in our operations. Additionally, the possibility of passing regulations limiting access to the Internet could have a significant negative impact on our business. Please refer to our disclosure under the "Regulation" section on page 12 for more information on the current government regulations that may have an impact on the Internet, Internet café and online gaming industry. However, there are currently no government regulations that negatively impact our operations. On the contrary, current government regulations promote the expansion of our operations by encouraging the growth of large-scale chain Internet Cafes. Pursuant to the *Rules on Recognition and Management of Internet Café Chain Enterprises* promulgated by the Ministry of Culture, the PRC government encourages the internet café chain enterprises to merge, acquire or control individual internet cafés and provides simplified and convenient procedures for change of Internet Culture Operation Permit. Additionally, the PRC government requires counterparts of Ministry of Culture at all levels to give priority to the development of internet café chain enterprises when making the plan on the total number of internet cafés.

Our Growth Strategy

We are committed to enhancing our sales, profitability and cash flows through the following strategies:

We will seek to grow by business expansion. We plan to expand in Guizhou, Sichuan, and Yunnan Provinces as well as the Chongqing Municipality principally through the acquisition of local small chains, in order to meet the requirements of applying for a national chain license. The national chain license requires 30 internet cafés in three provinces. In the future, we plan to acquire internet cafés in Guizhou and Sichuan Provinces to help us satisfy the requirements of obtaining a national chain license. We also want to fully develop our wholly-owned branches through effective integration of resources. Most of our current competitors that offer franchising simply provide a franchise license to entrepreneurs to get started in exchange for a yearly fee. Junlong, on the other hand, is deeply involved in the operational management of its company-owned cafés. After we obtain a national chain license, we will focus on developing high-end internet cafés in the more developed cities to create new concepts of internet café operation such as operating cafes that provide food and beverage service as well as overnight accommodation. The high-end internet cafes that we plan to open in the future will house the most up to date computers and have private rooms for movie viewing and game play with surround sound capability. These high-end cafes will cater to individuals with disposable income exceeding that of our general customers, young low-income males and migrant workers. We expect to spread to the less developed cities in three years in order to gain competitive market shares. We plan to put 20% of our resources to the less developed cities for market integration after we are granted a national license, which will effectively lay the foundation for us in those cities.

We will seek to grow by improving our company structure. To optimize our resources and operations, we plan to improve our company structure so that 20% of our internet cafés will be large stores, each with 300 or more computers mainly focusing on movies, high-end games and entertainment; 50% of cafés will be medium stores with 150 to 300 computers and a few movie suites focusing on high-end games; 10% of cafés will be small stores in the developed cities to spread our reputation with 100 to 150 computers. In order to penetrate the less developed cities, we want to open 20% of our stores in those cities. Our mission is to set up internet cafés all over the PRC to become a real national chain and the industry leader, and we will start to implement these plans in the second half of 2012.

We will seek to grow by location selection. Running internet cafés is a retail business. Internet cafés are located in highly populated areas so as to attract customers. Junlong's internet cafés are located at busy and well attended areas such as industrial zones and business quarters. We conducted market research in Sichuan, Guizhou, and Yunnan provinces and Chongqing municipalities in March 2011. As a result of this market research, we have identified the university areas in Sichuan and Chongqing, the residential areas and business quarters in Yunnan and Guizhou as prime areas for the establishment of internet cafés. As such, our future expansion in the south-western region will focus on the establishment of internet cafes in these locations.

Use of Prepaid IC Cards

Internet café members purchase prepaid IC cards which include stored value that is deducted based on time usage of a computer at the internet café. The cards are only sold at our cafés. We deduct from the stored value amount to reflect customer usage when the customers' IC cards are inserted into the IC card slot on the computer. Revenues derived from the prepaid IC cards at the internet café are recognized when services are provided. Below is our IC card sample.

Outstanding customer balances on the IC cards are included in deferred revenue on the balance sheets. We do not charge any service fees that cause a decrease in customer balances.

The basic membership comes with the IC card and costs RMB 10 (approximately \$1.52) on top of the initial credits deposited. Members receive a discount (e.g. RMB 50 (approximately \$7.60) deposit gets RMB 60 (approximately \$9.12) credit in the IC card). There is no expiration date for IC cards, but money deposited into the IC cards is not refundable.

