

CHINA MOBILITY SOLUTIONS, INC. (formerly Xin Net Corp.)

Form SB-2

February 13, 2007

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 2007

Registration No. 333-_____

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 10549**

**FORM SB-2
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

Commission File Number 0-26529

CHINA MOBILITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

(Name of Small Business Issuer in its charter)

Florida	7374	330-751560	
(State or other jurisdiction of Employer incorporation or organization) No.)	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	(I.R.S. Identification	

#900 - 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1H2
(604) 632-9638

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

#900 - 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1H2
(604) 632-9638

(Address of principal place of business)

Copies of all communications to agent for service should be sent to:

Elliot H. Lutzker, Esq.
Phillips Nizer LLP
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10103-0084
Telephone: (212) 977-9700
Facsimile: (212) 262-5152

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, check the following box. []

Pursuant to Rule 429 this Registration Statement upon effectiveness shall also act as a post-effective amendment to the Company's Registration Statement No. 333-128323.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per share(1)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(1)	Amount of registration fee
Common stock, par value, \$.001 per share	1,595,180(2)	\$0.14(1)	\$223,325	\$23.90
Common stock, par value, \$.001 per share	55,833,334(3)	\$0.14(1)	\$7,816,667	\$836.38
Common stock, par value, \$.001 per share	1,595,180(4)	\$0.14(1)	\$223,325	\$23.90
Common stock, par value, \$.001 per share	1,595,180(5)	\$0.14(1)	\$223,325	\$23.90
Common stock, par value, \$.001 per share	22,333,333(6)	\$0.14(1)	\$3,126,667	\$334.55
Common stock, par value, \$.001 per share	10,000,000(7)	\$0.14(1)	\$1,400,000	\$149.80
Common stock, par value, \$.001 per share	200,000(8)	\$0.14(1)	\$28,000	\$2.99
Total	93,152,207		\$13,041,309	\$1,395.42

(1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Securities Act Rule 457(c), based on the last sale price of the Registrant's common stock of \$0.14 on February 6, 2007 on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB").

(2) Represents additional shares of common stock underlying the Debentures ("Debenture Shares") where the conversion price was reduced from \$.35 to \$.30 per share pursuant to the Waiver/Settlement Agreement, dated May 4, 2006.

(3) Represents additional shares of common stock underlying the Debentures ("Debenture Shares") where the conversion price was reduced from \$.30 to \$.05 per share pursuant to the Conversion/Settlement Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2007, assuming all debenture holders execute such agreement.

(4) Represents additional shares of common stock underlying the Class A Warrants ("Warrant Shares") where the exercise price was reduced from \$.44 to \$.38 per share pursuant to the Waiver/Settlement Agreement, dated May 4, 2006.

- (5) Represents additional shares of common stock underlying the Class B Warrants (“Warrant Shares”) where the exercise price was reduced from \$.52 to \$.45 pursuant to the Waiver/Settlement Agreement, dated May 4, 2006.
- (6) Represents shares of common stock underlying warrants held by the placement agent, Meyers Associates, L.P. and its transferees, equal to 25% of the shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Debentures and exercise of the Warrants.
- (7) Represents estimated number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Debentures in payment of all accrued interest and penalties.
- (8) Represents shares of common stock underlying warrants issued to Crystal Research Associates, LLC (the “Crystal Warrant Shares”).
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The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PROSPECTUS

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION - DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2007

CHINA MOBILITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

93,152,207 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the resale of **92,952,207** shares of our common stock which were previously sold by Meyers Associates, L.P., the placement agent ("Placement Agent" or "Meyers"), on a "best efforts, all or none basis" (the "Offering") on behalf of China Mobility Solutions, Inc. to accredited investors and institutional investors in a private offering of convertible debentures and warrants. The shares offered hereby are pursuant to settlement agreements entered into with the debentureholders from the Offering and not included in the Company's Registration Statement (No. 333-128323) and an additional 200,000 shares issuable to Capital Research Associates, LLC upon exercise of Warrants. The shares may be offered in transactions conducted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") maintained by the NASD, in privately negotiated transactions or through a combination of such methods. The shares may be sold at prices relating to the prevailing market prices, at privately negotiated prices or at other prices, which may change from time to time and from offer to offer. The distribution of the shares by the selling shareholders is not subject to any underwriting or other agreement.

Our common stock is currently traded on the OTCBB, under the symbol "CHMS.OB." On February 9, 2007, the closing price of our common stock, as reported by the OTCBB, was \$0.15 per share.

The shares being offered pursuant to this prospectus involve a high degree of risk. Persons should not invest unless they can afford to lose their entire investment. You should carefully read and consider the "Risk Factors" commencing on page 7 for information that should be considered in determining whether to purchase any of the shares.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

This Prospectus also amends the Company's Prospectus dated August 7, 2006, as supplemented.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2007

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and in any accompanying prospectus supplement. No one has been authorized to provide you with different information. The shares are not being offered in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of such documents.

Government filings. We are subject to the information reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). As such, we file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other documents with the SEC. These reports, proxy statements and other documents may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies of such material by mail from the public reference facilities of the SEC's Washington, D.C. offices, at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on their public reference facilities. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding companies, including us, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's web site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS	5
SUMMARY	6
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	9
STATE SUITABILITY STANDARDS	9
RISK FACTORS	9
CHANGES IN ACCOUNTANTS	19
USE OF PROCEEDS	19
PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK	19
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS	20
BUSINESS	26
MANAGEMENT	37
CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS	43
PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS	43
SELLING STOCKHOLDERS	44
DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES	48
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	50
EXPERTS	51
LEGAL MATTERS	51

INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

Use of Names

Throughout this prospectus, the terms "we," "us," "our" and "our company" refer to China Mobility Solutions, Inc. (or "China Mobility" or "CHMS").

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements contained in this prospectus include "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of such term in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual

financial or operating results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements not to occur or be realized. Forward-looking statements generally are based on our best estimates of future results, performances or achievements, based upon current conditions and the most recent results of the companies involved and their respective industries. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “may,” “will,” “could,” “project,” “expect,” “believe,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “continue,” “opportunity” or similar terms, variations of those terms or the negative of those terms or other variations of those terms or comparable words or expressions.

Potential risks and uncertainties include, among other things, such factors as:

- our ability to successfully complete the liquidation and reorganization of our operating subsidiary in the People's Republic of China ("China") to enable repayment of outstanding debentures which are not converted.
- our business strategies and future plans of operations,
- general economic conditions in China and elsewhere, as well as the economic conditions affecting the industries in which we operate,
- the market acceptance and amount of sales of our products and services,
- our historical losses,
- the competitive environment within the industries in which we compete,
- our ability to raise additional capital, currently needed for expansion,
- the other factors and information discussed in other sections of this prospectus and in the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Persons reading this prospectus should carefully consider such risks, uncertainties and other information, disclosures and discussions which contain cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those provided in the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise subject to applicable law.

SUMMARY

Our Company

China Mobility Solutions, Inc. ("CHMS" or the "Company") is one of the first companies to focus on providing mobile solutions to many diverse businesses throughout China. Through its subsidiary Quicknet Beijing Technology Development Corp. ("Quicknet"), a short message service ("SMS") provider in Beijing, China, the Company is presently focused on its mobile marketing solutions for enterprises. Quicknet is one of the first companies to focus on mobile solutions for businesses in China. Quicknet's strategy of targeting corporate users is aimed at achieving a higher percentage of recurring revenue and better margins. The Company initially acquired (controlled) 51% of Quicknet in June 2004 and, indirectly through an affiliate, exercised its option to acquire the remaining 49% of the company by September 31, 2005. See the "Business" section of this prospectus for further information.

CHMS launched its mobile marketing services in July 2003 and became cash flow positive by the end of 2003. However, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), all revenue needs to be deferred over a 12 month period. Therefore, the Company had revenues of \$1,871,960 from mobile marketing services in 2004 which increased to \$4,703,348 in 2005. The Company's operating loss increased from \$242,216 in 2004 to \$7,979,186 in 2005, primarily as a result of the inclusion of the "Fair Value of Warrants Issued" in our August 2005 offering, as well as increases in advertisement, general expenses and salaries due to the increased sales scale. Investors should read the Company's financial statements, especially the accompanying notes thereto.

On January 6, 2003, the Company announced the acquisition of Windsor Education Academy Inc. ("Windsor"), a Richmond, British Columbia based school specializing in the education and training field providing English as a Second Language courses ("ESL") in British Columbia. The Company's contract with the government to provide ESL ended on March 31, 2005.

CHMS has an accumulated customer base of 30,000 clients, and has access to a database of about 500,000 corporate enterprises. This knowledge was gained from its previous Chinese domain name registration and web hosting

business.

There are more than 400 million cellular phone customers in China, which surpasses the United States with about 195 million cellular phone customers, according to the China Ministry of Information Industry (“MII”) and the Cellular Telecommunications & Internet Association. Currently, there are about 1 billion SMS sent per day in China, which accounts for about one-third of the world traffic, according to Anbound Information Corporation. With the penetration rate just above 26%, however, there is still considerable room for growth in the Chinese mobile market. Pacific Growth Equities of San Francisco foresees 500 million mobile phone users in China by 2007.

CHMS's first application, mobile marketing, is the use of the mobile medium as a communications and entertainment channel between a brand and an end-user. Mobile marketing can be used in a wide variety of ways, such as for customer retention, to raise brand awareness and for advertising purposes. Businesses that purchase this service will send out messages through the Company's platform, which has been connected by Chinese mobile carriers to the targeted customers. All types of mobile phones may be used for this service.

CHMS has a strong management team and a successful management record with the previous development of a profitable internet service company with over 200 employees and 19 offices across the world.

The Company will use four outlets to approach the market for its business solutions:

- Agencies - We have primarily made sales for our mobile marketing services via advertising agencies. We have made approximately 91% of such sales from advertising agencies. These agencies are paid sales commissions of between 15% and 20% under contracts with the Company.
- Mobile Carriers - In the future, we intend to co-market mobile carriers' mobile solutions to enterprises and use mobile carriers' extensive connections and influence to lead to potentially more clients.
- In-House Sales Staff - The Company has a database of 500,000 enterprises through its previous Internet services. Through direct mail, advertising, telephone calling and SMS, the in-house sales staff of approximately 23 people will contact many of these companies.
- Sales Support Offices - The Company plans to set up small sales support offices across China to enhance local presence, provide customer support and show responsiveness. Currently, we have offices in Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen.

As discussed under the "Business," section of the prospectus, the Company will need to raise a significant amount of additional funds to implement its strategy of promoting its mobile solutions to businesses throughout China; establishing sales support offices in key urban centers in China; developing new solutions that are being demanded by enterprises; and acquiring other mobile companies that will deliver synergistic benefits. The Company does not have any binding commitments for such additional capital as of the date of this prospectus and no assurances can be given that it will be able to raise any additional capital.

The Company was formed in Florida under the name Placer Technologies, Inc. on September 6, 1996. On June 11, 1997, the Company purchased a 100% interest in Infonet Investment Corp., a British Columbia corporation, which is the subsidiary that manages daily operations of the Company in China. On June 23, 2004, the Company consummated the acquisition of a 49% interest in Beijing Quicknet Technology Development Corp. ("Quicknet"), a company organized under the laws of the Peoples' Republic of China, pursuant to a share purchase agreement. The Company issued 6,120,000 shares of its common stock as payment. On September 30, 2005, the Company indirectly, through an affiliate, acquired control of the remaining outstanding shares of common stock of Quicknet, and paid US\$2,000,000 on September 30, 2005 and an additional US\$2,000,000 on or around December 31, 2005. The Company changed its name to China Mobility Solutions, Inc. in June 2004.

On August 8, 2006, the Company through a wholly-owned subsidiary and an affiliate contacted to purchase control of Beijing Topbiz Technology Development Corp., Ltd., a Chinese company. The Company made the initial payment of \$950,000, however, failed to make payment on the purchase price under the Agreement in December 2006, as a result of the liquidation status of Quicknet described below under the Offering. As a result, this transaction remains in

pending status and may not proceed to a final closing. See “Business - Proposed Topbiz Acquisition.”

The Offering

The Offering of 134 units (“Units”) was for \$2 million on a “best efforts - all or none basis” with an over-subscription of \$1,350,000, all \$3,350,000 of which was sold. Each Unit was sold for \$25,000, consisting of \$25,000 principal amount of senior convertible debentures (the “Debentures”), and Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants, to purchase shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value (the “Common Stock”) of the Company. Each of the Debentures was initially convertible at \$.35 per share (however, as discussed below, the conversion was reduced first to \$.30 per share in April 2006 and then to \$.05 per share only for those persons who executed Conversion/Settlement Agreements in February 2007). The Debentures matured and were not paid on August 15, 2006. They accrued interest at a rate of not less than 6% per annum equal to the sum of 2% per annum plus the one-month London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR) and 12 percent per annum after August 15, 2006. The Debentures are subject to redemption at 125% of the principal amount plus accrued interest commencing six months after the August 7, 2006 effective date (the “Effective Date”) of the initial registration statement. Each Unit also includes: (i) Class A Warrants exercisable at \$.06 per share, as adjusted, to purchase 83,333 shares of Common Stock until February 15, 2008; and (ii) Class B Warrants exercisable at \$.07 per share, as adjusted, to purchase 83,333 shares of Common Stock until February 15, 2009. The Class A and Class B Warrants are subject to redemption by the Company at any time commencing six months and twelve months, respectively, from August 7, 2006, provided the average closing bid price of the Common Stock equals or exceeds 175% of the respective exercise prices for 20 consecutive trading days. For additional information, see “Description of Securities” and “Plan of Distribution” elsewhere in this prospectus.

On January 18, 2006, we received a letter (the “Default Notice”) from the attorney for Southridge Partners, LP, (the “Lender”) the holder of \$500,000 principal amount of the Company's Debentures stating that the company was in default of certain transaction agreements (the “Transaction Agreements”) issued in connection with the Debenture by virtue of the Company's issuance of registered shares of stock to employees and consultants under a Form S-8 registration statement and the filing of the Form S-8 prior to the Registration Statement declared effective on August 7, 2006 (the “Effective Date”).

The Company denied that it was in default of the Transaction Agreements; however, in order to avoid costly litigation, the parties entered into a waiver/settlement agreement as of May 4, 2006 (the “Waiver/Settlement Agreement”). Although the Waiver/Settlement Agreement was with only Southridge, the Company did not want to favor one debenture letter over all others and wanted to avoid subsequent claims from other holders. Therefore, the terms of the settlement applied to all Debenture holders.

In accordance with the terms of the Waiver/Settlement Agreement, the initial conversion price of the Debentures was reduced from \$.35 per share to \$.30 per share, the Class A Warrant exercise price was reduced from \$.44 to \$.38 per share and the Class B Warrant exercise price was reduced from \$.52 to \$.45 per share. In addition, the number of shares of the Company's common stock exercisable upon conversion of each \$25,000 principal amount of Debenture and upon exercise of the Class A and Class B Warrants included in each Unit was increased from 71,429 shares to 83,333 shares for each of the Debentures, Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants, or an aggregate of 250,000 shares per unit. All of the additional shares of Common Stock are registered under this registration statement and will be offered pursuant to this Prospectus. The Lender waived this S-8 Default set forth in the Default Notice and the Company agreed not to file any additional S-8 Registration Statement prior to 45 days after the Effective Date.

On August 15, 2006, the Debentures matured. While the Company had sufficient cash on hand to repay the Debentures in their entirety with accrued interest, the Company had to apply to the banking authorities in China to convert its subsidiary's funds into U.S. dollars and repay the Debentures. The Company's operating subsidiary in China advised the Company that its application to SAFE to withdraw the funds from China has been denied. On October 25, 2006, the Company retained the law firm of Wyatt & Wang in Beijing to assist it comply with the Beijing Rule of Liquidation of companies with foreign investment (the “Rule of Liquidation”). On January 16, 2007, the Beijing Bureau of Commerce approved the liquidation which will take a total of 180 to 270 days.

Therefore, in order to settle pending litigation and avoid the continued threat of costly litigation (See “Business - Legal Proceedings), the Company and Debentureholders entered into a conversion/settlement agreement as of February 2, 2007 (the “Conversion/Settlement Agreement”). As of February 12, 2007, an aggregate principal amount in excess of 50% of the \$3,350,000 principal amount of Debentures had entered into Conversion/Settlement Agreements, although the maximum number of shares issuable if all Debentureholders execute the agreement have been registered under this Registration Statement. In accordance with the terms of the Conversion/Settlement Agreement, the conversion price of the Debentures was further reduced from \$.30 per share to \$.05 per share for those Debentureholders who consented to the term of such agreement. Accordingly, the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock exercisable upon conversion of each \$25,000 principal amount of Debenture was increased from 83,333 shares to 500,000 shares for the Debentures. The exercise price of the Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants were proportionately reduced to \$.06 and \$.07, respectively. The number of shares of Common Stock upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants remained at 83,333 shares for each \$25,000 Unit, for an aggregate of 666,666 shares per Unit for those debentureholders who executed Conversion/Settlement Agreements.

The Conversion/Settlement Agreements also provide for the Debentureholders who sign such agreement to: (i) terminate any and all pending litigation with the Company to which they are a party, without prejudice to reinstatement if and only if the Company defaults in its obligations under the Conversion Agreement; (ii) in any vote of shareholders not vote against any nominee to the Board of Directors of the Company and any proposal designated by current management of the Company which does not effect the Conversion, and (iii) release and hold harmless the Company and its officers, directors, employees, representatives and affiliates following the Closing.

The Company agreed to make whatever filings are necessary with the SEC, whether by way of supplement to this registration statement or the initial current Registration Statement to permit the issuance of common stock at the reduced Conversion Price of \$.05 per share.

The Company shall also provide the Debentureholders with “most favored nation” status and reduce the Conversion Price to the per share price of any equity offering made by the Company within 18 months of the Closing Date. The Company shall issue such number of additional shares to the Debentureholders to reduce their Conversion Price to that of such subsequent offering.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Our Common Stock is traded on the OTCBB under the symbol CHMS.OB. Material filed by us can also be inspected and copied at the offices of the NASD, located at 9509 Key West Avenue, Rockville, MD 20850-3329.

We will distribute annual reports to our stockholders, including financial statements examined and reported on by independent certified public accountants. We also will provide you without charge, upon your request, with a copy of any or all reports, proxy statements and other documents we file with the SEC, as well as any or all of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus or the registration statement we filed with the SEC registering for resale the shares of our common stock being offered pursuant to this prospectus, other than exhibits to such documents unless such exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into such documents. Requests for such copies should be directed to Angela Du, the Company's Chief Executive Officer at China Mobility Solutions, Inc., #900 - 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1H2, telephone: (604) 632-9638; URL: ww.chinamobilitysolutions.com.

We have filed a registration statement on Form SB-2 with the SEC registering under the Securities Act the common stock that may be distributed under this prospectus. This prospectus, which is a part of such registration statement, does not include all the information contained in the registration statement and its exhibits. For further information regarding us and our common stock, you should consult the registration statement and its exhibits.

