

NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
(Registered in the People's Republic of China)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016



上海佳亮会计师事务所
Shanghai JiaLiang CPAs

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No. 356 Xinzha Road, Huangpu District,
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of NIIT China (Shanghai) Limited,

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of NIIT China (Shanghai) Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), including consolidated balance sheet of March 31, 2016, and consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

I. Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The responsibility includes: (1) designing, performing and maintaining internal control related to the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements, which are free from material misstatements whether due to frauds or errors; (2) choosing and applying appropriate accounting policies; (3) making reasonable accounting estimates in the circumstance.

II. Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We performed our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require us to comply with professional ethics, and to plan and perform our audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures of the financial statements. The selective audit procedures depend on auditor's judgment, including the evaluation of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to frauds or errors. When evaluating risk, we consider internal control related to financial statements, in order to design auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the internal control's effectiveness. An audit also includes assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidences to provide a basis for our audit opinion.





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III. Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of March 31, 2016, and of the Group's operation results and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

IV. Other matters

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for you, as a body in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.


Shanghai Jialiang CPAs Co., Limited

May 6, 2016



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2016

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31	
	Note	2016	2015
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	6,213,806	5,333,242
Intangible assets		948,571	-
Other non-current assets	7	992,220	932,348
Deferred income tax assets, net	8	3,526,461	3,227,919
		<u>11,681,058</u>	<u>9,493,509</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	9	11,271	8,032
Trade and other receivables	10	8,109,708	6,236,414
Cash and cash equivalents	11	20,643,508	11,465,276
		<u>28,764,487</u>	<u>17,709,722</u>
Total assets		<u>40,445,545</u>	<u>27,203,231</u>
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to the investor of the Group			
Paid-up capital	12	4,096,451	4,096,451
General reserve		4,415,367	4,326,933
Retained earnings		(2,274,121)	(6,579,067)
		<u>6,237,697</u>	<u>1,844,317</u>
Minority interest in equity		<u>4,144,187</u>	<u>3,483,688</u>
Total equity		<u>10,381,884</u>	<u>5,328,005</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred other income, non-current portion		-	254,694
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	27,762,989	20,006,356
Current income tax liabilities		2,300,672	1,614,176
Total current liabilities		<u>30,063,661</u>	<u>21,620,532</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>40,445,545</u>	<u>27,203,231</u>

Director

Director

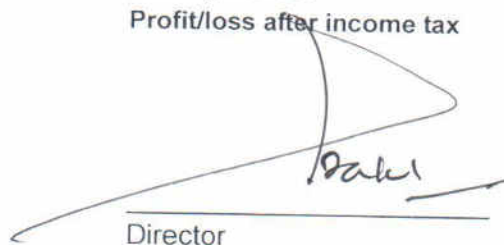
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

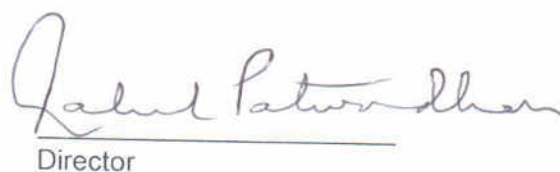


NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016
(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March	
		2016	2015
Revenue from operations	14	58,318,793	44,673,774
Other income	15	517,811	572,563
Total Revenue		<u>58,836,604</u>	<u>45,246,337</u>
Cost and expenditures	16&17	(51,819,681)	(47,064,486)
Exceptional items	18	-	(20,756,981)
Profit before income tax		<u>7,016,923</u>	<u>(22,575,130)</u>
Income tax expense	19	(1,684,478)	(160,502)
Profit/ loss after income tax		<u>5,332,445</u>	<u>(22,735,632)</u>
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		4,393,380	(20,968,792)
Minority interest		939,065	(1,766,840)
Profit/loss after income tax		<u>5,332,445</u>	<u>(22,735,632)</u>


Director


Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

	Paid in capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Minority interest	Total equity
Balance at March 31, 2015	4,096,451	4,326,933	(6,579,067)	3,483,688	5,328,005
Profit for the year	-	-	4,393,380	939,065	5,332,445
Transferred to General Reserve	-	88,434	(88,434)	-	-
Profit appropriation	-	-	-	(278,566)	(278,566)
Balance at March 31, 2016	4,096,451	4,415,367	(2,274,121)	4,144,187	10,381,884