Software on the Computers

We have on average 236 computers in each location and a total of over 13,400 computers serving all 59 internet cafés. We install more than 100 online games on each of our computers. We also provide movies, music and online chatting software. We use Microsoft Word compatible software called “WPS,” which is a freeware provided by Kingsoft, a Chinese software company, so that we do not pay for the higher priced Microsoft Office license.

Third Party Gaming Cards, Snacks and Drinks

We also sell third party on-line gaming cards, snacks and drinks. The commission for the sale of gaming cards is generally 20% of the value of the cards. Concessions (snacks and drinks) are also sold to customers.

New products or services

We are considering opening more “luxury” cafés in the future to meet the needs of high income groups. This strategy is only in the planning stage. Further, although this is potentially a very interesting marketing and branding tool, we do not expect these locations to significantly increase our overall revenues.

Our Customers

Our customers are individuals who come into the location to surf the internet and/or play online games with their friends locally and remotely with individuals around the world.

Internet café users are mainly young males with low incomes, mainly migrant workers. At our cafés, migrant workers are provided a convenient channel at low cost to communicate with their families and friends. For example, VOIP

(Voice over IP) service at the café is much cheaper than any other telecommunications method. Low income earners can arrange a time to chat online with their friends and families in their home cities.

We estimate that at our internet café approximately 50% of computer time is spent on gaming, 30% for other entertainment (e.g. online chatting, online movies, or online music); and 20% for other purposes (e.g. work).

In the last few years there has been a decrease in the number of internet café users as a result of increased availability of internet connections at home (*see*: http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4aff94ef01007zei.html). However, we believe that we will be able to maintain organic growth by providing quality services to our core customers. Even if someone has internet access in their home or dormitory, these locations do not provide the atmosphere and services provided by internet cafés. For example, if a computer is set up in the limited space of a dormitory, an additional internet connection would need to be purchased. A computer suitable for online gaming costs RMB 5,000 (approximately \$760.47) or more. The monthly rent for an ADSL connection costs an additional RMB 100 (approximately \$15.21) and even this may not be good enough for some online games such as WOW. In these types of games, there is a very important play mode called RAID, where, for example, 40 people are needed on a team to kill some monster in the dungeon. This requires all players to have very stable internet connections. A typical low-end computer and ADSL connection would suffer significant lags and cause performance issues. Internet cafés, on the other hand, can provide high speed computers and internet connections at much lower cost to the players.

In the year 2012 we plan to open internet cafés around university areas in the south-western provinces and cities including Sichuan and Chongqing. Students spend more time in internet cafés because their time is very flexible. We believe that major users of internet cafés in the future will be young game players.

Competition

There are approximately 146,000 Internet cafés in the PRC in 2011. (Source: <http://www.ccm.gov.cn/show.php?aid=70449&cid=70> “The meeting of National chain Internet cafes-by the China Ministry of Culture,” accessed March 2012) The market is extremely fragmented. One of the largest national chains which has around 1,000 locations has a national market share of less than 2%. The following describes some of our local, regional and national competitors.

Local Competitors in Shenzhen

Shenzhen Weiwo Internet Café Chain Company. Weiwo was founded in 1997. Currently, Weiwo has 16 cafés. The company mainly operates a franchise model, with only 3 company owned cafés. The cafés are mainly located in Futian district, Shenzhen City. The company concentrates on mid-range market. Each café is relatively small with 100 to 150 computers (for a total of around 1,600 computers). Its franchised stores are charged a franchising fee per month

of approximately RMB 5,000 (approximately \$774.67). Weiwo is the smallest internet café chain company in Shenzhen.

Shenzhen Bian Internet Co. Ltd. Although the company entered into the internet café industry in 2003, its current structure was founded on February 22, 2007 and obtained its regional internet café chain license in 2007. The company operates mostly as a franchise model with 30 registered café, only 3 of which are directly owned by the company. Each café has 80-150 computers. It also has a few large cafés with more than 200 computers. The estimated total number of computers owned by the company is 4,500. There is a significant turnover in franchise ownership with around one third of the franchise cafés transferring their licenses to other internet café owners.