Statements contained in this prospectus concerning the provisions of any documents are summaries of those documents, and we refer you to the documents filed with the SEC for more information. The registration statement and any of its amendments, including exhibits filed as a part of the registration statement or an amendment to the registration statement, are available for inspection and copying as described above.

STATE SUITABILITY STANDARDS

Notice to California Residents:

Sales in the state of California are limited to investors with a combined annual income of \$65,000 and a net worth of \$250,000 or a minimum net worth of \$500,000, exclusive of homes, furnishings and automobiles or accredited investors as such term is defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D of the Securities Act.

RISK FACTORS

The securities offered hereby are speculative, involve a high degree of risk and should only be purchased by persons who can afford to lose their entire investment. Prospective purchasers should carefully consider, among other things, the following risk factors relating to the business of the Company and this Offering prior to making any investment. These risk factors are summary in nature and are not intended to be exhaustive or set forth all the possible risks and uncertainties that may be associated with purchasing or owning this investment. You are strongly urged to consult with professional financial advisors, accountants, and lawyers in evaluating this investment and making an independent and informed decision about whether or not to invest your money in this Offering.

Risks Relating to Our Operations

Need for additional financing.

Even if a substantially all of the Debentures from the Offering are converted into Common Stock, we will need additional funds to fully implement our business plan after we repay such Debentures. Management can give no assurance that any funds so obtained will be sufficient to fully implement the business plan, or that a full implementation of such business plan will result in the Company's profitability. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity or debt securities, such additional securities may have powers, designations, preferences or rights senior to our currently outstanding securities and, in the case of additional equity securities, the ownership of our existing shareholders will be diluted. No assurances can be given that we will be able to raise any additional financing. Any inability to obtain required financing on sufficiently favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be unable to reorganize our Quicknet subsidiary.

As described under "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation" the Company's application to the banking authorities in China was approved to repay the Debentures through the liquidation of its Quicknet operating subsidiary, its primary source of business today. There can be no assurance that the liquidation will not have an adverse effect on the Company's operations as reorganized. While the Company has been advised that Quicknet can reorganize without much difficulty, operating management of Quicknet may decide to abandon the Company. Such an occurrence would leave the Company without its principal operating subsidiary which would substantially impair our viability.

We had substantial prior operating losses and are implementing a new business plan.

The Company had substantial operating losses in 2004 and 2005 and is using the proceeds of the Offering to implement the Company's business plan. The business plan calls for the Company to act as a link between China's major mobile carriers, China Unicom and China Mobile, to provide mobile solutions for corporate customers so that clients do not have to develop the technology themselves. The business plan also calls for the Company to offer business solutions in Office Automation Solutions, Mobile Banking, Mobile Tax Services and Services for the Police. The Company cannot project with certainty, nor does it make any representations regarding, the amount of revenue that it will be able to generate from this business plan. There is no guarantee that any of these new products will bring profit to the Company. We might spend substantial resources on new technology and products without generating any profit.

The Company's proposed operations are subject to all of the risks inherent in the expansion of an early-stage business enterprise, including higher-than-expected expenses and uncertain revenues. The likelihood of the success of the Company must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays frequently

encountered in connection with the expansion of an early-stage business.

If we fail to establish our mobile solutions brand on a national basis we may not be able to increase our revenues sufficiently to become profitable.

We must promote and strengthen our brand of mobile solutions to businesses throughout China particularly because of the highly competitive nature of our business. If we fail to establish a nationwide brand for our services, we will be at a competitive disadvantage and may lose the opportunity to obtain, and thereafter maintain, a sufficient number of customers. The development of a nationwide network will depend largely on the success of our marketing efforts and our ability to provide consistent, high quality customer experiences. We cannot be certain that our promotional activities will be successful, or will result in increased revenues. If increased revenues are achieved, there can be no assurance that these revenues will be sufficient to offset the expenditures incurred in establishing a nationwide network.

We have a limited operating history and consequently face significant risks and uncertainties.

We initiated our current business strategy in 2003. As a result of our limited operating history, our recent growth and our reporting responsibilities as a public company, we may need to expand operational, financial and administrative systems and control procedures to enable us to further train and manage our employees and coordinate the efforts of our accounting, finance, marketing, and operations departments.

We lack business diversification.

As a result of the Company's discontinuance of its domain name registration, web hosting and web design services and the limited nature of our education and training business, the Company's prospects for success are dependent upon the future performance of a single business -- mobile marketing. If our future operations are unprofitable or if Quicknet cannot be reorganized after liquidation, we will be forced to develop another line of business and finance our future operations through the sale of assets or the sale of equity or debt securities in order to raise additional capital, none of which may be feasible when needed. Unless we are able to raise additional funds, we will not have the resources to diversify our operations or benefit from the possible spreading of risks or offsetting of losses. This will adversely offset our ability to compete against entities that have the resources to consummate several business combinations or entities operating in multiple industries or multiple segments of a single industry.

Lack of resources to expand Canadian operations.

The Company purchased its Canadian subsidiary in 1997 and has had limited growth, to date. Without additional financing, we would be unable to continue the business goal of maintaining and expanding our business in Canada. The Company could not renew its contract because the Canadian government has tightened its budget on English training for new immigrants. This led to reduced government funding for Windsor and this will have negative effects on its revenue. There is no assurance that Windsor will receive government funding in the coming years. The Company will continue to look for further companies in the Canadian market area with the goal of introducing foreign accredited programs into the China market.

The Debentures issued in the Offering were unsecured and we will need to seek additional capital to continue our operations and repay the Debentures.

The Debentures issued in the Offering were unsecured obligations of the Company. Further, as a company with a new and untested business plan, we may generate significant financial losses. If we have to repay a substantial amount of the Debentures upon completion of the liquidation, our cash resources are not currently adequate to fund our intended future operations and there can be no assurance that we will ever have such resources.

Repayment of a substantial amount of the debenture holders, would require us to seek additional capital, including through the issuance of debt or equity, or through other financing. If we borrow funds, we likely will be obligated to make periodic interest or other debt service payments, and the terms of this debt may impose burdensome restrictions on our ability to operate our business. If we seek financing through the sale of equity securities, our current stockholders may suffer dilution in their percentage ownership of Common Stock. Additionally, we are not certain as to our ability to raise additional capital in the future or under what terms capital would be available. If we are unable to raise capital when needed, our business will be negatively affected. In addition, if we are required to repay a significant amount of non-converted debentures we will need to raise additional funds for future operations.

Seasonal fluctuations in our operations.

It is a fairly common practice in China for companies to shut down their operations or operate with nominal operations during the Chinese New Year holiday. This period of time generally lasts for approximately three weeks.

Therefore, quarterly comparisons are difficult for the March 31 fiscal quarter when the Company will have only two full months for generating revenue in that fiscal quarter.

Risks Related to Conducting Business in China

China's governmental and regulatory reforms may impact our ability to do business in China.

Since 1978, the Chinese government has been in a state of evolution and reform. The reforms have resulted in and are expected to continue to result in significant economic and social development in China. Many of the reforms are unprecedented or experimental and may be subject to change or readjustment due to a variety of political, economic and social factors. Multiple governmental bodies are involved in regulating and administering affairs in the telecommunications industry, among which the MII, the National Development and Reform Commission (“NDRC”) and the State Asset Supervisory Administrative Commission (“SASAC”) play the leading roles. These government agencies have broad discretion and authority over all aspects of the telecommunications and information technology industry in China, including but not limited to, setting the telecommunications tariff structure, granting carrier licenses and frequencies, approving equipment and products, granting product licenses, specifying technological standards as well as appointing carrier executives, all of which may impact our ability to do business in China.

While we anticipate that the basic principles underlying the reforms should remain unchanged, any of the following changes in China's political and economic conditions and governmental policies could have a substantial impact on our business:

- the promulgation of new laws and regulations and the interpretation of those laws and regulations;
- inconsistent enforcement and application of the telecommunications industry's rules and regulations by the Chinese government between foreign and domestic companies;
- the restructuring of telecommunications carriers in China;
- the introduction of measures to control inflation or stimulate growth;
- the introduction of new guidelines for tariffs and service rates, which affect our ability to competitively price our products and services;
- changes in the rate or method of taxation;
- the imposition of additional restrictions on currency conversion and remittances abroad; or
- any actions that limit our ability to develop, manufacture, import or sell our products in China, or to finance and operate our business in China.

For example, on November 1, 2004, as a continuation of the restructuring of telecom carriers relating to the initial public offering of China Netcom in 2004, SASAC decided to swap the senior executives of China Mobile, China Unicom, China Telecom and China Netcom in an effort to ease competition among carriers. We are not certain whether there may be additional government interference, including government imposed mergers or spin-offs of the existing carriers.

In addition to modifying the existing telecommunications regulatory framework, the Chinese government is currently preparing a draft of a standard, national telecommunications law (the “Telecommunications Law”) to provide a uniform regulatory framework for the telecommunications industry. We do not yet know the final nature or scope of the regulations that would be created if the Telecommunications Law is passed. Accordingly, we cannot predict whether it will have a positive or negative effect on us or on some or all aspects of our business.

Under China's current regulatory structure, the communications services that we offer in China must meet government and industry standards. In addition, a value added service provider license must be obtained. Without a license, we cannot provide our current mobile solution services in China. Moreover, we must ensure that the quality and content of our services will comply with related rules and regulations. Although we already have this license, it requires an annual renewal from the applicable governmental body.

MII and/or other related authorizations might perform spot checks to track and supervise the quality and content of our services. Any determination that our services fail to comply with applicable rules and regulations could result in a revocation of our license, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

China's changing economic environment may impact our ability to do business in China.

Since 1978, the Chinese government has been reforming the economic system in China to increase the emphasis placed on decentralization and the utilization of market forces in the development of China's economy. These reforms have resulted in significant economic growth. However, any economic reform policies or measures in China may from time to time be modified or revised by the Chinese government, at their discretion. While we may be able to benefit from the effects of some of these policies, these policies and other measures taken by the Chinese government to regulate the economy could also have a significant negative impact on economic conditions in China, which would result in a negative impact on our business.

China's economic environment has been changing as a result of China's entry, in December of 2001, into the World Trade Organization (the "WTO"). Entry into the WTO required that China reduce tariffs and eliminate non-tariff barriers, including quotas, licenses and other restrictions by early 2005, and we cannot predict the impact of these changes on China's economy. Moreover, although China's entry into the WTO and the related relaxation of trade restrictions may lead to increased foreign investment, it may also lead to increased competition in China's markets from other foreign companies. If China's entry into the WTO results in increased competition or has a negative impact on China's economy, our business could suffer. In addition, although China is increasingly according foreign companies and foreign investment enterprises established in China the same rights and privileges as Chinese domestic companies as a result of its admission into the WTO, special laws, administrative rules and regulations governing foreign companies and foreign investment enterprises in China may still place foreign companies at a disadvantage in relation to Chinese domestic companies and may adversely affect our competitive position.

Uncertainties with respect to the Chinese legal system may adversely affect us.

We conduct our business in China primarily through our subsidiary incorporated in China. Our subsidiary is generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China. Accordingly, our business will be affected by China's developing legal system. Since 1978, many new laws and regulations covering general economic matters have been promulgated in China, and government policies and internal rules promulgated by governmental agencies may not be published in time, or at all. As a result, we may operate our business in violation of new rules and policies without having any knowledge of their existence. In addition, there are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and enforcement of laws, rules and policies in China. The Chinese legal system is based on written statutes and prior court decisions that have limited precedential value. Because many laws and regulations are relatively new and the Chinese legal system is still evolving, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform. Moreover, the relative inexperience of China's judiciary in many cases creates additional uncertainty as to the outcome of any litigation, and the interpretation of statutes and regulations may be subject to government policies reflecting domestic political changes. Finally, enforcement of existing laws or contracts based on existing law may be uncertain and sporadic, and it may be difficult to obtain swift and equitable enforcement, or to obtain enforcement of a judgment by a court of another jurisdiction. Any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management's attention.

We are subject to risks relating to currency rate fluctuations and exchange controls.

Because most of our sales are made in China and denominated in Renminbi ("RMB"), as such, the impact of currency fluctuations of RMB thus far has been insignificant as it is fixed to the U.S. dollar. However, in the future, China could choose to revalue the RMB versus the U.S. dollar, or the RMB-U.S. dollar exchange rate could float, and the

RMB could depreciate or appreciate relative to the U.S. dollar. In such event, currency rate fluctuations could adversely affect our sales, cost of revenues and profit margins, as well as our net income, and subject us to volatility in our financial reporting. Very limited hedging transactions are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk.

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

Because substantially all of our revenues are denominated in RMB, any restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to use revenues generated in RMB to fund any business activities we may have outside China or to make dividend payments in U.S. dollars. The principal regulation governing foreign currency exchange in China is the Foreign Currency Administration Rules (1996), as amended. Under these rules, RMB are freely convertible for trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not for direct investment, loan or investment in securities outside China unless the prior approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange is obtained. Although China's government regulations now allow greater convertibility of RMB for current account transactions, significant restrictions still remain. For example, foreign exchange transactions, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, remain subject to significant foreign exchange controls and the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures. We cannot be certain that China's regulatory authorities will not impose more stringent restrictions on the convertibility of RMB, especially with respect to foreign exchange transactions.

Our business benefits from certain tax incentives, and changes to these tax incentives could adversely affect our operating results.

The Chinese government has provided various tax incentives to domestic high technology companies, including our Chinese subsidiaries, in order to encourage the development of technology companies. There have been various tax reform proposals in China, and if any of these incentives are reduced or eliminated by government authorities in the future, the effective tax rates of our subsidiaries in China and our effective tax rates on a consolidated basis could increase significantly. Any such change could adversely affect our operating results.

Recent Chinese regulations relating to acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign entities may limit our ability to acquire such companies and adversely affect our business and prospects.

China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, issued a public notice in January 2005 concerning foreign exchange regulations on mergers and acquisitions in China. The public notice states that if an offshore company controlled by Chinese residents intends to acquire a Chinese company, such acquisition will be subject to strict examination by the relevant foreign exchange authorities. The public notice also states that the approval of the relevant foreign exchange authorities is required for any sale or transfer by the Chinese residents of a Chinese company's assets or equity interests to foreign entities, such as us, for equity interests or assets of the foreign entities.

In April 2005, SAFE issued another public notice further explaining the January notice. In accordance with the April notice, if an acquisition of a Chinese company by an offshore company controlled by Chinese residents has been confirmed by a Foreign Investment Enterprise Certificate prior to the promulgation of the January notice, the Chinese residents must each submit a registration form to the local SAFE branch with respect to their respective ownership interests in the offshore company, and must also file an amendment to such registration if the offshore company experiences material events, such as changes in the share capital, share transfer, mergers and acquisitions, spin-off transaction or use of assets in China to guarantee offshore obligations. The April notice also provides that failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth therein may result in a restriction on the Chinese company's ability to distribute profits to its offshore parent company. Pending the promulgation of detailed implementation rules, the relevant government authorities are reluctant to commence processing any registration or application for approval required under the SAFE notices. We have requested our relevant shareholders to complete the SAFE registration procedures as soon as practicable.

As it is uncertain how the SAFE notices will be interpreted or implemented, we cannot predict how they will affect our business operations or future strategy. For example, we may be subject to more stringent review and approval process with respect to our foreign exchange activities, such as remittance of dividends and foreign-currency-denominated borrowings, which may adversely affect our results of operation and financial condition. In addition, if we decide to acquire a Chinese company, we cannot assure you that we or the owners of such company, as the case may be, will be able to complete the necessary approval, filings and registrations for the acquisition. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategy and adversely affect our business and prospects.

Any prolonged recurrence of SARS or other adverse public health developments in China may have a material adverse effect on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations.

In the first half of 2003, China and certain other countries experienced an outbreak of a new and highly contagious form of atypical pneumonia known as SARS. The SARS outbreak damaged the economy of China as a whole. On July 5, 2003, the World Health Organization declared that SARS had been contained. Any recurrence of SARS or other adverse public health developments in China may have an adverse effect on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations. For instance, health or other government regulations may require temporary closure of our offices, which will severely disrupt our business operations. We have not adopted any written preventive measures or contingency plans to combat any future outbreak of SARS or any other epidemic.

Securities Risks

Our executive officers may have the ability to control most matters of the Company.

As of February 1, 2007, our President and Secretary and their affiliates, beneficially own approximately 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Company. Management still has significant influence over the election of the Company's directors and to control the outcome of other issues submitted to stockholders. This includes their ability to amend the Articles of Incorporation, approve a merger or consolidation of the Company with another company or approve the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company without the agreement of the shareholders.

Authorized share capital as an anti-takeover device.

At the Company's last shareholders' meeting, management obtained approval to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 50 million to 500 million shares. The reason for the increase was that management did not believe it had sufficient shares for future growth, including potential acquisitions. However, the Board of Directors has the authority to issue such shares without further shareholder approval. This may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control without further action by shareholders. The reduction in the Debenture Conversion Price to \$.05 per share would result in the issuance of 67 million shares if all debentureholders execute Conversion/Settlement Agreements. However, such agreements provide that in any vote of Shareholders the debentureholders shall refrain from (a) voting against any nominee to the Board of Directors of the Company, and (b) any proposal designated by the current management of the Company that does not affect the Conversion. In addition, as the increase in the Company's authorized capital will enable the Company to issue a significant number of additional shares of Common Stock, the interests of existing shareholders may be subject to a significant level of dilution in the future.

Restrictions on transferability will prevent investors in the Offering from selling securities.

The Offering of the Units was made pursuant to Sections 4(2) and 4(6) of the Securities Act and Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act, solely to Accredited Investors and Qualified Institutional Buyers. The initial Registration Statement on Form SB-2 was declared effective on August 7, 2006. However, this Registration Statement covering all additional shares of Common Stock issuable as a result of various settlement agreements has not yet been declared effective. We may be prohibited by SEC rules from registering all of the additional Shares of Common Stock on this registration statement. Until such time as all of the shares can be registered, such underlying securities cannot be sold, transferred, pledged, assigned, hypothecated or otherwise disposed of without registration under the Securities Act and such state laws, unless in the opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company, any such sale, transfer, assignment, pledge or hypothecation will not violate the registration requirements under the Securities Act or state securities laws. As a result, an investor must bear the

economic risk of an investment in the Company for an indefinite period of time.

The holders of Debentures and Warrants may have rescission rights.

The Company entered into the Settlement Agreement on May 4, 2006, after the initial filing of this Registration Statement on September 14, 2005. The Settlement Agreement provided for an increase in the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Debentures and exercise of the Warrants. Thus, there are now more shares issuable than were contemplated during the original offer. The Company believed that the offer (there was no issuance) of such additional shares was exempt from registration under the Securities Act and under applicable state securities laws pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder. The offer was made some 9 or 10 months after the original sale to the same investors. The Company did not offer securities to any new investors, nor was it receiving proceeds from the issuance of additional shares. The offer was not made voluntarily, but solely in response to threatened litigation. In addition, after the initial filing of the initial Registration Statement, the Company issued warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock to Crystal Research Associates LLC for services rendered. The Company believed that the issuance of the Warrants was exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and was not offering the underlying Common Stock to any new investors.