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**
(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended March 31	
		2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	20	17,933,539	6,520,834
Income tax paid		<u>(1,296,524)</u>	<u>(2,060,688)</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>16,637,015</u>	<u>4,460,146</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		<u>(7,180,217)</u>	<u>(630,750)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid to minority shareholder		<u>(278,566)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents		9,178,232	3,829,396
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>11,465,276</u>	<u>7,635,880</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		<u>20,643,508</u>	<u>11,465,276</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

1. General Information

NIIT China (Shanghai) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in the People's Republic of China on August 23, 2000 as a wholly foreign owned enterprise. The Company principally engaged in the producing, selling software and multimedia, providing professional information technology training and services. In January 2013, the registered capital of the Company was increased to USD 2,000,000 from USD 210,000. In November 2012, the shareholder of the Company (i.e., NIIT GC Limited) injected 21% of the increment (i.e., USD 378,000) in form of cash into the Company's capital account. As of March 31, 2016, the paid-up capital of the Company was USD 588,000.

On March 14, 2008, NIIT Wuxi Service Outsourcing Training School ("Wuxi School") was jointly set up by the Company and Wuxi An Ai Ai Di Education and Training Company, Limited. Wuxi School engaged in providing non-diploma education, such as computer information technology training and relevant outsourcing training services. The registered capital of Wuxi School is RMB 800,000. The Company owns 60% of equity interest of Wuxi School.

On May 13, 2008, Chongqing NIIT Education Consulting Limited ("Chongqing Consulting") was jointly set up by the Company and Chongqing Suobosi Business Consulting Company Limited. The registered capital of Chongqing Consulting is RMB 800,000. The Company owns 60% of equity interest of Chongqing Consulting.

On August 22, 2008, NIIT Chongqing Training Center ("Chongqing School") was established and fully controlled by Chongqing Consulting. Chongqing School engaged in providing non-diploma education, such as computer information technology training and relevant outsourcing training services. The registered capital is RMB 500,000.

On June 19, 2009, Wuxi NIIT Information Technology Consulting Limited ("Wuxi Consulting") is formed by the Company in association with Wuxi An Ai Ai Di Education Training Company Limited. The registered capital is RMB 800,000. The Company owns 60% of the equity interest. Wuxi Consulting engaged in providing consulting and training services on information technology.

On September 2, 2009, Changzhou NIIT Information Technology Consulting Limited ("Changzhou Consulting") was set up and fully controlled by Wuxi Consulting. The registered capital is RMB 500,000.

On March 29, 2010, NIIT Changzhou Training Center ("Changzhou School") was established and fully controlled by Changzhou Consulting. Changzhou School engaged in providing non-diploma education, such as computer information technology training and relevant outsourcing training services. The registered

NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

capital is RMB 400,000.

On April 28, 2010, Suzhou NIIT Information Technology Consulting Limited ("Suzhou Consulting") was set up and fully controlled by Wuxi Consulting. The registered capital is RMB 500,000.

On May 10, 2011, Su Zhou NIIT Training Center ("Suzhou School") was set up and fully controlled by Suzhou Consulting. The registered capital is RMB 500,000.

On May 14, 2012, Qingdao NIIT Information Technology Company Limited ("Qingdao Consulting") was set up and fully controlled by the Company. The registered capital is RMB 1,500,000.

On July 11, 2012, Qingdao ETDZ NIIT Service Outsourcing School ("Qingdao School") was set up and fully controlled by Qingdao Consulting. The registered capital is RMB 1,200,000.

On June 5, 2012, Chongqing An Dao Education Consulting Limited ("Chongqing Consulting II") jointly set up by the Company and Chongqing Yan'ao Business Management Consulting Company Limited. The registered capital is RMB 500,000. The Company owns 65% of the equity interest.

On January 11, 2013, Chongqing BeiBuXinQu AnDao Software Out-Source Education School ("Chongqing School II") was set up and fully controlled by Chongqing Consulting II. The registered capital is RMB 500,000.