Quansu Internet Café Chain Company. Quansu was founded in 1998 as a subsidiary investment project of the Shenzhen Commercial Bank Investment Co. Ltd. The company owns 37 cafés, 8 of which are directly owned and 27 of which are franchises. Each café has 80-150 computers. The total number of computers is approximately 6,000. The cafés are located in Baoan District, Futian District and Luohu District. In May 2009, Quansu switched its major business towards its internet cable connection business and public telephone business.

National Competitors

Currently there are ten national internet café chains:

- Zhongqing Network Home Co., Ltd.
- Beijing Cultural Development Co., Ltd.
- China Digital Library Co., Ltd.
- Yalian Telecommunication Network Co., Ltd.
- China Heritage Information Center
- Capital Networks Limited
- Great Wall Broadband Network Service Co., Ltd.
- China United Telecommunications Co., Ltd. (China Unicom)
- CLP Chinese Tong Communication Co., Ltd.
- Reid Investment Holding Company

The ten national chains generally have strong financial support. However, to our knowledge these chains have not been successful in expanding their operations.

Competitors in Potential Markets

As we plan to expand our operations in other major cities, we identify the following competitors in the potential new markets where we expect to operate in the future:

Kunming – Yunnan Jin-Zhao Yuan Culture Communication Network Co., Ltd. . The company was founded on May 1, 2003 by the Yunnan Provincial Department of Culture. It obtained its business license and registration to operate a chain of Internet cafés from the Industrial and Commercial Bureau of Yunnan Province on April 31, 2004. It has a registered capital of RMB 10 million. The company has opened approximately 19 cafés with an average of 200 computers in each café and a total of nearly 4,000 computers.

Chengdu – Chengdu Shang Dynasty Networks Co., Ltd. The company was founded in 2002 with a registered capital of RMB 12 million. It would be most accurately described as a multifunctional entertainment facility with coffee bars and multi-function rooms. Its facilities have full range of digital entertainment including hardware and software products, and professional e-sport training. The company has four wholly owned cafés, and has more than 20,000 registered members.

Intellectual Property

Trademark

Junlong owns the trademark Junlong, as specified in the Registration Certificate No. 4723040 issued by the Trademark Office under the State Administration of Industry and Commerce of the PRC. The registration is valid from January 28, 2009 to January 27, 2019.

Domain Name

We own and currently utilize the domain name, www.chinainternetcafe.com.

Software

The main piece of intellectual property for Junlong is the SAFLASH software. This software, developed on a Microsoft Windows platform, increases internet connection stability. Its automatic flow control prevents users from being disconnected when there is a disruption in internet traffic. The stability is a key requirement for online gamers.

Although there are no patents or copyrights for this software, it is only used internally on our computer systems and is not available for download. We also entered into a confidentiality agreement with the IT manager Zhenfan Li whose team developed this software. Our competitive advantage lies in continually updating SAFLASH to assure internet connection stability. We estimate the research and development costs associated with updating SAFLASH to be approximately RMB100,000 per year. This cost includes the salaries of software engineers and costs associated with testing any updates. The costs associated with research and development activities are borne by our customers in the form of increased prices.

Regulation

Because our controlled VIE is located in the PRC, we are regulated by the national and local laws of the PRC.

In 2001, the PRC government imposed a minimum capital requirement of RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.47 million) for regional café chains and RMB 50 million (approximately \$7.35 million) for national café chains. On September 29, 2002, Ministry of Information Industry, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Culture and State Administration for Commerce and Industry issued “Regulations on the Administration of Business Sites of Internet Access Services.” The regulations require a license to operate internet cafés which may not be assigned or leased to any third parties. The regulations also have detailed provisions regarding internet cafes’ business operations and security control.

We have been in compliance of these regulations. In August 2004, we increased our registered capital to RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.46 million). In 2005, Junlong obtained internet café licenses of operating internet café chain in Shenzhen from the local counterpart of Ministry of Culture.