All of the above described additional shares of Common Stock issuable by the Company have been removed from the initial Registration Statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, questions have been raised by the SEC as to the availability of the claimed exemptions. In the event the Company is found to have offered such shares in transactions for which exemption from registration was not available, such shares may have been offered in violation of the registration provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act. In that event, the investors may have rescission rights to recover their purchase price, plus interest and attorney's fees depending upon their state of residence.

Since the Company entered into the Settlement Agreement it has not been threatened by any of its investors or shareholders, however, notwithstanding the fact that all of the additional shares of Common Stock have been removed from the initial Registration Statement which was declared effective by the SEC on August 7, 2006, the SEC is not foreclosed from taking any enforcement action with respect to the filing and the Company may not assert the declaration of effectiveness as a defense in any proceeding initiated by the SEC.

The conversion of Debentures and exercise of the Warrants from the Offering and/or exercise of outstanding options may have a dilutive effect on the price of our Common Stock.

The purchasers in the August 2005 Offering have the right to convert their Debentures into an aggregate of 67 million shares of Common Stock, as adjusted, if all holders enter into the Conversion/Settlement Agreement and exercise their Warrants for an aggregate of 22,333,334 shares of Common Stock, as adjusted. The conversion or exercise of these securities will cause dilution to our shareholders and the sale of the underlying Common Stock (or even the potential of such exercise or sale) is expected to have a depressive effect on the market price of our securities. Further, to the extent that outstanding stock options and warrants are exercised, dilution to our shareholders will occur. Moreover, the terms upon which we will be able to obtain additional equity capital may be adversely affected.

If we do not keep a registration statement current, your ability to sell the Debenture Shares and Warrant Shares will be limited.

We must keep a registration statement such as the one of which this prospectus is a part effective with the SEC in order for you to receive registered stock upon the exercise of your warrants as well as to freely sell the Debenture Shares and Warrant Shares. We may not be able to maintain a registration statement in effect throughout the period during which the debentures remain convertible and the warrants remain exercisable. Maintaining an effective registration statement requires substantial continuing expenses for legal and accounting fees and we cannot guarantee our ability to keep the registration statement effective.

Since the Debentures may be prepaid and the Warrants may be redeemed by the Company, investors may not receive all the anticipated benefits from purchasing Units.

The Company, at its option, may prepay the Debentures upon not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days prior written notice to the Debenture holders at a prepayment price equal to the principal amount of the Debentures, together with accrued and unpaid interest through the date of prepayment. In addition, in the event that the closing bid price of our Common Stock is at least 175% of the respective exercise prices of the Warrants or more for the twenty (20) consecutive trading days prior to the date of the notice of redemption, the Company may also redeem the Warrants at a redemption price of \$0.001 per Warrant commencing 6 months and 12 months from August 7, 2006 with respect to the Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants, respectively. Holders will be entitled to convert their Debentures or exercise their Warrants during the period from the date of the notice of prepayment or redemption until the business day immediately prior to the prepayment or redemption date. If a holder does not convert its Debentures or exercise the Warrants during that time period, the applicable security will be prepaid or redeemed by the Company. Commencing on the date of prepayment or redemption, the Debentures or Warrants that were not converted or exercised will only represent the right to receive the Prepayment Price or Redemption Price, as may be applicable.

Difficulty of trading and obtaining quotations for Common Stock.

Our Common Stock is currently quoted on the OTCBB under the symbol “CHMS.OB.” Our Common Stock is not actively traded, and the bid and asked prices for our Common Stock have fluctuated significantly. As a result, an investor may find it difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations of the price of, our securities. This severely limits the liquidity of the Common Stock, and would likely have a material adverse effect on the market price of the Common Stock and on our ability to raise additional capital.

Penny Stock Regulation.

Our Common Stock is subject to Rule 15g-9 under the Exchange Act. This rule imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell such securities to persons other than established customers and “accredited investors.” For transactions covered by Rule 15g-9, a broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. Consequently, the rule could affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and could affect the ability of purchasers to sell any of our securities in the secondary market.

Risk Factors Affecting the Company's Business Operations.

The Company could be subject to fines, and possible exclusion from participation in providing mobile solutions to corporations in China if it fails to comply with the laws and regulations applicable to its business or if those laws and regulations change.

The Company is subject to regulations such as compliance and record-keeping requirements under the Ministry of Information Industry (MII) in China. Through its subsidiary the Company has a value added service provider license from MII. If the Company is deemed to have violated these laws and regulations, the Company could be subject to fines and/or exclusion from participation in providing mobile solution services. Changes in the telecommunications law, new interpretations of existing laws and regulations may have a dramatic effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

Continued pressure could reduce the Company's margins and limit the Company's ability to maintain or increase its market share.

Certain competitors of the Company may have or may obtain significantly greater financial and marketing resources than the Company. As a result, the Company could encounter increased competition in the future that may increase pricing pressure and limit its ability to maintain or increase its market share. There is a great deal of competition in the Company's business, especially to develop alliances with the two major mobile carriers, China Unicom and China Mobile. Mobile marketing is quickly growing in popularity. In Asia, eMarketer reports that 39% of mobile phone users have received SMS messages from advertisers and this figure points to a strong and growing trend among advertisers to embrace mobile marketing. Major competitors who currently are focusing on individual markets may spend more resources in the business section in the future. Since they have more financial support and broader influence in this market, the Company might be forced to decrease prices, give out more discounts and increase its costs to retain key employees. This would decrease the Company's profit margin.

If we lost the services of Xiao-qing (Angela) Du, the Company's CEO, or Ernest Cheung, the Company's Secretary, we might not be able to execute our current business in accordance with our current plans.

Our future success depends significantly on the skills, experience and efforts of its chief executive officer, Xiao-qing Du, and its Secretary and Director, Ernest Cheung, and other key personnel. These individuals would be difficult to

replace. Ms. Du and Mr. Cheung have developed, and are engaged in carrying out, the Company's strategic business plan, a copy of which is attached as an exhibit to a Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 30, 2005. The loss of the services of Ms. Du or Mr. Cheung could seriously harm the Company's ability to implement its strategy. A failure to implement the Company's business strategy could result in the cessation of the Company's operations which would have a material adverse effect on our Company and on your investment. Ms. Du and Mr. Cheung have employment contracts that are renewable every year. Under British Columbia law, the Company will be responsible for severance pay for early termination based on the number of years of employment with the Company. There is no key person life insurance.

If the Company is unable to adequately protect or enforce its rights to its intellectual property, we may lose valuable rights, experience reduced market share, if any, or incur costly litigation to protect such rights.

The Company generally requires its employees, consultants, advisors and collaborators to execute appropriate confidentiality agreements with it. These agreements typically provide that all materials and confidential information developed or made known to the individual during the course of the individual's relationship with the Company is to be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties except in specific circumstances. These agreements may be breached, and in some instances, the Company may not have an appropriate remedy available for breach of the agreements. Furthermore, the Company's competitors may independently develop substantial equivalent proprietary information and techniques, reverse engineer information and techniques, or otherwise gain access to the Company's proprietary technology. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as U.S. law. The Company may be unable to meaningfully protect its rights in trade secrets, technical know-how and other non-patented technology.

The Company does not have any patents. If the Company employees develop technology while employed by the Company, the Company has the title and full right of this technology. Employees cannot disclose such technology to a third party. However, this technology is usually not patentable because other competitors may develop it as well. The first company to develop such technology has a better chance to gain market share.

The Company may have to resort to litigation to protect its rights for certain intellectual property, or to determine their scope, validity or enforceability. Enforcing or defending the Company's rights is expensive and may distract management from its development of the business if not properly managed. Such efforts may not prove successful. There is always a risk that patents, if issued, may be subsequently invalidated, either in whole or in part, and this could diminish or extinguish protection for any technology the Company may license. Any failure to enforce or protect the Company's rights could cause it to lose the ability to exclude others from using its technology to develop or sell competing products.

The Company may be sued by third parties who claim that the Company's product infringes on their intellectual property rights. Defending an infringement lawsuit is costly and the Company may not have adequate resources to defend against it. Any settlement or judgment against us could harm our future prospects.

The Company may be exposed to future litigation by third parties based on claims that its technology, product or activity infringes on the intellectual property rights of others or that the Company has misappropriated the trade secrets of others. This risk is compounded by the fact that the validity and breadth of claims covered in technology patents in general and the breadth and scope of trade secret protection involves complex legal and factual questions for which important legal principles are unresolved. Any litigation or claims against the Company, whether or not valid, could result in substantial costs, could place a significant strain on the Company's financial and managerial resources, and could harm the Company's reputation. In addition, intellectual property litigation or claims could force the Company to do one or more of the following:

- Cease selling, incorporating or using any of the Company's technology and/or product that incorporates the challenged intellectual property, which could adversely affect the Company's revenue;
- Obtain a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right, which may be costly or may not be available on reasonable terms, if at all; or

- Redesign the Company's product, which would be costly and time consuming.
-

The market for our services is rapidly changing and competitive. New products may be developed by others that could impair our ability to develop, grow or maintain our business and be competitive.

The mobile solutions industry is subject to substantial technological change. Developments by others may render the Company's technology and revenues non-competitive or obsolete, or it may be unable to keep pace with technological developments or other market factors. Competition from other companies and others diversifying into the field is expected to increase. Many of these entities have significantly greater budgets than the Company does, as well as substantially more marketing, research and development, financial and managerial resources. These entities could represent significant competition for the Company. Our resources are limited and we may experience technical challenges inherent in developing its technology. Competitors have developed or are in the process of developing technologies that are, or in the future may be, the basis for competition.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTANTS

On August 21, 2006, we engaged Michael T. Studer, C.P.A., P.C., an independent registered firm of Certified Public Accountants, as our principal independent accountant with the approval of our company's board of directors. Moen and Company LLP ("Moen") resigned on July 21, 2006 as our independent registered public accounting firm. Moen advised us they ceased doing business on July 21, 2006. Moen was the Company's independent auditor and examined the financial statements of the Company for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005.

The reports of Moen on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor were they qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles.

During the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 through the date of dismissal there were no disagreements with Moen on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Moen, would have caused Moen to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in its reports on the Company's consolidated financial statements for such periods.

During China Mobility's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 and the subsequent interim period from January 1, 2006 - August 21, 2006, China Mobility did not consult with Michael T. Studer, C.P.A., P.C. with respect to the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on China Mobility's financial statements, or any other matters or reportable events as set forth in Items 304(a)(2)(i) and (ii) of Regulation S-K.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive proceeds from the resale of Shares offered hereby by the Selling Stockholders. Any proceeds from the exercise of Warrants will be used for general corporate purposes.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

China Mobility's Common Stock has traded on the OTCBB under the symbol "CHMS.OB" since July 24, 1998. The following table sets forth the high and low closing bid prices for the Common Stock, as reported by Pink Sheets, LLC for the periods indicated below. The following quotations represent prices between dealers and do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions. They do not represent actual transactions and have not been adjusted for stock dividends or splits.

2006		High		Low
Fourth Quarter	\$	.29	\$	.07
Third Quarter	\$	.25	\$	.10
Second Quarter	\$	.39	\$	.17
First Quarter	\$	.37	\$	.25
2005				
Fourth Quarter	\$	.67	\$	.32
Third Quarter	\$	.73	\$	.36
Second Quarter	\$	.70	\$	.38
First Quarter	\$	.59	\$	.38

As of February 5, 2007, there were 201 holders of record of our Common Stock. On February 9, 2007, the closing price of our Common Stock was \$0.15 per share.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts, intangible and long-lived assets, and income taxes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

An accounting policy is deemed to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used or changes in the accounting estimate that are reasonably likely to occur could materially change the financial statements. We believe the following critical accounting policies reflect our more significant estimates and assumptions in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Contingencies - We may be subject to certain asserted and unasserted claims encountered in the normal course of business. It is our belief that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations, however, we cannot provide assurance that damages that result in a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations will not be imposed in these matters. We account for contingent liabilities when it is probable that future expenditures will be made and such expenditures can be reasonably estimated.

Income Taxes - We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. We have considered future market growth, forecasted earnings, future taxable income, and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in determining the need for a valuation allowance. We currently have recorded a full valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets as we currently believe it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Valuation Of Long-Lived Assets - We review property, plant and equipment and other assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Our asset impairment review assesses the fair value of the assets based on the future cash flows the assets are expected to generate. An impairment loss is recognized when estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset plus net proceeds expected from disposition of the asset (if any) are less than the carrying value of the asset. When an impairment is identified, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its estimated fair value. Deterioration of our business in a geographic region could lead to impairment adjustments when identified. The accounting effect of an impairment loss would be a charge to income, thereby reducing our net profit.

Forward-Looking Statements

The information presented here should be read in conjunction with China Mobility Solutions Inc.'s consolidated financial statements and related notes. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this document contain certain forward-looking information. When used in this discussion, the words “believes,” “anticipates,” “expects,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected due to a number of factors beyond the Company's control. The Company does not undertake to publicly update or revise any of its forward-looking statements even if experience or future changes show that the indicated results or events will not be realized. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Readers are also urged to carefully review and consider the Company's discussions regarding the various factors, which affect its business, included in this section and elsewhere in this report.

Material Changes in Results of Operations For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 As Compared to the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005

Revenues. The Company had revenues of \$1,418,933 in the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$1,243,418 in the third quarter of 2005, an increase of 14.1%. The Company's revenue in the third quarter of 2006, were in the form of net sales of Mobile marketing services (Quicknet) of \$1,383,263 and tuition fees (Windsor) of \$35,670, as compared with mobile market sales of \$1,190,328 and tuition fees of \$53,100 in the third quarter of 2005. The Company incurred operating expenses of \$1,110,290 in the third quarter of 2006 compared to operating expenses of \$9,654,090 in the third quarter of 2005 which included \$6,891,470 expense for warrants issued in the Company's private placement. The Company had an operating loss of \$8,716 in the third quarter of 2006, and a net income of \$7,750, as a result of interest income, compared to an operating loss of \$8,795,770 and a net loss of \$8,777,699 in the third quarter of 2005. Net Income/Loss per share: The per share earnings for the third quarter of 2006 was nil, and the per share loss for the third quarter of 2005 was \$0.49.

Business Segments

During the quarter, the Company had revenues in two segments:

Mobile marketing services	\$1,383,263
Windsor - ESL Education	\$35,670

The cost of revenue in each segment was:

Mobile marketing services	\$316,959
Windsor- ESL Education	\$400

The gross profit from each of the business segments was:

Mobile marketing services	\$1,066,304
Windsor- ESL Education	\$35,270

Material Changes in Results of Operations For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 As Compared to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

The Company had revenues of \$4,340,240 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to \$3,537,237 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, an increase of 22.7%. The Company's revenue in the nine months ended September 30, 2006, were in the form of net sales of Mobile marketing services (Quicknet) of \$4,275,287 and tuition fees (Windsor) of \$64,960, as compared with mobile market sales of \$3,376,829 and tuition fees of \$160,408 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The Company incurred operating expenses of \$3,676,983 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to operating expenses of \$11,341,748 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, which included \$6,891,470 expense for warrants issued in the Company's private placement. The Company had an operating loss of \$257,156 and a net loss of \$192,197 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to an operating loss of \$8,751,147 and a net loss of \$8,828,971 for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005. Net Income/Loss per share: The per share loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was (\$.01), and the per share loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was (\$0.52).

Business Segments

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company had revenues in two segments:

Mobile marketing services	\$4,275,287
Windsor - ESL Education	\$64,960

The cost of revenue in each segment was:

Mobile marketing services	\$913,128
Windsor - ESL Education	\$7,292

The gross profit from each of the business segments was:

Mobile marketing services	\$3,362,159
Windsor - ESL Education	\$57,668

Results of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004.

Revenues. The Company achieved revenues of \$4,902,628 in 2005, compared to \$2,170,766 in 2004, in the form of net sales of mobile solution services and tuition fees from its subsidiaries: QuickNet and Windsor. The gross profit in 2005 was \$3,475,337 compared to \$1,697,531 in 2004.

Operating Expenses. The Company incurred operating expenses of \$11,454,523 in 2005, compared to operating expenses of \$1,939,747 in 2004 due largely to the inclusion of the "Fair Value of Warrants Issued", in our August 2005 Offering, which accounts for \$6,891,486. Advertisement, general expenses and salaries were also increased due to the increased sales scale.

Loss from Continuing Operations. Loss from continuing operations for 2005 was (\$9,163,453) compared to the 2004 operating loss of (\$258,772). This was caused largely by the inclusion of the "Fair Value of Warrants Issued".

Net Income. Net Loss to Common Stockholders in 2005 was (\$9,163,453) in contrast to a Net Income of \$3,018,672 in 2004. This was caused largely by the inclusion of the "Fair Value of Warrants Issued".

Earnings per Share. Loss per share is (\$0.52) in 2005 compared to earnings per share of \$0.20 in 2004. This was caused largely by the inclusion of the "Fair Value of Warrants Issued", which accounts for \$6,891,486. Operating earnings in 2005 were (\$0.52) per share compared to a loss of (\$0.02) per share in 2004.

Future Trends:

In the Mobile Solution Service business, the Company cannot assure that any profit on revenues can be maintained in the future, because it may have to continue, through its joint venture business, to advertise and promote its services and develop additional value-added services in order to preserve or increase its market share. In spite of taking measures to control expenses, operating losses may continue. If the Company acquires additional capital, for example through sale of stock in private placements or through investors exercising warrants, it may be able to advertise and promote its services more aggressively and expand its business more rapidly.

The Company has experienced growth in revenues in its Quicknet services, and it anticipates future growth in revenues although China must always be viewed as a highly competitive market where profitability may be difficult to achieve or sustain.

On the Education Services side, we have operated for the past three years and competition is very fierce in the market. The Canadian government has tightened its budget on English training for new immigrants, which lead to the termination of government funding for Windsor, and this change had negative effects on the revenue of Windsor Education Academy. The Government-supported ELSA courses held at Windsor Education Academy ended by March 31, 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidation of Quicknet Subsidiary to Repay Debentures in Default

On August 15, 2006, the Debentures matured. While the Company had sufficient cash on hand to repay the Debentures in their entirety with accrued interest, the Company's operating subsidiary in China, Quicknet was denied the ability to withdraw funds from China, as described below. The Company received letters from the attorneys for two holders of an aggregate \$875,000 principal amount of Debentures stating that the Company was in default under the Debentures as a result of its failure to pay principal plus interest thereon. One of such debentureholders obtained a default judgment against the Company for \$500,000 principal amount of Debenture plus interest and expenses. The Company had paid all interest on the Debentures accrued through August 15, 2006. Interest accrued on the Debentures through maturity, at the rate of not less than 6% per annum equal to the sum of 2% per annum plus the one month LIBOR rate. From the maturity date of August 15, 2006, interest on outstanding principal amount of Debentures and unpaid accrued interest accrues at the rate of 12% per annum.