On September 14, 2012, Zhangjiagang NIIT Information Services Limited ("Zhangjiagang Consulting") was jointly set up by the Company and Zhangjiagang Huizhi Technology Consulting Services Company Limited. The Articles of Association was approved on September 1, 2012. The registered capital is RMB 500,000. The Company owns 60% of the equity interest.

On October 12, 2012, Zhangjiagang NIIT Software and Service Outsourcing Training Center ("Zhangjiagang School") was set up and fully controlled by Zhangjiagang Consulting. The registered capital is RMB 500,000.

On December 19, 2012, Chengmai NIIT Information Technology Company Limited ("Hainan Consulting") was set up and fully controlled by the Company. The registered capital is RMB 500,000.

On August 6, 2013, Hainan NIIT software services and outsourcing training school ("Hainan School") was set up and fully controlled by Hainan Consulting. The registered capital is RMB 500,000.

On April 18, 2014, Dafeng NIIT Information Technology Company Limited ("Dafeng

NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

Consulting") was set up and fully controlled by Changzhou Consulting. The registered capital is RMB 500,000. The capital has not been injected as of March 31, 2016.

On November 24, 2015, Guizhou NIIT Information Technology Consulting Limited ("Guizhou Consulting") was set up and fully controlled by NIIT China (Shanghai) Limited. The registered capital is RMB 3,000,000. The capital has not been injected as of March 31, 2016.

The Company, Wuxi School, Chongqing Consulting, Chongqing School, Wuxi Consulting, Changzhou Consulting, Changzhou School, Suzhou Consulting, Suzhou School, Qingdao Consulting, Qingdao School, Chongqing Consulting II, Chongqing School II, Zhangjiagang Consulting, Zhangjiagang School, Hainan Consulting, Hainan School, Dafeng Consulting and Guizhou Consulting are collectively referred to as the Group.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2.2 Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries made up to March 31, 2016.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB"), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or cost'.

NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within "other (losses)/gains – net".

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged in the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost to the residual values over the estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Machinery	3-10 years
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture	5 years
Computers	3 years
Machinery including:	Useful lives
Computers, printers and related accessories	3 years
Computers Server and Networks	5 years
Electronic Equipments	8 years
Air Conditioners	10 years
Motor Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipments	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2.6).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within other (losses)/gains – net in the income statement.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

2.5 Intangible assets

Cost incurred on internal development of courseware and products are capitalized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met

- it is technically feasible to complete the courseware and products so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the courseware and products and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the courseware and products;
- it can be demonstrated how the courseware and products will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the courseware and products are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the courseware and products during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the courseware and products include the courseware development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Courseware and products development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested periodically for impairment. Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered on impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Net realizable value is the

NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expense.

2.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities carried on the balance sheet include cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables.

2.9 Trade and other receivables

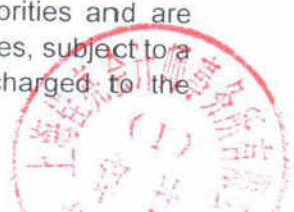
Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the expenditures in the income statement.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2.11 Employee benefits

The Group participates in a mandatory government employee social security plans, including pension, medical, housing and other welfare benefits, arranged by the government authorities in accordance with relevant regulations. According to the relevant regulations, the premium and welfare benefit contributions are remitted to the social welfare authorities and are calculated based on percentages of the total salary of employees, subject to a certain ceiling and floor. Contributions to the plans are charged to the income statement.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

Under the plans, retirement benefits of existing and retired employees are guaranteed by the local authorities and the Group has no further obligation beyond the monthly contributions.

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation or constructive obligation as a result of past transactions or events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

2.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the receivable for the provision of services and the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is shown net of returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group. The Group's services are provided within the same accounting period, and are recognized as revenue when the services are provided.