The Ministry of Culture of China is in charge of regulating national internet café chains. To obtain a license to operate a national internet café chain, an applicant must, among other things, (i) have a minimum registered capital of RMB 50 million, (ii) own or control at least 30 internet cafés, which shall cover at least three provinces or municipalities under direct administration of the State Council, and (iii) have been in full compliance with administrative regulations with respect to internet cafés for at least one year before submitting the application. Other requirements include having appropriate computer and ancillary facilities, necessary and qualified personnel and sound internal policy. Application for a national internet café chain shall be first made to the provincial counterpart of the Ministry of Culture. After preliminary approval, the provincial authority will submit the application to the Ministry of Culture for final approval. In rendering its approval, the authorities consider such factors as the then existing number of the internet café chains. We believe that obtaining a national license will provide many advantages to the Company including increasing brand awareness throughout China and increasing access to profitable markets throughout China. Obtaining the national chain license will not have an impact on any other government regulations to which we are subject and there are currently no government regulations that negatively impact our operations. On the contrary, current government regulations promote the expansion of our operations by encouraging the growth of large-scale chain Internet Cafes. Pursuant to the *Rules on Recognition and Management of Internet Café Chain Enterprises promulgated by the Ministry of Culture* (http://www.ccnt.gov.cn/xxfb/zwx/x/ggtz/200909/t20090917_73276.html), the PRC government encourages internet café chain enterprises to merge, acquire or control individual internet cafés and provides simplified and convenient procedures for change of Internet Culture Operation Permit. Additionally, the PRC government requires counterparts of Ministry of Culture at all levels to give priority to the development of internet café chain enterprises when making the plan on the total number of internet cafés.

In contrast, we are also aware that obtaining a national license may also negatively affect us in the future in that there is the possibility of future government regulation of Internet cafes in provinces outside of Guangdong Province, where we are located. Such additional regulations could affect our operations or cause our management standard to adapt to new regulatory environment and may consequently be a strain on our resources and abilities.

Although the Ministry of Culture suspended the issuance of new Internet café licenses to individual operators in 2007, the government is encouraging presently licensed Internet café chain companies to acquire and merge with smaller cafes and café chains. The government supports the growth of large Internet café chains because regulation of the industry will become significantly easier with fewer large chains as opposed to hundreds of individually operated cafes. We do not view this suspension as an impediment to our plans to open new internet cafes and obtain a license to operate a national Internet café chain.

We are subject to PRC foreign currency regulations. The PRC government has controlled Renminbi reserves primarily through direct regulation of the conversion of Renminbi into other foreign currencies. Although foreign currencies, which are required for “current account” transactions, can be bought at authorized PRC banks, the proper procedural requirements prescribed by PRC law must be met. At the same time, PRC companies are also required to sell their foreign exchange earnings to authorized PRC banks, and the purchase of foreign currencies for capital account transactions still requires prior approval of the PRC government.

Under current PRC laws and regulations, Foreign Invested Entities, or FIEs, may pay dividends only out of their accumulated after-tax profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, FIEs in China are required to set aside at least 10% of their after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to their general reserves until the cumulative amount of such reserves reaches 50% of their registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. The Board of Directors of an FIE has the discretion to allocate a portion of the FIEs’ after-tax profits to staff welfare and bonus funds, which may not be distributed to equity owners except in the event of liquidation.

Our Employees

As of March 29, 2012, we had 702 employees. The following table sets forth the number of employees by function:

Function	Number of Employees
Senior Management	68
Accounting	14
Staff employees	620
Total	702

As required by applicable PRC law, we have entered into employment contracts with most of our officers, managers and employees. We are working towards entering employment contracts with those employees who do not currently have employment contracts with us. We believe that we maintain a satisfactory working relationship with our employees, and we have not experienced any significant disputes or any difficulty in recruiting staff for our operations.

Litigation

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. We are currently not a party to any legal proceeding and are not aware of any legal claims that we believe will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Not applicable.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

There is no private land ownership in the PRC. Individuals and companies are permitted to acquire land use rights for specific purposes. We currently do not have any land use rights. Instead we lease most of the property that we need to operate our business from third parties.

Junlong currently leases from an individual Changsheng Hao the office space for its headquarters located at Room 1010, Unit D, Block 1, Yuanjing Garden, Longxiang Road, Zhongxin Cheng, Longgang District, Shenzhen. The term of the lease was originally December 1, 2009 to December 31, 2010, but the lease has been extended for until December 31, 2012. The lease has been filed with the House Leasing Management Office of Longgang District, Shenzhen.

Junlong also leases spaces from different entities or individuals for its 59 internet cafés.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

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

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

Since March 10, 2011, our common stock has been eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol CICC.OB. Prior to March 10, 2011, there was no active market for our common stock. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices for our common stock for the periods indicated, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Year ended December 31, 2011

	High	Low
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