The Company disclosed in a Current Report on Form 8-K for August 31, 2006, that it had applied to the banking authorities (State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE")) in China to convert its subsidiaries' funds into U.S. dollars and repay the Debentures. The Company's operating subsidiary in China has advised the Company that its application to SAFE to withdraw the funds from China has been denied. On October 25, 2006, the Company retained the law firm of Wyatt & Wang in Beijing to assist it comply with the Beijing Rule of Liquidation of companies with foreign investment (the "Rule of Liquidation"). The Company has been advised that the Rule of Liquidation is the sole means of assuring repayment of the Debentures. The Company does not believe it will affect its subsidiaries' business operations as reorganized, however, there can be no assurance that its Quicknet subsidiary will be reorganized. The Company began the process to submit an application for such liquidation to the Bureau of Ministry of Commerce ("BOMOC"). On January 17, 2007, the Beijing Bureau of Commerce approved the liquidation. The liquidation will take between 180 to 270 days beginning in November 2006. Part of the reason for the delay is the requirement of the liquidator to appoint an auditor to do the appraisal of an evaluation of the assets of the Company and to submit such appraisal to the BOMOC for its approval.

At such time as the Company is able to convert the Debentures and/or repay the remainder through the liquidation process it will need to seek additional funds in order to implement its business plan. No commitments to provide additional funds have been made by management or other stockholders. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any additional funds will be available to the Company when it is needed.

Material Changes in Financial Condition at September 30, 2006, as Compared to December 31, 2005:

At the end of the third quarter of 2006, Company had assets of \$10,432,001 compared to \$11,222,363 at year-end 2005. The current assets totaled \$4,671,711 at the end of the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$6,412,893 at 2005 year-end. Total current liabilities at the end of the third quarter of 2006 were \$6,127,656 compared to \$6,765,295 at

2005 year-end. At September 30, 2006, the Company had \$ 4,617,226 in cash compared to \$6,138,609 at year-end 2005.

The Company had cash capital of \$ 4,617,226 at the quarter ended September 30, 2006, which will be used to repay the debentures and fund continuing operations. The Company has no other capital resources other than the ability to use its common stock to achieve additional capital raising. Other than cash capital, its other assets would be illiquid.

At the quarter ended September 30, 2006, it had \$4,671,711 in current assets and current liabilities of \$6,127,656, and a working capital deficit of \$1,455,945.

The Company's cash on hand decreased from \$6,138,609 at December 31, 2005 to \$ 4,617,226 at September 30, 2006. This was primarily a result of a decrease in cash of \$950,000 used towards the pending acquisition of Topbiz, a net loss of \$192,197, a decrease in deferred revenue of \$893,020, offset, in part, by a decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$220,019 and increase in account payable of \$280,381.

Market Risk:

The Company does not hold any derivatives or investments that are subject to market risk. The carrying values of any financial instruments, approximate fair value as of those dates because of the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments which eliminates any potential market risk associated with such instruments.

Future Trends:

For the Education Services side, we have operated for over a year now, the competition is very fierce in the market. The Canadian government has tighten its budget on English training for new immigrants, which leads to reduced government funding for Windsor, this will have negative effects to the revenue of Windsor Education Academy. The Canadian government also adopts more strict system to choose schools that can be funded by the government and every school needs to re-register with the government. There is no assurance that Windsor Education Academy will continue receiving government funding in the coming years.

Changes in Financial Condition at December 31, 2005

The Company had cash capital of \$6,138,609 at year-end 2005. The Company has no other capital resources other than the ability to use its common stock to achieve additional capital-raising. Other than cash capital, its other assets would be illiquid.

At the fiscal year-end it had \$6,412,893 in current assets and current liabilities of \$6,765,295, primarily as a result of deferred revenues received prior to the services being performed.

The cash capital at the end of the period of \$6,138,609 will be used to fund continuing operations. Financing activities have provided more than US\$4.6 million in cash, and continuing operations have provided more than US\$750,000 in cash in 2005.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities is \$155,245 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

On September 30, 2005, the Company acquired the remaining 49% of Quicknet, paying US\$2,000,000 on September 30, 2005. Another US\$2,000,000 was paid before December 31, 2005. The Company raised US\$1, 255,000 through issuing common stocks and US\$3,350,000 through issuing convertible debentures and warrants in 2005.

On August 15, 2005, the Company raised \$3,350,000 in a private placement of its securities, on a "best efforts, all or none" basis (the "August 2005 Offering") of 134 units (the "Units"). The August 2005 Offering was for \$2 million with an over-subscription of up to \$1,350,000. Each Unit was sold for \$25,000, consisting of \$25,000 principal amount of senior convertible debentures (the "Debentures"), and Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants, to purchase shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value (the "Common Stock") of the Registrant. The Debentures were initially convertible at \$.35 per share for 71,429 shares of Common Stock; matured on August 15, 2006 and accrued interest at a rate of not

less than 6% per annum equal to the sum of 2% per annum plus the one-month London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR) which increased to 12% per annum following maturity. The Debentures are subject to redemption at 125% of the principal amount plus accrued interest commencing six months after the August 7, 2006 effective date (the "Effective Date") of the registration statement concerning the securities sold in the August 2005 Offering.

The Class A and Class B Warrants are subject to redemption by the Company at any time commencing six months and twelve months, respectively, from the Effective Date, provided the average closing bid price of the Common Stock equals or exceeds 175% of the respective exercise prices for 20 consecutive trading days.

If any Event of Default occurs and at any time thereafter, the principal amount, all accrued but unpaid interest on, and all other amounts payable under the Debenture may be declared, and upon such declaration shall become, immediately due and payable without presentment, demand, protest, or other notice of any kind, all of which are expressly waived. An Event of Default includes: failure to pay principal or interest when due; dissolution; an act of bankruptcy; foreclosures; certain judgments; failure to perform any agreement contained in the Debenture and related transaction agreements; default on other indebtedness; breach of any representation or warranty made in this transaction. See "Liquidation of Subsidiary to Repay Debentures in Default."

At December 31, 2005, the Company's assets were \$11,222,363 compared to \$6,447,030 at December 31, 2004. The current assets totaled \$6,412,893 at 2005 year-end, compared to \$5,466,574 at 2004 year-end. The current continuing operations had brought in \$4,902,628 revenue by December 31, 2005, compared to \$2,170,766 in year 2004. There was deferred revenue of \$3,053,282 at December 31, 2005 compared to \$2,111,698 in 2004. Net cash provided by continuing operations was \$757,987 at December 31, 2005. The Company had \$6,138,609 in cash by the year-end compared to \$5,380,622 a year ago. These changes were caused by the rapidly increase mobile solution market in China. Total liabilities at year-end 2005 were \$6,765,295 compared to \$2,452,522 at 2004 year-end.

The Company raised US\$1,255,000 through issuing common stock and US\$3,350,000 through issuing convertible debentures and warrants in 2005. Total outstanding common shares as of December 31, 2005 were 20,011,792.

On September 30, 2005, the Company acquired the remaining 49% of Quicknet, and paid US\$2,000,000 on September 30, 2005. Another US\$2,000,000 was paid before December 31, 2005.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Principles of Consolidation. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned and majority-owned subsidiaries as outlined in Note 2 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

On October 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 147 - "Acquisitions of Certain Financial Institutions, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 72 and 144 and FASB Interpretation No. 9," which applies to the acquisition of all or part of a financial institution, except for a transaction between two or more mutual enterprises. SFAS No. 147 removes the requirement in SFAS No. 72 and Interpretation 9 thereto, to recognize and amortize any excess of the fair value of liabilities assumed over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired as an unidentifiable intangible asset. This statement requires that those transactions be accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations," and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." In addition, this statement amends SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," to include certain financial institution-related intangible assets. This statement is effective for acquisitions for which the date of acquisition is on or after October 1, 2002, and is not applicable to the Company.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, amending FASB No. 123", and "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." This statement amends Statement No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to the fair value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 amends APB Opinion No. 28 "Interim Financial Reporting" to require disclosure about those effects in interim financial information. The Company will adopt the disclosure provisions and the amendment to APB No. 28 to be effective for interim periods

beginning after December 15, 2002.

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") reached a consensus on Issue No. 00-21 "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." EITF No. 00-21 provides guidance on how to account for arrangements that involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services and rights to use assets. The provisions of EITF No. 00-21 will apply to revenue arrangements entered into in the fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company is currently evaluating the impact EITF No. 00-21 will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51". FIN46 requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the entity if the equity investors in the entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. FIN46 is effective for all new interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created or acquired prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN46 must be applied for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. Adequate disclosure has been made for all off balance sheet arrangements that it is reasonably possible to consolidate under FIN46.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has issued an exposure draft SOP "Accounting for Certain Costs and Activities Related to Property, Plant and Equipment ("PP&E")." This proposed SOP applies to all non-government entities that acquire, construct or replace tangible property, plant and equipment including lessors and lessees. A significant element of the SOP requires that entities use component accounting retroactively for all PP&E assets to the extent future component replacement will be capitalized. At adoption, entities would have the option to apply component accounting retroactively for all PP&E assets, to the extent applicable, or to apply component accounting as an entity incurs capitalizable costs that replace all or a portion of PP&E. The Company cannot evaluate the ultimate impact of this exposure draft until it becomes final.

BUSINESS

China Mobility Solutions, Inc. ("CHMS" or the "Company") is one of the first companies to focus on providing mobile solutions to many diverse businesses throughout China. Through its subsidiary Quicknet, a short message service ("SMS") provider in Beijing, China, the Company is presently focused on its mobile marketing solutions for enterprises. Quicknet is one of the first companies to focus on mobile solutions for businesses in China. Quicknet's strategy of targeting corporate users is aimed at achieving a higher percentage of recurring revenue and better margins. The Company initially acquired (controlled) 51% of Quicknet in June 2004 and exercised its option to acquire the remaining 49% by September 30, 2005.

CHMS launched its mobile marketing services in July 2003 and became cash flow positive by the end of 2003. However, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, all revenue needs to be deferred for 12 months. Therefore, the Company had revenues of \$1,871,960 from mobile marketing services in 2004 which increased to \$4,703,348 in 2005. The Company's operating loss increased from \$242,216 in 2004 to \$7,979,186 in 2005, primarily as a result of the inclusion of the "Fair Value of Warrants Issued" in our August 2005 Offering, as well as increases in advertisement, general expenses and salaries due to the increased sales scale. Investors should read the Company's financial statements, especially the accompanying notes thereto.

Prior History

On September 6, 1996, the Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida under the name of Placer Technologies, Inc. It conducted an initial public offering of 200,000 shares @ \$0.25 per share and obtained \$50,000 in capital. In December 1996, pursuant to a Rule 15c2-11 filing, the Company obtained approval to have its Common Stock quoted on the OTCBB, which is a national quotation service maintained by the NASD.

The Company's initial primary service consisted of developing websites for small businesses in the U.S.A. It generated minimal revenues in 1996.

On April 2, 1997, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Infornet Investment Limited ("Infornet"), a Hong Kong corporation. In August 1997, Infornet entered into a joint venture agreement with Xin Hai Technology Development Ltd. ("Xin Hai"). Xin Hai was an experienced internet-related services provider, but the business suffered losses and

was sold and discontinued in 2001.

On June 11, 1997, the Company purchased a 100% interest in Infornet Investment Corp., a British Columbia corporation. Infornet Investment Corp. is the subsidiary that manages daily operations of the Company.

On July 24, 1998, the Company changed its name from Placer Technologies, Inc. to Xin Net Corp.

In June 2004, the Company changed its name to China Mobility Solutions, Inc. concurrent with a one-for-three reverse stock split.

On June 23, 2004, the Company consummated the acquisition of a 49% interest in Beijing Quicknet Technology Development Corp., a company organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China ("Quicknet"), pursuant to a share purchase agreement. The Company issued 6,120,000 shares of its Common Stock as payment. On September 30, 2005, the Company indirectly, through an affiliate, acquired control of the remaining outstanding shares of Common Stock of Quicknet, and paid US\$2,000,000 on September 30, 2005 and an additional US\$2,000,000 on or about December 31, 2005. See the discussion under the heading "Quicknet Acquisition" set forth below.

Corporate Overview

China Mobility's structure showing its subsidiaries is as follows, with the jurisdiction of incorporation of each subsidiary included in parentheses:

China Mobility Solutions, Inc.
(Florida, U.S.A.)

Infonet Investment Corp. (100% Owned) (BC, Canada)	Infonet Investment Ltd. (100% Owned) (Hong Kong)
Windsor Education Academy Inc. (100% Owned) (BC, Canada)	Beijing ShiJiYingFu Consultant Corp. Ltd. (100% Owned) (Beijing, China)
Xinbiz Corp. (100% Owned) (British Virgin Islands) (Dormant)	Xinbiz Ltd. (100% Owned by Xinbiz Corp.) (Hong Kong) (Dormant)
Beijing Quicknet Technology Development Corp. (49% Owned and 51% Indirectly Owned and Controlled) (Beijing, China)	

The Company incorporated Xinbiz Corp. (British Virgin Islands) on January 14, 2000 and its subsidiary Xinbiz Ltd. (Hong Kong) on March 10, 2000. Both of these companies are wholly owned subsidiaries. Xinbiz Corp. and Xinbiz Ltd. did not have any operations in the past three years.

Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Infonet Investment Ltd. (Hong Kong), the Company formed a joint venture with Xin Hai Technology Development Ltd. for upgrading telecommunication technology and services in China. This evolved into an internet-focused service provider and e-commerce solutions business. However, the Company decided in May 2001 to focus its business in China on domain name registration and web-hosting services and to discontinue Internet access provision services. On June 22, 2001, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its ISP assets (Xin Hai). The price for the sale was \$700,000 (USD) payable to the Company in Renminbi at the official exchange rate. As of December 31, 2003, \$500,000 had been received for the transaction. A loss provision of \$200,000 was made against the balance of the sales price as the Company determined that the purchaser will not be able to pay the

remaining balance.

Since the Company started its Internet-related business in China, it has seen rapid growth in Internet use in China; but it has also seen an equal, if not greater, growth in companies entering this arena. As a result, the industry experienced severely reduced operating margins and continued losses. Although the Company was considered an early leader in the domain name registration field, due to the lack of adequate funding future growth potential against the many competitors was limited at best. The Company had struggled for several years to break even and was hoping for required funding to grow, but the plan was nullified when the funding failed to materialize. Now, as China has become more and more open according to the terms of the World Trade Organization, the world's largest, most well-funded companies have been given access to the China market and have seriously compromised the Company's competitive position.

In February 2003, the Company signed an agreement to sell the Company's China assets (domain name registration) to a subsidiary of Sino-i.com Limited, a Hong Kong Stock Exchange listed company, for a total consideration of RMB 20 million (approx. US\$ 2.4 million). The Company has received the entire purchase price, and the divestiture was completed in 2004.

Education Business

In 2002, the Company redirected its resources to the education and training field. On January 6, 2003, the Company announced the acquisition of Windsor Education Academy Inc. ("Windsor"), a Richmond, British Columbia based school specializing in English as a Second Language (ESL) courses to foreign students. Total consideration was CAD\$200,000 (about US\$128,000). Windsor is government-certified and received a number of ESL students from the Provincial Government of British Columbia, but all government programs involving Windsor ended March 31, 2005. Windsor Academy has a campus in Richmond, British Columbia. They are equipped with personal computers and standard classroom fixtures. Because of the outbreak of SARS, and its implications for public health and travel to and from China, the Company could not consummate any other major acquisitions in China and in Hong Kong during a one-year period beginning in March 2003 and, therefore decided to maintain the operation of Windsor while looking for other opportunities.

Office Location

China Mobility Solutions, Inc. currently maintains an office at: #900 - 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 1H2 (telephone number is 1-604-632-9638).

Quicknet Acquisition

On June 23, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of a 49% equity interest from the shareholders of Beijing Quicknet Technology Development Corp. ("Quicknet"), located in Beijing, China by signing a Purchase Agreement (the "Quicknet Purchase Agreement"). Quicknet is engaged in the development of software for mobile/wireless communication and for short message services ("SMS"). The Company acquired the 49% equity interest from Quicknet shareholders in exchange for the Company's issuance of 6,120,000 shares of Common Stock of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.50 per share (2,040,000 post-reverse split shares at a market price of \$0.27 per share for a total of \$550,800). In June 2004, the Company signed a purchase agreement (the "Chinaco Purchase Agreement") with Beijing Shi Ji Rong Chuang Service & Technology Co., Ltd., a local Chinese company ("Chinaco"), which then owned 2% of the equity interest of Quicknet having purchased a 1% interest from each of the two shareholders of Quicknet, Mr. Bo Yu and Mr. Fang Hu. Under the Chinaco Purchase Agreement, the Company was granted the right to purchase 100% of the equity of Chinaco for nominal consideration, solely when Chinese law permits such sale. Chinaco is owned by two senior officers of the Company who have Chinese citizenship. Due to current government restrictions on foreign ownership of telecommunication companies in China, the Company was not permitted to acquire the additional 2% of the equity interest of Quicknet that is still held by Chinaco. At present, foreign investors such as the Company can only own up to 49% of telecommunications and related businesses in China. The 2% Chinaco interest will only be transferred to the Company at such time as Chinese law permits increased ownership of telecommunications and related businesses by foreign investors such as the Company. Chinese law does not currently permit such transfer, therefore, Chinaco has granted an unconditional, irrevocable proxy, without time limit, to the Company. Through the above-described proxy, the Company can appoint all directors and officers of Quicknet and therefore directly and indirectly controls 51% of the equity interest of Quicknet through its own equity ownership and its control of Chinaco.

Under the Quicknet Purchase Agreement, the Company had an option to acquire the remaining 49% equity interest in Quicknet through Chinaco from the Quicknet Shareholders within the first year for \$4,000,000. The Company also had an option to acquire this remaining 49% equity interest in Quicknet within the second year for \$5,000,000. The

Quicknet Purchase Agreement provided that the Company could pay these amounts by 50% in shares of the Common Stock of the Company and 50% in cash. The final percentage of shares versus cash could be negotiated between both parties. The Company exercised its right to purchase the remaining 49% interest in August 2005 (the “Option Exercise”), by having Chinaco purchase a 24.5% interest from each of the two shareholders of Quicknet, Mr. Bo Yu and Mr. Fang Hu, for a total of a 49% interest.

As previously mentioned, pursuant to the Chinaco Purchase Agreement, the Company was granted the right to acquire 100% of the equity of Chinaco, if and when Chinese law permits. The Company directly owns 49% of Quicknet and through Chinaco, indirectly controls a combined total of 51% equity interest, and thus controls a total 100% of Quicknet. The Company has the right to appoint all of the directors of Quicknet.