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.14 Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease periods.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

2.15 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the comprehensive balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

3. Financial Risk Management

3.1 Foreign Risk Factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

Risk management is carried out by finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates domestically and is not significantly exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from any currency exposures. Accordingly, the Group has not used any forward contracts or currency borrowings to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk.

b) Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that technical services are rendered to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents together with adequate banking facilities.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities, the Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

3.2 Fair Value estimation

The carrying amounts of the following financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities: cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and others payables.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definitions, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(1) Impairment of receivables

The Group's management determines the provision for impairment of trade and other receivables. This estimate is based on the credit history of its customers and the current market condition. Management reassesses the provision on each of the balance sheet date.

(2) Obsolescence of inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. The provision for obsolescence of inventory is based on the aging analysis. Management reassesses the provision on each of the balance sheet date.

(3) Deferred income tax assets

The Group's management determines the deferred tax assets based on the enacted or substantially enacted tax rates and law and best knowledge of profit projections of the Group for the coming years during which the deferred tax assets are expected to be utilized. Management will revise the assumption and profit projections by the balance sheet date.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

(All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

5. Taxation

(1) Business Tax

Revenue derived from professional services provided by the Company, Chongqing Consulting, Wuxi Consulting, Changzhou Consulting, Suzhou Consulting, Qingdao Consulting, Zhangjiagang Consulting, and Hainan Consulting is subject to business tax at 5% of gross service income.

Revenue derived from education courses provided by Wuxi School, Chongqing School, Changzhou School, Suzhou School, Qingdao School, Chongqing School II, Zhangjiagang School and Hainan School is subject to business tax at 3% of gross course fee income.

(2) Value-added Tax ("VAT")

Revenue derived from professional services provided by Chongqing Consulting II and Dafeng Consulting is subject to value-added tax at 3% of service income.

Revenue derived from professional services provided by Guizhou Consulting is subject to value-added tax at 6% of service income.

(3) Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT")

The applicable enterprise income tax rate is 25%.

The Group provides for income tax on the basis of its statutory income for financial reporting purpose, adjusting for income and expense items which are not assessable or deductible for income tax purposes and after considering all available tax benefits.

(4) Other taxes

Other taxes are provided in accordance with the prevailing PRC tax regulations.



NIIT CHINA (SHANGHAI) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 (All Amount in RMB unless otherwise stated)

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery	Vehicles	Furniture	Total
Cost				
At March 31, 2015	7,072,650	718,064	5,640,751	13,431,465
Addition	3,047,210	165,825	377,852	3,590,887
Disposal	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	10,119,860	883,889	6,018,603	17,022,352
Accumulated Depreciation				
At March 31, 2015	(4,870,670)	(521,168)	(2,706,385)	(8,098,223)
Charge	(1,452,074)	(186,300)	(1,071,949)	(2,710,323)
Disposal	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	(6,322,744)	(707,468)	(3,778,334)	(10,808,546)
Net Book Value				
At March 31, 2015	2,201,980	196,896	2,934,366	5,333,242
At March 31, 2016	3,797,116	176,421	2,240,269	6,213,806

7. Other non-current assets

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Deposits	992,220	932,348

8. Deferred income tax

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities should be offset on the balance sheet only if the entity has the legal right to settle on a net basis and they are levied by the same taxing authority on the same entity or different entities that intend to realize the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

Deferred tax assets arise from outstanding expense accrued by management and bad debt provision which are not approved by local tax authority temporarily. Above-mentioned outstanding expense and unapproved bad debt provision are temporarily not allowed for deduction before corporate tax under the local tax rule. The movement in deferred tax assets during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

As of March 31 st , 2015	4,116,935
Credit to the income statement	427,352
As of March 31st, 2016	4,544,287

Deferred tax liabilities mainly arise from the revenue of Wuxi school and Zhangjiagang School which is recognized but not taxed until received under the local

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tax rule. The movement in deferred tax liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

As of March 31 st , 2015	889,016
Debit to the income statement	128,810
As of March 31st, 2016	1,017,826

9. Inventories

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Inventories	480,190	476,951
Less: Provision for obsolescence	(468,919)	(468,919)
Inventories, net	11,271	8,032