Until such time, if ever, that Chinese law permits the transfer of a controlling interest in Quicknet, the Company will maintain control of Quicknet under its Quicknet Purchase Agreement, Chinaco Purchase Agreement, and August 2005 Option Exercise. However, currently, the Company will be unable to directly own the remaining 51% interest held by Chinaco.

The Company exercised the option to purchase the remaining 49% of Quicknet in August 2005, within the first year from the Closing Date, for the agreed-upon purchase price of US\$4,000,000. The purchase price had been paid in the form of cash. On September 30, 2005, the Company paid US\$2,000,000, and paid another US\$2,000,000 before December 31, 2005.

The Company raised (a) US\$1,255,000 through issuing common stocks and (b) US\$3,350,000 through issuing senior convertible debentures and Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants in 2005 in an offering exempt from registration pursuant to Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Proposed Topbiz Acquisition

On August 8, 2006, Infonet Investment Limited, a company organized and existing under the laws of the People's Republic of China ("Inforet") and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant, and Mr. Xin Wei, a citizen and resident of the People's Republic of China and President of a subsidiary of the Registrant ("Wei") (Inforet and Wei together being referred to as the "Purchasers"), QiFang Niu and XiaoXia Chen, both citizens and residents of the People's Republic of China (together being referred to as the "Sellers") and Beijing Topbiz Technology Development Corp., Ltd., a company organized and existing under the laws of the People's Republic of China ("Topbiz"), entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") providing for the acquisition by the Purchasers of control of Topbiz from the Sellers. A copy of the Agreement was attached as an Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 11, 2006.

Under the Agreement, Infonet will directly acquire 49% of the capital stock of Topbiz, and indirectly acquire control through Mr. Wei of an additional 11% of Topbiz, giving it effective control of 60% of Topbiz. The Registrant will pay the Sellers on a pro rata basis US\$3,700,000 in cash and issue to them on a pro rata basis 8,081,818 new investment shares in an offering which is intended to be exempt from registration pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The 8,081,818 shares issued in connection with the acquisition will be subject to a one-year restriction on transfer to a U.S. person pursuant to Regulation S. This acquisition structure was chosen to comply with China's foreign ownership rules which permit the Registrant, at this point in time, to have a direct ownership stake in Topbiz of up to 49%. Mr. Wei has agreed to execute and deliver to Infonet a Stock Option Agreement in form and substance satisfactory to Infonet, which grants Infonet, among other things, the option to purchase his 11% ownership stake that he will acquire under the Agreement for an aggregate price of \$100, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent.

The parties intend that the transactions contemplated by the Agreement will be consummated as promptly as practicable, after satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions of closing in favor of the Purchasers. These include, among other things, that (i) all representations and warranties of the Sellers contained in the Agreement shall be true on and as of the Closing Date, (ii) all covenants and agreements of the Sellers to be performed on or before the Closing Date shall be duly performed, (iii) audited financial statements of Topbiz from inception to March 31, 2006, shall have been completed, and (iv) the Stock Option Agreement shall have been executed and delivered by Mr. Wei.

Topbiz develops and customizes short messaging system, or SMS, platforms for banks in China. Topbiz generated US\$2.67 million in revenue and US\$785,000 in net profit in 2005, and had US\$ 1.25 million cash-on-hand as of December 31, 2005. All such figures have been audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As of September 30, 2006, \$950,000 had been paid by the Company as deposit and the Company was awaiting the approval by the regulatory authorities in China for transferring the ownership of Topbiz. However, in December, 2006, the Company failed to make payment on the purchase price under the Agreement, as a result of the liquidation status of Quicknet described above. As a result, this transaction remains in pending status and may not be completed.

Discontinued Internet Services

Up until late 2002, the Company's business was focused on domain name registration, web hosting and web design services under the ChinaDNS banner. It operated the website www.chinadns.com, the first in China to offer online site registration. In October 1999, ChinaDNS was approved as an Official Agent of Network Solutions, Inc.

Due to the continued loss on operations (\$254,035 in 2002), in 2003, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the domain name registration business to China Enterprise, an ASP, for about \$2,400,000, a sale which was completed in 2004. We are treating the DNS business as discontinued operations at this time, as China Enterprise is in full control of the assets.

CURRENT BUSINESS

Mobile Solutions for Businesses in China

The Company is focusing on providing mobile solutions to many diverse corporations across China. With its rapidly growing client base, the Company hopes to become one of the largest providers of mobile business solutions in China. The first product launched was mobile marketing solutions for enterprises, which has been in operation since 2003. In the summer of 2005, two new products were launched: a 'push'-based mobile email system and an office automation system.

Education and Training

The Company is currently offering English as a Second Language (ESL) and related courses through Windsor Education Academy at the Richmond campus.

PRODUCTS, SERVICES, MARKETS AND METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

Mobile Solutions: Quicknet in China

Products and Services:

Mobile Marketing

The first mobile solution launched by the Company was mobile marketing. Mobile marketing is the use of the mobile medium as a communications and entertainment channel between a brand and an end-user. Mobile marketing is the only personal channel enabling spontaneous, direct, interactive and/or targeted communications, any time, any place. Mobile marketing can be used in a wide variety of ways:

- For customer acquisition
- For customer retention
- For loyalty building
- As a sales promotion tool

- To support product launches
 - To raise brand awareness
 - For internal communications
 - As a redemption / coupon tool
 - For direct marketing
 - As an effective business-to-business communications vehicle
 - As an additional revenue stream
 - To be able to offer time / location specific offers
 - As a channel for delivering ring tones and logos
-

Mobile marketing is growing in popularity. In Asia, eMarketer reports that 39% of mobile phone users have received SMS messages from advertisers, 36% in Europe and only 8% in the U.S. These figures point to a strong and growing trend among advertisers to embrace mobile marketing in different parts of the world and for consumers to be fairly receptive to it.

A study by Jupiter Research confirmed the effectiveness of SMS advertising. SMS has shown to be more than twice as effective as direct mail. An average SMS campaign generates a 15% response rate, compared with less than half that amount for direct mail. The survey also found that 94% of all advertising text messages are read. Furthermore, 23% are forwarded or shown to other users. As a result an average of 8% reply to the text message and 6% visit a Web site mentioned in the text.

Some consumers will tolerate ads and some will not. The issue of spam is one that is being addressed in the U.K. and the U.S. by the Mobile Marketing Association and by the Ministry of Information Industry (“MII”) in China. "All disturbing SMS should be eradicated to help standardize the market and ensure the healthy development of the industry," said Chen Jinqiao, director of the Chinese Academy of Telecommunications Research under the MII.

By keeping messages small, by providing a benefit to the receiver, and by sending to companies that are already in China Mobility Solutions' database, the Company is avoiding the perception that the messages it sends for its clients are "spam." Recent research conducted by the Wireless Internet Panel in Europe indicates that consumers' first reaction is to reject SMS advertising. However 64% of the same respondents changed their attitude if the SMS advertisements offered the candidate some benefit (e.g., provides information, inform receivers of promotions). The best way for marketers to distance themselves from spam, according to the Mobile Marketing Association, is to give consumers choice, control, constraint and confidentiality while insuring that they only receive relevant information.

The Management of China Mobility Solutions is drawing upon successful examples of SMS advertising in other countries to make its offerings in China more valuable to its clients and well received by mobile phone users.

Some examples of positive SMS campaigns include:

- In London, successful trials were held of a location-based taxi-hailing service using GPS and mobile triangulation technologies. The solution included voice taxi hailing plus SMS customer recruitment, driver and customer CRM.
- A British women's clothing company used SMS to raise awareness of a new line of apparel. Mobile phone users were asked to type in a code to receive a £1 coupon. 20,000 coupons were requested in the first two weeks, plus there was significant data collection of names and addresses for further information.
- Chrysler used SMS advertising to generate leads for test drive bookings, by sending an SMS to over-21's living within 25km of one of the 32 Smart dealerships across the UK. The first 800 messages sent led to the sale of three Smart cars. The first 20,000 messages resulted in 1,500 test drives. Chrysler considered this to be an extremely successful and cost-effective campaign.
- Coke ran a “Cool Summer” campaign in Beijing and Shanghai, where users were encouraged to guess the highest daily temperature in Beijing, then download a Coke jingle ring tone and an ‘m-coupon’ for a free ice cream cone at McDonalds. 4 million messages were exchanged during the campaign, around 50,000 participants downloaded the Coke ad jingle, and 19,500 downloaded the coupon for McDonalds.

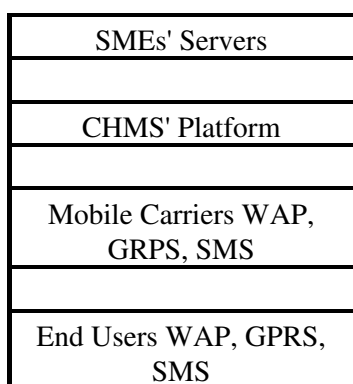
China Mobility Solutions' new market-ready solutions

China Mobility is working in cooperation with China's major mobile carriers, China Unicom and China Mobile, to provide mobile solutions for corporate customers.

Chinese companies in many different industries have a need for mobility services. Only telecom VAS providers have access to mobile carrier networks, so most of the 30 million enterprises in China would not be able to access mobile carriers networks, thus creating a demand for a “hub” that China Mobility has already built for Chinese companies. Rather than creating their own platforms to access the carriers' networks (and thus the country's cellular population), the companies will be able to access China Mobility Solutions' platform for a fee. China Mobility Solutions will act as the link between the companies and the carriers.

The Company's platform has been developed using the C programming language to facilitate high speed, create a more stable system, secure intellectual property rights protection, and provide complicated functions. The platform can be connected to using WAP or GPRS on digital GSM and CDMA networks. The platform is compatible with the carriers' networks, as it supports all bands - GSM, CDMA, GPRS and future 3G.

The following diagram illustrates the architecture of our platform:



China Mobility Solutions' Platform Architecture

China Mobility Solutions' platform is aimed at providing a solution for clients to allow their staff, customers, suppliers and partners to obtain information from their mobile phones without having to develop the technology themselves. The end users can load, edit, delete, read and share corporate information.

China Mobility Solutions launched its office automation solutions in the summer of 2005. The Company's technical team has also successfully completed the technology to offer business solutions in three additional areas. These are:

- Mobile Banking
- Mobile Tax Services
- SMS-based Services for Police

China Mobility Solutions will receive annual fees for providing corporate clients with access to its technology/hub and for providing a certain amount of airtime. The mobile carrier will bill users a traffic fee for each SMS sent over its

network.

The sending of clients' information will generate significant SMS traffic over the mobile phone networks. As a result, China Mobility Solutions will become increasingly important to the mobile carriers in China.

Descriptions of each type of service offering are below:

Office Automation Solutions

Status:	Market Ready
Costs to Launch:	4 million RMB(US\$480,000) for fixed assets and marketing
Steps to Launch:	Raise funds, approach companies through agents
Target Market:	Small, medium and large business
Fee Per Year to Client:	5,000 RMB (US\$600)

China had almost 400 million mobile phone subscribers as of the end of 2005, and management believes there will continue to be increasing demand from enterprises to reach this large market by using mobile phones as a new media for their marketing.

Mobile Email

China Mobility Solutions launched its mobile email system in June 2005. We developed the mobile email system with push-based technology that delivers email to the recipient's cell phone. The "push" technology means that email does not have to be retrieved but is automatically delivered.

The email system is appropriate for companies hoping to offer their customers a quality cell phone-based email system, and for use within companies to improve communications between employees. We intend to continue developing improvements and extensions of the system and to integrate it into many of our mobile business solutions.

Since the debut of our newly developed mobile email system, we have completed a successful road show in June and July of 2005. We have also discussed possible bundle services with several PC manufacturers and mobile phone manufacturers, and signed a contract with Lenovo to distribute our mobile email system.

Mobile Business Automation

China Mobility's Office Automation product was launched in August 2005. The system provides staff with enhanced access to the information they need when they need it, helps to eliminate paperwork, and changes/streamlines many business processes.

Our office automation solution benefits clients in the areas of *CRM, sales force management, communications and inventory*. Our technology also facilitates the sending of messages and notices to employees and customers. The tool is especially useful for companies with field-based salespeople because it allows salespeople to access information in the Company's central database while at the client's site. Through SMS, salespeople can have access to useful information like current rates, technical specifications, client information, and inventory levels. They can also order products, book meetings, coordinate with other salespeople, and make reports through SMS. The office automation solution is designed to give sales reps a competitive edge through instant response to information needs, to help them close sales and generally be more productive in the field. Managers are able to approve verifications and other inquiries that are submitted by employees via their cell phones. Companies are able to send out service information, accept customer inquiries and reply to customer questions via SMS.

Some of the advantages of our office automation product are:

It enables sales representatives to deliver information at point-of-contact in the field, via SMS;

- The user-company can configure the mobile field sales solution to model their unique sales needs with two-way communications;
 - The solution can integrate critical customer information from back office records or legacy systems, giving the field sales team relevant information to complete an order;
 - It can receive up-to-the-minute input from the field, providing real-time information for decision-making support from the office;
 - Applications can support hundreds of simultaneous users and require no in-house program development.
-

The office automation tool also allows a company to communicate easily and effectively with its salespeople while they are in the field. Companies can send memos to employees to coordinate meetings, announce social events, or manage work schedules. It also allows salespeople to communicate among themselves more efficiently and for a lower cost than cellular phone conversations.

Our office automation product allows companies to improve internal communications in all areas, which can improve efficiency, reduce costs, increase revenues, improve employee productivity and improve customer satisfaction.

Method of Distribution and Marketing: Mobile Solutions

The Company will use four outlets to approach the market for its mobile business solutions: agents, mobile carriers, in-house sales staff and sales support branches. The Company also uses strategic partnership with industry leaders, print media, on-line advertisement, SMS campaigns, events and seminars as marketing tools.

Mobile Banking

Status:	Market Ready
Costs to Launch:	1.5 million RMB (US\$180,000) for fixed asstes and marketing
Steps to Launch:	Raise funds, approach banks through agents
Target Market:	Customers of banks
Fee Per Year to Client:	3,000 RMB (US\$360)

Our mobile solutions will allow bank customers to check their account information, make transactions and be informed of new services.

Information that can be accessible via SMS includes account balances, recent transactions, interest rates and exchange rates.

Customers will be able to transfer funds between their bank accounts, make bill payments and report lost or stolen cards.

Business customers will be able to certify checks through their mobile phones.

SMS-based Services for Police

Status:	Market Ready
Costs to Launch:	1.25 million RMB (US\$150,000) for fixed asstes and marketing
Steps to Launch:	Raise funds, approach police departments
Target Market:	Police Departments
Fee Per Year to Client:	5,000 RMB (US\$600)

There are several functions that police stations will be able to perform through their cell phones once they implement our solution.

For example, the departments will be able to provide information on fines and fine payments, and deliver traffic information.

The mobile solution of the Company will also be beneficial for force management, specifically through location-based tracking and monitoring of officers and police cars.

The solution provided to the police stations will also include the base components of our Office Automation package.

Mobile Tax Services

Status:	Market Ready
Costs to Launch:	1.25 million RMB (US\$150,000) for fixed asstes and marketing
Steps to Launch:	Raise funds, approach tax offices
Target Market:	Tax Offices
Fee Per Year to Client:	2,000 RMB (US\$240)

This solution will be similar to our Office Automation package, but will be tailored to government tax offices.

Tax offices will be able to provide and manage messages to staff and to tax filers.

Customer support will be a key function enhanced by our solution, as the offices will be able to send out notices about filing deadlines and respond to people's inquiries.

Tax officers will be able to submit and access tax reports by cell phone, even when away from their offices.

Education and Training

Educational Products and Services

Windsor provides ESL (English as a Second Language) and related courses in B.C., Canada. Windsor Education received a number of ESL students from the Provincial Government of British Columbia under government programs, but all government programs involving Windsor ended March 31, 2005.

In the past several years, supplementary education has become a multi-billion dollar business in China, the most popular being Foreign Schools, English Training, Data Processing, and Accounting. Started several years ago, this trend is still increasing with the integration of China into the world community as well as the growth in personal disposable income. Windsor plans to capitalize on this growth by providing North American courses to the Chinese market.

Method of Distribution and Marketing: Education

Windsor uses the printed media as well as recruitment agents to attract students. Word of mouth is also an important endorsement.

Dependence On Client Base

For the mobile solutions business, we have signed contracts with a number of clients for varying types of marketing. The Company is relying on its agents, mobile carriers, in-house sales staff and supporting sales branches, as well as media and other marketing channels to increase its client base.

For the Education Services, there are approximately several dozen students every month. Windsor is relying on the printed media, word of mouth, recruiting agents and other marketing channels to increase the number of students.

Backlog of Orders: None.

Government Contracts: Windsor Education received a number of ESL students from the Provincial Government of British Columbia under government programs, but there is no commitment beyond the individual student's referral to our subsidiary. All government programs involving Windsor ended March 31, 2005.

Competition

Mobile Solutions

The Chinese economy has been among the fastest growing in the world for the past several years. China's economy grew 9.5% in 2004 with growth at the same rate in 2005. China has one of the largest and fastest-growing telecommunications markets in the world, and the mobile phone sector in particular has become the world's largest, with almost 400 million subscribers by the end of 2005. Mobile solutions, which use mobile phones as a new media, have created a large market in China. There are two types of markets in this field: the individual market and the corporate market. Competition in the individual market is fiercer than the corporate market because the individual market is very saturated and there are a large number of large and small competitors and thus has become less lucrative. Being early in the corporate market and possessing a database of nearly 500,000 corporate customers from its previous operations, the Company will have more growth potential than if the Company targeted the highly competitive consumer mobile market.

Education Services

In Windsor's business, the supplementary education and training market is very fragmented, there are very few large schools and numerous small ones, established mostly in larger cities worldwide. There are many keys to a school's success, such as: the quality of its curriculum and graduates, teachers and facilities, certifications and diplomas offered, location and accessibility, marketing and advertising, variety of programs offered, etc. The Company is striving to maintain its current level, exploring more opportunities from government projects, and seeking cooperation with other schools in mainland China. However, the Company is focusing on its mobile solution business, rather than education services.

Compliance With Related Laws And Regulations

In China, the Company relies on the advice of Chinese legal counsel to maintain compliance with all laws, rules, regulations and government policies in China. The telecom industry is subject to extensive government regulation, which regulations have been changing rapidly, and there is no assurance that the Company will not be adversely impacted by such regulations in the future.

On the Education Services side, Windsor is governed by the Laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company is fully licensed to conduct its business in the Province. The Company is unable to assess or predict at this time what effect the regulations or legislation could have on its activities in the future.

Local Regulations

The Company cannot determine to what extent its future operations and earnings may be affected by new legislation, new regulations or changes in existing regulations on a local level in Canada.

National Regulations

The Company cannot determine to what extent its future operations and earnings may be affected by new legislation, new regulations or changes in existing regulations on a national level.

The value of the Company's investments in China may be adversely affected by significant political, economic and social uncertainties in China. Any changes in policies by the government of China could adversely affect the Company by, among other factors, changes in laws, regulations or the interpretation thereof, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on currency conversion, the expropriation or nationalization of private enterprises, or political

relationships with other countries.

Employees

At February 1, 2007, Quicknet had approximately 35 employees. About 41% are technical support, 20% are in sales and marketing, 25% are R&D and the rest are administrative personnel. The actual number of employees changed during the year and will change according to the expansion of the Company in the future.

At February 1, 2007, Windsor had 7 employees, consisting of three full and part time teachers and three administrative personnel. The key to success is the ability to attract students. The number of employees will change as the students change. There is no collective bargaining unit at the academy.

Properties

China Mobility Solutions, Inc. currently maintains a leased office of approximately 650 square feet at: #900- 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 1H2 (telephone number is 1-604-632-9638). The term of the lease is month to month at a monthly rental of \$800 from a non-affiliated landlord. It also leases an office as its headquarters in Beijing, at Room 601, 6/F, YinHai Building, No.10, ZhongGuanCun Road, HaiDian District, Beijing, China 100081, and leases offices in Shanghai and in Shenzhen. The term of the lease in Beijing is for 1.5 years ending June 30, 2007 at a monthly rental of about \$11,000 from a non-affiliated landlord. Windsor currently rents approximately 1000 square feet at 2120 and 2125 8766 McKim Way, Richmond, BC, Canada. The term of the lease is for 1 year ending August 1, 2007 at a monthly rental of \$1500 from a non-affiliated landlord.

Legal Proceedings

There have been no changes since the filing of our Form 10-KSB for December 31, 2005, in the lawsuit brought by Sino-I Technology Limited against the Company.

The Company is in default on repayment of its Senior Convertible Debentures due August 15, 2006 (the "Debentures"). On September 18, 2006, Southridge Partners, L.P. ("Plaintiff") commenced a lawsuit against the Company in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County (No. 603266). The motion for summary judgment in lieu of complaint was granted based on the Company's Debentures in the amount of \$500,000 in favor of Plaintiff which was due on August 15, 2006, with interest at 12% per annum.

On November 25, 2006, Iroquois Management Fund LTD ("Plaintiff") commenced a lawsuit against the Company in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County (No. 6604397/06). The action is a motion for summary judgment in lieu of complaint based on the Company's Debentures in the amount of \$375,000 in favor of Plaintiff which was due on August 15, 2006, with interest at 6% per annum from June 30, 2005 to August 15, 2006, and with interest at 12% per annum from August 15, 2006 to the date of entry of judgment, plus costs and disbursements.

No director, officer or affiliate of China Mobility Solutions, Inc., 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 it in reference to pending litigation.

MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table furnishes the information concerning the Company's directors and executive officers as of the date of this prospectus.

Name	Age	Position
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Xiao-qing Du	36	President and Director
Ernest Cheung	56	Director and Secretary
Bryan Ellis	36	Director

The term of office for each director is one (1) year, or until his/her successor is elected at the Company annual meeting and is qualified. The term of office for each of the officers is at the discretion of the Board of Directors. On September 21, 2006, Greg Ye resigned from all positions with the Company, as reported on the Company's Current Report filed on Form 8-K on September 25, 2006.

Identification of Certain Significant Employees.

Strategic matters and critical decisions are handled by the Company's directors and executive officers: Xiao-qing Du and Ernest Cheung. Day-to-day management is delegated to Xiao-qing (Angela) Du, partly in China and partly in Canada, and Xin Wei in China. Wei is an employee of the wholly owned subsidiary, InforNet Investment Corp. Xin Wei occupies the position of President of the Chinese subsidiary for strategy, planning and business development. Xiao-qing Du and Xin Wei are husband and wife.

The following is a brief account of the business experience during the past five years of each of the Company's directors and executive officers, including principal occupations and employment during that period and the name and principal business of any corporation or other organization in which such occupation and employment were carried on.

Xiao-Qing (Angela) Du, President and Director, age 36.

Ms. Du has been President and a Director of our Company since 2003. She received a Bachelor of Science in International Finance in 1992 from East China Normal University. She received a Master of Science in Finance and Management Science in 1996 from the University of Saskatchewan, Canada. She was Business Manager of China Machinery & Equipment I/E Corp. (CMEC) from 1992 to 1994. Since 1997, she has been President of InforNet Investment Corp., the Company's wholly owned subsidiary in Canada. She was President of China Mobility from 1997 to 1999. She ran the operations in China of the domain name service and web-hosting business.

Ernest Cheung, Secretary and Director, age 55.

Mr. Cheung has been Secretary of the Company since May 1998 and a director since May 1998. He received a B.A. in Math in 1973 from University of Waterloo, Ontario. He received an MBA in Finance and Marketing from Queen's University, Ontario in 1975. From 1991 to 1993 he was Vice President of Midland Walwyn Capital, Inc. of Toronto, Canada, now known as Merrill Lynch Canada. From 1992 until 1995 he served as Vice President and Director of Tele Pacific International Communications Corp. He has also served as President for Richco Investors, Inc. since 1995. He has been a director of the Company since 1996. He is currently a Director of Agro International Holdings, Inc., since 1997, Spur Ventures, Inc., since 1997, Richco Investors, Inc., since 1995 and Drucker Industries, Inc., since 1997. In 2000, he became President and a Director of China NetTV Holdings, Inc. In 2002, he became a Director of The Link Group, Inc. (formerly World Envirotech, Inc.).

Mr. Cheung is, or has been, an officer or director in the following public companies:

Name of Issuer	Symbol	Market	Position	From	To	Business
Agro International Holdings Inc.	AOH	CDNX	President	Jan-97	Current	Agriculture
China NetTV Holdings Inc.*	CTVH	OTCBB	President	May-00	2003	Set-Top Box Technology
Drucker, Inc.*	DKIN	OTCBB	Secretary	Apr-97	2003	Oil & Gas
	IWIA	CDNX		Jun-98	Current	

ITI World Investment Group Inc.						Beverage Distribution
NetNation Communications Inc.	NNCI	Nasdaq Small Cap.		Apr-99	Current	Domain Name Registration Financial, Management,
Richco Investors Inc.	YRU.A	CDNX	President	May-95	Current	Capital Market Services
Spur Ventures Inc.	SVU	CDNX		Mar-97	Current	Fertilizer
The Link Group Inc.*	LNKG	OTCBB	Secretary	Dec-01	Current	Internet Surveillance
China Mobility Solutions, Inc.*	THE COMPANY	OTCBB	Secretary	Mar-97	Current	China Internet

* Reporting Companies in U.S.

He has held a Canadian Securities license but is currently inactive. He has been a Director and Secretary of the Company since January 1997.

Bryan Ellis, Director, age 35.

Bryan D. Ellis joined the Company as a Director on December 8, 2005. He is General Manager of the Bertelsmann Book Club in Shanghai, China. Bryan has worked at Bertelsmann for the past 7 years in numerous senior management positions, including Senior Vice President of Marketing Services for Bookspan, Vice President of International Product Development for BOL.com and Vice President of Technology Strategy for the Bertelsmann e-Commerce Group. Before joining Bertelsmann, Bryan worked as a consultant for McKinsey & Company in their New York office for 3 years. He received both his Bachelor's Degree and Master's Degree in International Relations from Johns Hopkins University, and received an executive business school diploma from Harvard Business School.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Nominating Committee. The Board of Directors does not have a nominating committee. Therefore, the selection of persons or election to the Board of Directors was neither independently made nor negotiated at arm's length.

Compensation Committee. The Company established a Compensation Committee on October 5, 1999, which currently consists of two directors, Angela Du and Ernest Cheung. The Compensation Committee is responsible for reviewing general policy matters relating to compensation and benefits of directors and officers and determining the total compensation of its officers and directors.

Audit Committee. On August 31, 1999, the Board of Directors established an Audit Committee, which currently consists of two directors, Angela Du and Ernest Cheung. The Audit Committee is charged with recommending the engagement of independent accountants to audit Company financial statements, discussing the scope and results of the audit with the independent accountants, reviewing the functions of Company management and independent accountants pertaining to its financial statements and performing other related duties and functions as are deemed appropriate by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Qualified Financial Expert. Ernest Cheung is a qualified financial expert as a chartered accountant and an MBA with twenty years' experience in public companies.

Resolution of Conflicts of Interest

As mentioned earlier, some officers and directors will not devote more than a portion of their time to the affairs of the Company. There will be occasions when the time requirements of Company business conflicts with the demands of their other business and investment activities. Such conflicts may require that the Company attempt to employ additional personnel. There is no assurance that the services of such persons will be available or that they can be obtained upon terms favorable to the Company.

There is no procedure in place that would allow Company officers or directors to resolve potential conflicts in an arms-length fashion. Accordingly, they will be required to use their discretion to resolve conflicts in a manner that they consider appropriate.

Code of Ethics. On March 30, 2006, our Board of Directors adopted a Code of Ethics which applies to all officers, directors and employees. We will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics, without charge, to any person who sends a written request to the secretary of China Mobility Solutions (#900 - 789 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1H2). A copy of the Code of Ethics has been filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for December 31, 2005. The Company intends to disclose any waivers or amendments to the Code of Ethics in a Report on Form 8-K rather than from its Website.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth compensation paid by the Company for all services provided during the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2005: (1) to each of the executive officers, and (2) to all officers as a group.

Summary Compensation Table of Executives

Name and Principal Position	Cash Compensation			Security Grants					
	Year	Salary	Bonus	Annual Compensation	Restricted Stock Options	Securities, Underlying Options/SARs (#) (SHARES)	Long Term Compensation / Options	LTIP Payments	All other Compensation
Xiao-qing Du, President of Infonet Subsidiary	2005	10,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330,000(1)
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernest Cheung, Secretary	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165,000(2)
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Officers as a group	2005	10,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495,000
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Options at \$0.30 per share which were granted in 2004 and exercised in 2005.

(2) Options at \$0.30 per share which were granted in 2004 and will expire on August 1, 2007.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

The following table sets forth certain information concerning options granted to the Named Executive Officers in the Summary Compensation Table above during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005:

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted	Percent of Total Options Granted All Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise or Base Price (\$/Share)	Expiration Date
Xiao-qing Du	None			

Ernest Cheung

None

Aggregated Option Exercises During the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005 and Fiscal Year End Option Values

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number and value of securities underlying exercisable stock options as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 by the Named Executive Officers. 330,000 options were exercised by the Named Executive Officers in the Summary Compensation Table during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

Name	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized(\$)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year End (#)		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at Fiscal Year End \$ (1)	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Xiao-qing Du	330,000	\$9,900	0	0	0	0
Ernest Cheung	0	0	165,000	0 (1)	0 (1)	0

(1) The closing price for the Common Stock of the Company on December 31, 2005 was \$0.33.

Long-Term Incentive Plant ("LTIP") Awards Table - None

The following table sets forth compensation paid by the Company for all services rendered during the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 to each director and all directors as a group.

Summary Compensation Table of Directors

Name and Principal Position	Year	Cash Compensation			Number of Shares	Security Grants		
		Annual Retainer Fees (\$)	Meeting Fees (\$)	Consulting Fees/Other Fees (\$)		Securities, Underlying Options/SARs (#) (SHARES)	LTIP Payments	All other Compensation
Xiao-qing Du, Director	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernest Cheung, Director	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maurice Tsakok Director (1)	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Resigned
2004)

Greg Ye(2) Director	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Bryan Ellis Director	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Directors as a group	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) On July 15, 2004, Maurice Tsakok resigned as a Director of the Company.

(2) On September 21, 2006, Greg Ye resigned from all positions with the Company, as reported on the Company's Current Report filed on Form 8-K on September 25, 2006.

* See Executive Compensation Table.

Directors' Compensation

Directors who are also officers of China Mobility receive no cash compensation for services as a director. However, the directors will be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at board and committee meetings. The Company has granted options to directors under its Stock Incentive Plan adopted subsequent to December 31, 2005.

Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements:

None.

Stock purchase options:

On November 12, 1999 the Company granted options to purchase shares at \$3.90 per share to entities/persons who contributed to the Company in 1999, which are not expired, as follows:

(a) 87,333 options to Gemsco Management Ltd., beneficially Maurice Tsakok, for designing and implementing the Company's corporate website, advising on technological matters, researching the technology sector and for services as a Director;

(b) 87,333 options to Farmind Link Corp. for their role as advisor on strategic issues, technology market trends, and financial and capital market issues;

(c) 87,333 options to Sinhoj Management Ltd., beneficially Marc Hung, for their contributions to the general management of our company, investor relations, technological matters and for services as a Director;

(d) 70,667 options to Lancaster Pacific Investment, Ltd. for their contributions in the areas of regulatory matters, Chinese market conditions and strategies aimed at penetrating that market;

(e) 16,667 options to Ernest Cheung in consideration of services rendered as Secretary and Director;

(f) 6,667 options to Yonderiche International Consultants Ltd. in consideration of services rendered in matters regarding Chinese government policies and regulations; and

(g) On September 1, 2005, the Company granted 3,090,000 stock options to consultants and employees with an exercise price of \$0.35 each and \$0.40 each for 2,590,000 and 500,000 stock options, respectively, expiring on September 1, 2015. These stock options were all exercised on the date of grant.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

2006 Non-Qualified Stock Compensation Plan

The Company adopted a 2006 Non-Qualified Stock Compensation Plan (the "2006 Plan") on November 2, 2005, and filed a Registration Statement on Form S-8 with the SEC on November 3, 2005, to register shares awarded and shares

underlying options granted under the Plan. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors issues common stock and awards options to employees, directors, officers, consultants, advisors and other persons associated with our Company. The 2006 Plan is intended to provide a method whereby our Company would be stimulated by the personal involvement of our employees, directors, officers, consultants, advisors and other persons in our business and reward such involvement, thereby advancing the interests of our Company and all of its shareholders. A total of 4,000,000 shares of common stock and shares of common stock underlying options were authorized under the 2006 Plan. To date, no shares have been awarded.

2005 Employee Stock Option Plan

The Company adopted a 2005 Stock Option Plan (the "2005 Plan") on May 3, 2005, and filed a Registration Statement on Form S-8 with the SEC on May 5, 2005, to register options and shares underlying options granted under the Plan. The Board of Directors administered the 2005 Plan, and awarded options to key employees (including officers and directors), non-employee members of the Board or non-employee members of the Board of any parent or subsidiary corporations, consultants and independent contractors. The 2005 Plan was intended to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility, to provide additional incentive to our employees and consultants and to promote the success of our business. A total of 3,500,000 options and 3,500,000 shares of common stock underlying options were authorized under the 2005 Plan.

On October 12, 2005, the Company filed Post Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 in order to register the sale by the selling security holders named therein of 3,090,000 shares of common stock underlying options. To date, all 3,090,000 of the options and shares under the 2005 Plan have been awarded to consultants and employees.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") requires the Company's Officers and Directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Officers, directors, and stockholders of greater than ten percent are required by regulation to furnish to the Company copies of all Section 16 forms they file. Based solely on the Company's review of the copies of such forms received by it and written representations from the Company's reporting persons, the Company believes that all of the Company's reporting persons have filed their respective Section 16(a) forms for the year ended December 31, 2005.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Options - During 2004, 1,155,000 options were granted to five directors and officers of the Company to purchase shares at \$0.30. 660,000 of the options are outstanding as of December 31, 2005.

Wages and benefits - The Company paid \$30,866 as wages and benefits to a director and an officer of the Company during the year ended December 31, 2005.

Advances - As of December 31, 2005, the Company advanced \$8,485 to a director for expenses to be incurred on behalf of the Company and also advanced \$21,443 to a company with a director in common. The advances are non-interest bearing and without specified terms of repayment.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act requires persons or groups who own more than 5% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file Schedules of ownership and changes in ownership of Company equity securities with the SEC. Except as otherwise noted in the footnotes to this table, the named person owns directly and exercises sole voting and investment power over the shares listed as beneficially owned by such person. Includes any securities that such person has the right to acquire within sixty days pursuant to options, warrants, conversion, privileges or other rights.

Based upon such reports as of December 31, 2005, management knows of no other persons other than those identified below who were beneficial owners of more than five percent of the outstanding shares of Common Stock. The following sets forth information with respect to ownership by holders of more than five percent (5%) of its Common Stock known by the Company based upon 54,274,466 shares outstanding at February 5, 2007, and in the event of exercise of all options for our stock.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Interest	Percent of Class
Common Stock	Xiao-qing (Angela) Du (1)(2)	1,250,000	2.28%
Common Stock	Richco Investors, Inc.(1)	1,137,999 (3)(5)	2.09%
Common Stock	Ernest Cheung(1)	1,446,333 (3)(4)(5)	2.65%
Common Stock	Maurice Tsakok (1)	1,225,333 (3)(5)	2.25%
Common Stock	Quicknet Partners #1859 New Century Office Tower Beijing China	2,040,000	3.75%
Common Stock	Bryan Ellis(1)	0	0%
Total for Officers and Directors as a group (3 persons)		2,696,333	4.93%

(1) Except as otherwise noted each person's business address is c/o the Company, Ste. 900-789 West Pender Street, Vancouver BC V6C 1H2.

(2) As an officer, Ms. Du received 330,000 options in 2004 which are currently exercisable.

(3) Mr. Cheung and Mr. Tsakok are officers, directors and beneficial owners of Richco Investors Inc. For purposes of this table, the 1,137,999 shares owned by Richco are deemed owned by Mr. Cheung and Mr. Maurice Tsakok, a former director, beneficially and individually.

(4) Ernest Cheung has options to purchase 165,000 shares at \$0.30 per share, all of which are currently exercisable. Ernest Cheung is President of Development Fund II of Nova Scotia, Inc. which owns 63,333 common shares included in the above table.

(4) Includes all shares of Richco Investors, Inc., Ernest Cheung, Maurice Tsakok, and Development Fund II of Nova Scotia since there is common control.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

An aggregate of 93,152,207 shares of Common Stock may be offered for resale and sold pursuant to this prospectus by the selling shareholders. The shares are to be offered by and for the respective accounts of the selling shareholders. We have agreed to register all of the shares under the Securities Act for resale by the selling shareholders and to pay all of the expenses in connection with such registration and sale of the shares, other than underwriting discounts and selling commissions and the fees and expenses of counsel and other advisors to the selling shareholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling shareholders.

An aggregate of 92,952,207 shares of our Common Stock are issuable to 47 investors in our Offering, as a result of the conversion of all Debentures into Common Stock as a result of the Conversion/Settlement Agreement, dated February 2, 2007, and/or in connection with the exercise of warrants assuming all debentureholders execute the Conversion/Settlement Agreement. Of this total, 4,785,408 shares as a result of the May 4, 2006 Waiver/Settlement Agreement that were not registered previously, are issuable to these same investors pursuant to this Registration Statement and warrants to purchase 22,333,333 shares of Common Stock held by the placement agent are also issuable pursuant to this Registration Statement. The Offering of 134 units (“Units”) was sold at \$25,000 per Unit or an aggregate of \$3,350,000 and net proceeds of approximately \$2,866,000. Each Unit consists of \$25,000 principal amount of Debentures, and Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants. The Debentures are convertible at \$.05 per share, as adjusted, for 500,000 shares of Common Stock for the debentureholders who execute the Conversion/Settlement Agreement (of which 428,571 shares are registered hereby). Each Unit also includes: (i) Class A Warrants exercisable at \$.06 per share, as adjusted, to purchase 83,333 shares of Common Stock (of which 11,904 shares are registered hereby) until February 15, 2008; and (ii) Class B Warrants exercisable at \$.07 per share, as adjusted, to purchase 83,333 shares of Common Stock (of which 11,904 shares are registered hereby) until February 15, 2009. For additional information, see “Description of Securities” and “Plan of Distribution” elsewhere in this prospectus

Information with respect to the selling shareholders and the shares of our Common Stock held by them and those shares being offered for resale pursuant to this prospectus is set forth in the following table. None of the selling shareholders has had any material relationship with us within the past three years, except as noted above or in the notes to the following table.

Selling Shareholder	Number of Shares Owned Prior to Sale	Number of Shares Being Offered for Sale		Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership After the Sale of the Shares Being Offered Percentage(1)	
				Before	After
Alpha Capital AG (18)	9,333,324	6,333,324	(3)	14.7%	4.7%-
Robert Baron	400,000	271,427	(4)	*	*
Robert Bauers	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Brookshire Securities (19)	325,000	325,000	(2)	*	-0-
Michael Capozzi	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Lewis G. Cole	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Thomas Dupont	1,333,332	904,758	(6)	2.4%	*
John E. and Georgianna Gimbel	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*

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Andreas Gubser	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Michael Hamblett	7,500	7,500	(2)	*	-0-
Philip J. Hempleman	6,666,666	6,666,666	(7)	10.9%	-0-
Fiona Holland	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Richard N. Houlding	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Iroquois Master Fund LTD (20)	9,999,990	6,785,685	(8)	15.6%	5.0%
Robert Jackson	333,333	226,190	(9)	*	*
Louis Jaffe	1,333,332	904,758	(6)	2.4%	*
George Jarskey	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Francis William Johnson	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Kinder Investments, L.P. (21)	4,666,662	3,166,653	(10)	7.9%	2.5%
Michael J. Maloney	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Frank Mantek	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*

Management Solutions International, Inc. (22)	350,000	350,000	(2)	*	-0-
Meridian Ventures, LLC (23)	525,000	350,000	(2)	*	-0-
Karen Lynne Miller	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Dr. Gerald Millstein	333,333	226,188	(9)	*	*
Richard Molinsky	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Donald Mudd	3,999,996	2,714,274	(11)	6.9%	4.7%
Nite Capital LP (24)	3,999,996	2,714,274	(11)	6.9%	4.7%
Omicron Master Trust (25)	2,399,998	1,628,564	(12)	4.2%	2.9%
Wayne and Bonnie Pensenstadler	1,999,998	1,357,137	(13)	3.6%	2.4%
Norman Rothstein	533,333	361,903	(14)	1.0%	*
The Rubin Family Irrevocable Trust (26)	1,333,332	904,758	(6)	2.4%	*
SCG Capital, LLC (27)	1,333,332	904,758	(6)	2.4%	*
Cira A. Lim, John L. Smith	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Southridge Partners LP (28)	13,333,320	9,047,604	(15)	19.7%	13.4%
Anthony Spatacco	3,750	3,750	(2)	*	-0-
Starboard Capital (29)	3,750	3,750	(2)	*	-0-
Michael F. Stone	3,999,996	2,714,274	(11)	6.9%	4.7%
Robert I. Strougo	333,333	226,188	(9)	*	*
Rodney E. and Donna R. Suggs	7,999,992	5,428,548	(16)	12.8%	4.1%
Yim Sheung Wai	500,000	500,000	(30)	*	-0-
Peter Wakeham	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
David Ward	333,333	226,188	(9)	*	*

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Dr. Ferdinand Weisbrod	2,666,664	1,809,516	(17)	4.7%	3.2%
Dean Whitla	666,666	452,379	(5)	1.2%	*
Meyers Associates, L.P.	21,118,333	21,118,333	(2)	28%	-0-
Crystal Research Associates, LP	200,000	200,000	(31)	*	-0-

* Less than 1% of the issued and outstanding shares

- (1) As of February 5, 2007, we had 54,274,466 shares of Common Stock issued and unless otherwise indicated, each person has sole disposition and voting power with respect to the shares indicated. For purposes of this table, a person or group of persons is: (a) deemed to have "beneficial ownership" of any shares as of a given date which such person has the right to acquire within 60 days after such date and (b) assumed to have sold all shares registered hereby in this offering. For purposes of computing the percentage of outstanding shares held by each person or group of persons named above on a given date, any security which such person or persons has the right to acquire within 60 days after such date is deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of such person or persons, but is not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.
- (2) These are Placement Agent Warrant Shares.
- (3) These include 5,999,994 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 166,665 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 166,665 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (4) These include 257,143 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 7,142 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 7,142 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (5) These include 428,571 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 11,904 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 11,904 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (6) These include 857,142 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 23,808 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 23,808 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (7) These include 6,312,850 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 176,908 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 176,908 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (8) These include 6,428,565 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 178,560 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 178,560 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (9) These include 214,285 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 5,952 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 5,952 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (10) These include 2,999,997 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 83,328 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 83,328 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (11) These include 2,571,426 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 71,424 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 71,424 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (12) These include 1,542,856 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 42,854 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 42,854 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (13) These include 1,285,713 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 35,712 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 35,712 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.

- (14) These include 342,857 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 9,523 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 9,523 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (15) These include 8,571,420 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 238,080 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 238,080 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (16) These include 5,142,852 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 142,848 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 142,848 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (17) These include 1,714,284 shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures, 47,616 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class A Warrants and 47,616 shares issuable upon exercise of the Class B Warrants.
- (18) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Konrad Ackerman, Director.
- (19) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Timothy Roggiero, President.
- (20) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Joshua Silverman, Authorized Signatory.
- (21) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Dov Perlysky, Managing Member of G.P.
- (22) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Michael Sid, President.
- (23) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Shahid Khan, President.
- (24) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Keith A. Goodman, Manager of the General Partner.
- (25) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Bruce Bernstein, Managing Partner.
- (26) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Marjorie Rubin, Trustee.
- (27) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Steven Geduld.
- (28) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by Henry Sargent, Portfolio Manager.
- (29) Voting and disposition power with respect to the shares offered hereby for resale is held by James Dotzam, Managing Principal.
- (30) On August 17, 2005, Yim Sheung Wai received an option to purchase 500,000 shares of Common Stock. The option was exercisable at \$.40 per share. The option was granted in consideration of consulting services rendered in connection with assisting the Company in locating strategic business partners. Ms. Wai is not affiliated with any registered broker-dealer. The option was exercised in September 2005 and the underlying shares are being registered hereby.
- (31) On November 3, 2005, Crystal Research Associates, LLC (“Crystal”) was granted warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock exercisable at \$.45 per share. The warrants were granted in consideration of a contract entered into between the parties for Crystal to write an independent research report for the Company. Crystal is not affiliated with any registered broker-dealer. Voting and/or depositive power with rights to the 200,000 shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is held by Karen Goldfarb, Crystal’s President.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

General

The Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share. As of February 5, 2007, there were 54,274,466 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding held by 201 shareholders of record.

Common Stock

The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted on by stockholders. Holders of shares of Common Stock are not entitled to cumulative voting rights. The favorable vote of a plurality of the votes of the shares of Common Stock is necessary to elect the directors of the Company. To take all other actions, a majority of the votes of the shares of Common Stock outstanding is necessary. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefore. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining which are available for distribution to them after payment of liabilities and after provision has been made for each class of stock, if any, having preference over the Common Stock. Holders of Common Stock, as such, have no conversion, preemptive or other subscription rights, and there are no redemption provisions applicable to the Common Stock. All of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, when issued in exchange for the consideration set forth herein, will be, validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

Warrants

The following discussion is subject to the terms and conditions of the Class A and Class B Warrants, copies of which are incorporated by reference hereto.

Terms. For each Unit issued in the Offering, the Company also issued Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants to purchase such number of shares of Common Stock determined by dividing the purchase price per Unit of \$25,000 by the \$.30 per share Conversion Price of the Debentures, as adjusted, or 83,333 shares per Unit for each of the Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants or an aggregate of 166,666 shares of Common Stock. Each Class A Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of Common Stock at any time after issuance at an exercise price per Class A Warrant of \$.06 per share. The Class A Warrants shall expire on February 15, 2008 and be subject to other terms and conditions described below. Each Class B Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of Common Stock at any time after issuance at an exercise price of \$.07 per share. The Class B Warrants shall expire on February 15, 2009 and be subject to other terms and conditions described below. The Class A Warrants and the Class B Warrants are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Warrants." The Warrants may be exercised in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time during the Exercise Period. Warrants may be exercised for cash or pursuant to a "cashless exercise" right. Unless exercised, the Warrants will automatically expire at the end of the Exercise Period, subject to earlier termination by reason of redemption.

Anti-Dilution Provisions. The Exercise Price of the Warrants shall be subject to adjustment from time to time in the event of any stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, distributions, recapitalization, reorganization, reclassification or similar events. In addition, if at any time prior to the expiration dates of the Warrants, the Company issues or sells any shares of Common Stock or any equity or equity equivalent securities (collectively, "Common Stock Equivalents") for a per share consideration less than the Exercise Price on the date of such issuance or sale (a "Dilutive Issuance"), then the Exercise Price shall be adjusted so as to equal the value of the consideration received or receivable by the Company (on a per share basis) for the additional shares of Common Stock or Common Stock Equivalents so issued.

Redemption. The Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants will be subject to redemption by the Company at \$.001 per Warrant, on not less than 30 days' prior written notice to the holders of the Warrants at any time commencing 6 months and 12 months, respectively, after August 7, 2006, assuming the resale of the Warrant Shares has been declared effective by the SEC and is in effect prior to the date of the notice of redemption and remains in effect; provided (i) the average closing bid quotation or last sales price of the Common Stock, as applicable, has been at least 175% of the respective Exercise Prices per share for a period of 20 consecutive trading days ending not more than 15 days prior to the date on which the Company gives notice of redemption. The Warrants will be exercisable until 5:00 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the date fixed for redemption.

Dividends

To date, the Company has not declared or paid any dividends on its Common Stock. The payment by the Company of dividends, if any, is within the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on the Company's earnings, if any, its capital requirements and financial condition, any dividend restrictions or prohibitions under outstanding loan agreements, as well as other relevant factors. The Board of Directors does not intend to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future, but instead intends to retain earnings for use in the Company's business operations.

Transfer Agent and Warrant Agent

The transfer agent for our Common Stock, and the warrant agent for the Warrants is Holladay Stock Transfer, Inc., 2939 N. 67th Place, Scottsdale, AZ 85251.

SEC Position on Indemnification

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons under the above provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act, and is unenforceable.

Certain Market Information

Our Common Stock is listed on the OTCBB maintained by the NASD. There is no listing for the Debentures or the Warrants. However, there has been limited trading, to date, of our Common Stock. An OTCBB listing does not guarantee that an active trading market for our securities will develop. You will likely not be able to sell your securities if an active trading market for our securities does not develop. Further, we can give no assurance that such a market could be sustained if a trading market for our securities were to develop, nor that our securities could be resold at their original offering price or at any other price. Any market for our securities on the OTCBB will very likely be a limited one and, in all likelihood, be highly volatile. Although we intend to apply for a listing on Nasdaq or an exchange, when qualified, there is no assurance we will obtain such a listing. In any event, if our securities trade at a low price, many brokerage firms may choose not to engage in market making activities or effect transactions in our securities. Accordingly, purchasers of our securities may have difficulties in reselling them and many banks may not grant loans using our securities as collateral.

Federal regulations governing “penny stocks” could have a detrimental effect on holders of our securities. Our securities are subject to the SEC rules that impose special sales practice requirements upon broker-dealers that sell such securities to parties other than established customers or accredited investors. For transactions covered by these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction prior to the sale. Consequently, the rule may affect the ability of purchasers of our securities to buy or sell in any market that may develop. In addition, the SEC has adopted a number of rules to regulate “penny stocks.” Because our securities currently constitute a “penny stock” within the meaning of these rules, the rules would apply to us and our securities. The rules may further affect the ability of owners of our securities to sell their securities in any market that may develop for them.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

See “Executive Compensation - 2006 Non-Qualified Stock Compensation Plan and 2005 Stock Option Plan” described above.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The shares being offered for resale pursuant to this prospectus may be sold by the selling shareholders for their respective accounts. The selling shareholders will pay or assume brokerage commissions or other charges and expenses incurred in the sale of the shares. The distribution of the shares by the selling shareholders is not subject to any underwriting or other agreement. Each selling shareholder must use a broker-dealer which is registered in the state in which the selling shareholder seeks to sell their shares.

The shares may be sold or transferred for value by the selling shareholders, in one or more transactions, on the OTCBB, in privately negotiated transactions or in a combination of such methods. The shares may be sold or

transferred at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices or at prices otherwise negotiated. The selling shareholders may effect such transactions by selling or transferring the shares to or through brokers and/or dealers, and such brokers or dealers may receive compensation in the form of underwriting discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling shareholders and/or the purchasers/transferees of the shares for whom such brokers or dealers may act as agent. Such broker or dealer compensation may be less than or in excess of customary commissions. However, the maximum compensation to be received by any NASD member or independent broker dealer will not be greater than eight (8%) percent of the gross proceeds of any sale. The selling shareholders and any broker or dealer that participate in the distribution of the shares may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act, and any commissions received by them and any profit on the resale of the shares sold by them may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act and under the NASD Corporate Financing Rules.

Upon our being notified by a selling shareholder that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker or dealer for the sale of shares through a secondary distribution, or a purchase by a broker or dealer, a supplemental prospectus will be filed, if required, pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act, disclosing:

- the name of each of such selling shareholder and the participating brokers and/or dealers,
- the number of shares involved,
- the price at which such shares are being sold,
- the commissions paid or the discounts or concessions allowed to such brokers and/or dealers,
- where applicable, that such brokers and/or dealers did not conduct any investigation to verify the information set out or incorporated by reference in the prospectus, as supplemented, and
- other facts material to the transaction.

Any of the shares of our common stock being offered for sale pursuant to this prospectus that qualify for sale pursuant to Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act may be sold under Rule 144 rather than pursuant to this prospectus.

Other than as a selling stockholder, Meyers, an NASD member firm, will not participate under this resale prospectus and distribution. Meyers was, however, granted an irrevocable right of first refusal pursuant to the Placement Agency Agreement between Meyers and the Company dated as of June 30, 2005 (the "Placement Agency Agreement"). The right of first refusal covers this offering and all future public offerings or private financings (whether debt or equity) to purchase for Meyers account or to sell for the account of the Company. It does not include commercial bank financing arrangements entered into by the Company. The other material terms of the Placement Agency Agreement, attached hereto as Exhibit 10.8, are as follows:

1. Meyers agreed to deliver the subscription funds received from the investors to the Company for deposit in a segregated escrow account at an independent banking institution and agreed to deliver the executed copies of the Subscription Agreements to the Company;
2. Meyers was given the option to engage other persons selected by Meyers to assist Meyers in the Offering;
3. The Company entered into a separate agreement (the "Investment Banking Agreement") with Meyers, pursuant to which the Company retained Meyers and agreed to pay Meyers a fee of five (5%) percent of the first \$5,000,000, two and one-half (2-1/2%) percent of the amount over \$5,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000, and 1% of the amount over \$10,000,000 of the consideration paid or received by the Company (or by any subsidiary or affiliated entity of the Company) in any transaction (including mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures and other business transactions) consummated by the Company or any subsidiary or affiliated entity of the Company, which is introduced to the Company by Meyers; and
4. Finally, the Company agreed that, for a period of three years from June 30, 2005, it would not solicit any offer to buy from or offer to sell to any person introduced to the Company by Meyers in connection with the Offering.

There can be no assurance that the selling shareholders will sell or transfer any of the Shares being offered pursuant to this prospectus.

EXPERTS

Our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and for the two years then ended, have been included in this prospectus and in the Registration Statement upon the report of Moen and Company LLP, on their audit of our financial statements given on the authority of this firm as an expert in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of Common Stock offered in this Offering will be passed upon by Phillips Nizer LLP, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10103-0084.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS MAY RELY ONLY ON THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS. WE HAVE NOT AUTHORIZED ANYONE TO PROVIDE PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS WITH DIFFERENT OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL NOR IS IT SEEKING AN OFFER TO BUY IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE SUCH OFFER, OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS CORRECT ONLY AS OF THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS, REGARDLESS OF THE TIME OF DELIVERY OF THIS PROSPECTUS OR ANY SALE OF THESE SHARES.

CHINA MOBILITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2006 (Unaudited) F-1

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the three month and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 (Unaudited) F-2

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the nine month period ended September 30, 2006 (Unaudited) F-3

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and September 30, 2005 (Unaudited) F-4

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, September 30, 2006 (Unaudited) F-5 to F-11

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm F-12

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 F-13

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 F-14

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 F-16

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 F-19

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, December 31, 2005 F-21 to F-35

China Mobility Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	September 30, 2006 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2005 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,617,226	\$ 6,138,609
Accounts receivable	3,182	5,870
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15,146	235,165
Due from related parties	36,157	33,249
Total Current Assets	4,671,711	6,412,893
Property and Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$42,662 and 40,481, respectively	7,096	6,248
Other Assets		
Deposit paid in connection with contemplated acquisition of Beijing Topbiz (Note 2)	950,000	-
Investment	1	1
Goodwill	4,802,520	4,802,520
Other assets	673	701
Total Assets	\$ 10,432,001	\$ 11,222,363
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ 652,753	\$ 362,013
Deferred revenue	2,160,262	3,053,282
Convertible debentures (Note 3)	3,325,000	3,350,000
Total current liabilities	6,138,015	6,765,295
Commitments and Contingencies	-	-
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; authorized 500,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding: 20,011,792 and 20,011,792 shares, respectively	20,012	20,012
Additional paid-in capital	18,492,826	18,442,826
Accumulated deficit	(14,006,965)	(13,804,409)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(211,887)	(201,361)
Total stockholders' equity	4,293,986	\$ 4,457,068
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 10,432,001	\$ 11,222,363

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

China Mobility Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, 2006		Nine months ended September 30, 2005	
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Revenue				
Mobile marketing services	\$ 1,383,263	\$ 1,190,328	\$ 4,275,287	\$ 3,376,829
Tuition fee	35,670	53,100	64,960	160,408
	1,418,933	- 1,243,428	\$ 4,340,247	\$ 3,537,237
Cost of Sales				
Mobile marketing services	316,959	368,552	913,128	903,022
Tuition fee	400	16,596	7,292	43,614
	317,359	- 385,148	\$ 920,420	\$ 946,636
Gross Profit	1,101,574	- 858,280	\$ 3,419,827	\$ 2,590,601
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	958,027	1,209,981	3,003,970	2,893,064
Income (loss) from Operations	143,547	- (351,701)	\$ 415,857	\$ (302,463)
Other Income				
Interest income	14,787	24,211	63,280	60,625
Interest expense on convertible debentures	(80,975)	(24,412)	(199,725)	(24,414)
Costs relating to convertible debentures:				
Fair value of warrants issued	-	(6,891,470)	-	(6,891,470)
Intrinsic value of conversion feature	-	(1,052,863)	-	(1,052,863)
Costs associated with offering	-	(572,859)	-	(572,859)
Late registration penalty fees	(79,968)	-	(481,968)	-
Other income (expense) - net	(146,156)	- (8,517,393)	(618,413)	(8,480,981)
Income (loss) before Income Taxes	(2,609)	- (8,869,094)	(202,556)	\$ (8,783,444)
Income tax expense	-	-	-\$	-
Income (loss) before minority interest	(2,609)	- (8,869,094)	(202,556)	\$ (8,783,444)
Minority interest	-	(6,141)	-	(138,469)
Net income (loss)	(2,609)	- (8,875,235)	# (202,556)	# (8,921,913)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	11,307	97,536	(10,526)	92,942
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 8,698	\$ (8,777,699)	\$ (213,082)	\$ (8,828,971)
Net income (loss) per share				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.52)
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute net income per share				
Basic and Diluted	20,011,792	17,929,279	20,011,792	16,996,285

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

China Mobility Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Common Stock, \$0.001 par value		Additional		Accumulated other		Total
	Shares	Amount	paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	comprehensive income		
Balance at December 31, 2004	15,826,792	\$ 15,827	\$ 8,770,378	\$ (4,640,956)	\$ (183,532)		3,961,717
Issuance of common stock for cash on							
exercise of stock options on February 24, 2005 at \$0.30	495,000	495	148,005	-	-		148,500
Issuance of common stock for services rendered	600,000	600	350,700	-	-		351,300
Issuance of common stock for cash on							
exercise of stock options on September 1, 2005 at \$0.40	500,000	500	199,500	-	-		200,000
Issuance of common stock for cash on							
exercise of stock options on September 1, 2005 at \$0.35	2,590,000	2,590	903,910	-	-		906,500
Stock-based compensation	-	-	126,000	-	-		126,000
Fair value of new Series "A" warrants issued	-	-	3,254,305	-	-		3,254,305
Fair value of new Series "B" warrants issued	-	-	3,637,165	-	-		3,637,165
Intrinsic value of the conversion feature of the convertible debenture	-	-	1,052,863	-	-		1,052,863
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2005	-	-	-	(9,163,453)	-		(9,163,453)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(17,829)		(17,829)
Balance at December 31, 2005	20,011,792	\$ 20,012	\$ 18,442,826	\$ (13,804,409)	\$ (201,361)		4,457,068
Unaudited:							
Fair value of 200,000 warrants issued for service rendered	-	-	50,000	-	-		50,000
Net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2006	-	-	-	(202,556)	-		(202,556)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(10,526)		(10,526)
Balance at September 30, 2006	20,011,792	\$ 20,012	\$ 18,492,826	\$ (14,006,965)	\$ (211,887)		4,293,986

**See notes to consolidated
financial statements.**

China Mobility Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2006 (Unaudited)	Nine months ended September 30, 2005 (Unaudited)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss	(202,556)	\$ (8,921,913)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation	2,209	1,933
Stock-based compensation	50,000	317,650
Fair value of warrants issued with convertible debentures	-	6,891,470
Intrinsic value of conversion feature of the convertible debentures	-	1,052,863
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(10,526)	92,942
Minority interest	-	138,469
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	2,688	28,356
Prepaid expenses	220,019	(139,680)
Due from related parties	(2,908)	(2,709)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	290,740	1,982,049
Deferred revenue	(893,020)	362,760
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(543,354)	1,804,190
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchases of remaining interest of Quicknet	-	(4,000,000)
Deposit paid in connection with contemplated acquisition of Beijing Topbiz	(950,000)	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(3,029)	(2,346)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(953,029)	(4,002,346)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Issuance of common stock for cash	-	1,115,000
Issuance of convertible debentures for cash	-	3,350,000
Repayment of convertible debentures	(25,000)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(25,000)	4,465,000
Effect of exchange rate on cash	-	(12,943)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,521,383)	2,253,901
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,138,609	5,380,622
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	4,617,226	- 7,634,523

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid for:

Interest paid	222,725	\$	2
Income taxes paid	-	\$	-

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA MOBILITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2006
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. However, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been omitted or condensed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). In the opinion of management, all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year. These condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 included in its Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include China Mobility Solutions, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All inter-company transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

Certain items have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. There is no effect on total results of operations or stockholders' equity.

2. Property and Equipment

The depreciation expense charged to continuing operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 were \$849 (2005: \$765) and \$2,209 (2005: \$1,933), respectively.

3. Beijing Topbiz Technology Development Corp., Ltd.

On August 8, 2006, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Infonet Investment Limited (“Infonet”) and Mr. Xin Wei, a citizen and resident of the People's Republic of China (“China”) and President of a subsidiary of the Company (“Wei”) (Infonet and Wei together being referred to as the “Purchasers”), QiFang Niu and XiaoXia Chen, both citizens and residents of the China (together being referred to as the “Sellers”) and Beijing Topbiz Technology Development Corp., Ltd. (“Topbiz”), a company organized and existing under the laws of China, entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) providing for the acquisition by the Purchasers of control of Topbiz from the Sellers.

Under the Agreement, Infonet will directly acquire 49% of the capital stock of Topbiz, and indirectly acquire control through Mr. Wei of an additional 11% of Topbiz, giving it effective control of 60% of Topbiz. The Registrant will pay the Sellers on a pro rata basis US\$3,700,000 in cash and issue to them on a pro rata basis 8,081,818 new investment shares in an offering which is intended to be exempt from registration pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. This acquisition structure was chosen to comply with China's foreign ownership rules which permit the Company, at this point in time, to have a direct ownership stake in Topbiz of up to 49%. Mr. Wei has agreed to execute and deliver to Infonet a Stock Option Agreement in the form and substance satisfactory to Infonet, which grants Infonet, among other things, the option to purchase his 11% ownership stake that he will acquire under the Agreement for an aggregate price of \$100, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent.

The parties intend that the transactions contemplated by the Agreement will be consummated as promptly as practicable, after satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions of closing in favor of the Purchasers. These include, among other things, that (i) all representations and warranties of the Sellers contained in the Agreement shall be true on and as of the Closing Date, (ii) all covenants and agreements of the Sellers to be performed on or before the Closing Date shall be duly performed, (iii) audited financial statements of Topbiz from inception to March 31, 2006, shall have been completed, and (iv) the Stock Option Agreement shall have been executed and delivered by Mr. Wei.

Topbiz develops and customizes short messaging system, or SMS, platforms for banks in China. The 8,081,818 shares issued in connection with the acquisition will be subject to a one-year restriction on transfer to a U.S. person pursuant to Regulation S.

As of September 30, 2006, \$950,000 has been paid by the Company as deposit and is awaiting the approval by the regulatory authorities in China for transferring the ownership of Topbiz.

4. Convertible debentures

On August 15, 2005, the Company completed an offering of 134 units ("Units") for \$3,350,000. Each Unit was sold for \$25,000, consisting of \$25,000 principal amount of senior convertible debentures (the "Debentures"), and one new Series "A" Warrant and one new Series "B" Warrant. The Debentures are initially convertible at \$0.35 per share for 71,429 shares of common stock of the Company; maturing on August 15, 2006 and accruing interest at a rate of not less than 6% per annum equal to the sum of 2% per annum plus the one-month London Inter-Bank Offer Rate ("LIBOR"). The Debentures are subject to redemption at 125% of the principal amount plus accrued interest commencing six months after August 7, 2006.

Each Unit also includes: (i) new Series "A" Warrants exercisable at \$0.44 per share to purchase 71,429 shares of Common Stock of the Company until February 15, 2008; and (ii) new Series "B" Warrants exercisable at \$0.52 per share to purchase 71,429 shares of Common Stock until February 15, 2009. The new Series "A" and new Series "B" Warrants are subject to redemption by the Company at \$0.001 per Warrant at any time commencing six months and twelve months, respectively, from August 7, 2006, provided the average closing bid price of the common stock of the Company equals or exceeds 175% of the respective exercise prices for 20 consecutive trading days.

On January 18, 2006, the Company received a letter (the "Default Notice") from the attorney for Southridge Partners, LP, (the "Lender"), the holder of \$500,000 principal amount of the Company's Senior Convertible Debentures (the "Debenture") stating that the Company was in default of certain transaction agreements (the "Transaction Agreements") issued in connection with the Debenture by virtue of the Company's issuance of registered shares of stock to employees and consultants under a Form S-8 registration statement and the filing of the Form S-8 prior to the date of effectiveness, August 7, 2006, of the Company's SB-2 Registration Statement required under the Registration Rights Agreement (one of the Transaction Agreements).

The Company denied that it was in default of the Transaction Agreements. However, in order to avoid costly litigation, the parties entered into a waiver/settlement agreement on May 4, 2006 (the "Waiver/Settlement Agreement").

In accordance with the terms of the Waiver/Settlement Agreement, the initial conversion price of the Debenture was reduced from \$.35 per share to \$.30 per share, the new Series "A" Warrant exercise price was reduced from \$.44 to \$.38 per share and the new Series "B" Warrant exercise price was reduced from \$.52 to \$.45 per share. In addition, the number of shares of the Company's common stock exercisable upon conversion of each \$25,000 principal amount of Debenture and upon exercise of the new Series "A" and new Series "B" Warrants included in each Unit was increased from 71,429 shares to 83,333 shares for each of the Debenture, Class A Warrants and Class B Warrants, or an aggregate of 250,000 shares per unit.

The Lender waived the S-8 Default set forth in the Default Notice and the Company agreed not to file any additional S-8 Registration Statements prior to 45 days after August 7, 2006.

As of September 30, 2006, the Company had not repaid \$3,350,000 of Debentures due on August 15, 2006. The Company had paid all interest on the Debentures accrued through August 15, 2006. The Company had applied to the regulatory authority in China to approve converting its subsidiaries' funds into U.S. dollars and repay the Debentures

and was denied. The Company has been advised that the Rule of Liquidation is the sole means of assuring repayment of the Debentures. In October 2006, the Company has begun the process to submit an application for such liquidation to the regulatory authority. The liquidation will take between 180 to 270 days. Part of the reason for the delay is the requirement of the liquidator to appoint an auditor to do the appraisal of an evaluation of the assets of the Company and to submit such appraisal to the regulatory authority for approval. The Company does not believe it will affect its subsidiaries' business operations as reorganized.

The holder of an aggregate of \$300,000 of the Debentures has agreed to extend the due date to December 31, 2007 with an interest rate of 10% per annum starting from August 15, 2006 and the exercise price of the new Series "A" Warrants and new Series "B" Warrants being reduced to \$0.15 and \$0.20 per share respectively. Other terms remain the same.

The Company received letters (the "Default Letters") from the attorneys for two holders of an aggregate \$875,000 principal amount of Debentures stating that the Company was in default under the Debentures as a result of its failure to pay principal plus interest thereon. The Company had paid all interest on the Debentures accrued through August 15, 2006. Interest accrued on the Debentures through maturity, at the rate of not less than 6% per annum equal to the sum of 2% per annum plus the one month LIBOR rate. From the maturity date of August 15, 2006, interest on outstanding principal amount of Debentures and unpaid accrued interest accrues at the rate of 12% per annum.

The Company has recorded \$79,968 and \$481,968 as expense for estimated liquidated damages, 2% of the outstanding principal amount, in the statement of operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006.

As of September 30, 2006, interest payable of \$14,140, penalty of \$45,748 and liquidated damages of \$337,968 have been recorded as part of the accounts payable.

5. Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are computed by dividing net earnings (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued.

The following table sets forth the computations of shares and net loss used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2006	2005	September 30, 2006	2005
Net income (loss) for the period	(2,609)	(8,777,699)	(202,556)	(8,828,971)
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding	20,011,792	17,929,279	20,011,792	16,996,285
Effective of dilutive securities :				
Dilutive options - \$0.30	-	-	-	-
Dilutive warrants new Series "A" - \$0.38	-	-	-	-
Dilutive warrants new Series "B" - \$0.45	-	-	-	-

Dilutive potential common shares	-	-	-	-
Adjusted weighted-average shares and assumed conversions	20,011,792	17,929,279	20,011,792	16,996,285
Basic income (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.52)
Diluted income (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.52)

The effect of outstanding options and warrants was not included as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

6. Share Purchase Warrants

On May 5, 2006, the Company granted 200,000 Series "C" warrants at an exercise price of \$0.45 each to a consultant for their investor relations services expiring on May 5, 2010. The fair value of the warrants granted was estimated at \$0.25 by using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following weighted average assumptions: dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 144%, risk-free interest rates of 4.31%, and expected lives of four years.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006, 10 Series "B" warrants which entitle the holders to purchase a common share of the Company at \$2.25 each expired on March 31, 2006.

As of September 30, 2006, 122 new Series "A" warrants were outstanding which entitle the holders to purchase 83,333 common shares of the Company at \$0.38 until February 15, 2008. 122 new Series "B" warrants were outstanding which entitle the holders to purchase 83,333 common shares of the Company at \$0.45 until February 15, 2009. 12 amended new Series "A" warrants were outstanding which entitle the holders to purchase 83,333 common shares of the Company at \$0.15 each until February 15, 2008. 12 amended new Series "B" warrants were outstanding which entitle the holders to purchase 83,333 common shares of the Company at \$0.20 until February 15, 2009. 200,000 Series "C" warrants were outstanding which entitle the holders to purchase 200,000 common shares of the Company at \$0.45 each expiring on May 5, 2010.

7. Stock Options

The Company filed S-8 for its 2006 non-qualified Stock Option Plan with Securities Exchange Commission on November 3, 2005. The total number of shares of the Company available for grants of stock options and common stock under the Plan shall be 4,000,000 common shares. Stock options may be granted to non-employees and directors of the Company or other persons who are performing or who have been engaged to perform services of special importance to the management, operation or development of the Company. All stock options granted hereunder must be granted within ten years from the earlier of the date of this Plan is adopted or approved by the Company's shareholders. No stock option granted to any employee or 10% shareholder shall be exercisable after the expiration of ten years from the date such non qualifying stock option ("NQSO") is granted. The Company, in its discretion, may provide that an option shall be exercisable during such ten year period or during any lesser period of time. At the discretion of the Company, through the delivery of fully paid and non-assessable common shares, with an aggregate fair market value on the date the NQSO is exercised equal to the option price, provided such tendered shares have been owned by the Optionee for at least one year prior to such exercise.

Options outstanding at September 30, 2006 were 660,000 with an option exercise price of \$0.30 per share. No options were granted, exercised, canceled or forfeited during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006. The weighted average remaining contractual life is 0.81 years.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based awards under the intrinsic value method, which followed the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related Interpretations. The intrinsic value method of accounting resulted in compensation expense for stock options to the extent that the exercise prices were set below the fair market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant.

As of January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified prospective method, which requires measurement of compensation cost for all stock-based awards at fair value on the date of grant and

recognition of compensation over the service period for awards expected to vest. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, which is consistent with the Company's valuation techniques previously utilized for options in footnote disclosures required under SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation", as amended by SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure".

Since the Company did not issue stock options to employees during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, there is no effect on net loss or earnings per share had the Company applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) to stock-based employee compensation. When the Company issues shares of common stock to employees and others, the shares of common stock are valued based on the market price at the date the shares of common stock are approved for issuance.

8. Related Party Transactions

During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, the Company paid \$14,843 (2005: \$9,182) and \$44,494 (2005: \$19,571), respectively, to a director and an officer as wages and benefits.

As of September 30, 2006, the Company has an amount of \$22,415 (December 31, 2005: \$21,443) due from a company with a common ex-director without interest or specific terms of repayment.

As of September 30, 2006, the Company advanced \$9,949 (December 31, 2005: \$8,485) to a director of the Company for expenses to be incurred on behalf of the Company.

9. New Accounting Pronouncements

There have been no new pronouncements issued since September 30, 2006 that is expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

10. Segment and Geographic Data

The Company's reportable segments are geographic areas and two operating segments, the latter comprised of mobile communication and ESL education. Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is shown in the following table. The "Other" column includes corporate related items, and, as it relates to segment profit (loss), income and expenses not allocated to reportable segments.

A. By geographic areas	China	Canada	Other	Total
Three months ended September 30, 2006				
Revenue from continuing operations	\$ 1,383,263	\$ 35,670	\$ -	\$ 1,418,933
Operating income (loss)	279,157	(36,229)	(262,003)	(19,075)
Total assets	5,404,209	91,945	4,935,847	10,432,001
Depreciation	-	849	-	849
Interest income	7,920	39	6,828	14,787
Interest expense	-	40	35,187	35,227
Investment in equity method investee	-	-	1	1
Three months ended September 30, 2005				
Revenue from continuing operations	\$ 1,190,328	\$ 53,100	\$ -	\$ 1,243,428
Operating income (loss)	89,897	465	(8,886,132)	(8,795,770)

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Total assets	9,984,876	128,825	2,706,439	12,820,140
Depreciation	-	765	-	765
Interest income	24,202	9	-	24,211
Interest expense	-	-	24,412	24,412
Investment in equity method investee	-	-	1	1

Nine months ended September 30, 2004

Revenue from continuing operations	\$ 218,298	\$ 888,082	\$ -	\$ 1,106,380
Operating loss	(17,354)	(34,781)	(42,734)	(94,869)
Total assets	145,885	9,214,140	172,468	9,532,493

Nine months ended September 30, 2003

Revenue from continuing operations	\$ 221,323	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 221,323
Operating loss	(50,334)	66	(79,461)	(129,729)
Total assets	176,499	5,956,305	479,094	6,611,898

A. By geographic areas	China	Canada	Other	Total
Nine months ended September 30, 2006				
Revenue from continuing operations	\$ 4,275,287	\$ 64,960		\$ -\$ 4,340,247
Operating income (loss)	1,127,498	(110,114)	(1,284,899)	(267,515)
Total assets	5,404,209	91,945	4,935,847	10,432,001
Depreciation	-	2,209	-	2,209
Interest income	21,993	718	40,569	63,280
Interest expense	-	59	154,098	154,157
Investment in equity method investee	-			