10. Trade and other receivables

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Trade receivables	23,373,381	24,216,504
Less: impairment provision	(20,219,394)	(20,219,394)
	3,153,987	3,997,110
Loan		
- Principal	4,100,000	4,100,000
- Interest	1,039,241	1,039,241
Less: impairment provision	(5,139,241)	(5,139,241)
	-	-
Prepayment	7,256,103	4,866,750
Less: impairment provision	(3,931,723)	(3,931,723)
	3,324,380	935,027
Prepaid expense	1,048,640	834,831
Staff advance	434,764	241,004
Deposits	99,629	102,175
Payment on behalf of related companies	48,308	126,267
Total	8,109,708	6,236,414

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Cash on hand	395,204	119,960
Cash in banks (a)	20,248,304	11,345,316
Total	20,643,508	11,465,276

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- (a) The deposit of CNY 100,000 in Chongqing School's account was restricted according to the local regulation issued by Chongqing Education Committee. Such deposit was placed to guarantee the salary payment of faculties if the training center encounters the financial difficulties.

12. Paid-up capital

	USD	RMB equiv.
NIIT GC Limited	588,000	4,096,451

The paid-in capital is USD 588,000 which is fully contributed by NIIT GC Limited. All of the paid-in capital was verified by a local CPA firm.

13. Trade and other payables

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Trade payables	10,569,273	8,932,081
Advance from customers	9,286,045	2,830,513
Accrued expenses	6,736,550	6,833,492
Deferred other income	255,045	437,220
Business tax and levies payable	210,222	296,248
Salary and welfare payable	120,796	(39,236)
Staff reimbursement payable	66,469	3,939
Other payables	518,589	712,099
Total	27,762,989	20,006,356

14. Revenue

	2016	2015
Course fee	46,817,709	35,921,013
Courseware	7,202,238	5,203,325
Faculty fee	1,715,000	1,330,000
Corporate training program	956,983	1,562,113
Training fee	28,000	-
Others	1,598,863	657,323
Total	58,318,793	44,673,774



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15. Other income

	2016	2015
Subsidy income	436,869	505,487
Foreign exchange gain, net	-	15,508
Others	80,942	51,568
Total	517,811	572,563

16. Cost and expenditures

	2016	2015
Employee benefit costs (Note 17)	24,296,870	23,556,440
Development, production and execution costs	5,996,791	4,358,911
Business tax and surcharge	2,152,209	1,636,143
Depreciation and amortization	2,710,322	2,933,277
Other expenses	16,663,489	14,579,715
Total	51,819,681	47,064,486

17. Employee benefit costs

	2016	2015
Salary and bonus	19,823,472	19,158,344
Social benefit	3,000,395	3,072,131
Staff welfare	1,473,003	1,325,965
Total	24,296,870	23,556,440

18. Exceptional items

	2016	2015
Provision for doubtful debts	-	20,756,981



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19. Income tax expenses

	2016	2015
Current income tax expense	1,983,020	1,990,427
Deferred tax expense	(298,542)	(1,829,925)
Total	1,684,478	160,502

The income tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the effective tax rate of the Group as follows.

	2016	2015
Profit/(loss) before tax	7,016,921	(22,575,133)
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	1,754,230	(5,643,796)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(1,050,176)	(162,288)
Benefit from tax loss carried forward	(397,290)	(278,848)
Permanent differences	384,305	-
Timing difference not recognized on account of prudence	993,409	6,245,434
Income tax expenses	1,684,478	160,502

20. Cash generated from operations

	2016	2015
Profit/(loss) before tax	7,016,923	(22,575,133)
Adjustment for		
- Depreciation and amortization	2,710,323	2,933,278
- Provision for impairment of receivables	-	20,756,981
Change in working capital		
- Increase in inventories	(3,240)	(243)
- Decrease in receivables	1,017,022	5,195,015
- Increase in payables	7,192,511	210,936
Net cash generated from operations	17,933,539	6,520,834

21. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly to control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

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(a) Names of related companies and nature of relationship:

Entity Name	Nature of relationship
NIIT Limited	Ultimate parent company
NIIT GC Limited	Parent company
NIIT (USA) Inc.	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
NIIT Malaysia	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company
NIIT Technologies Limited and its subsidiaries	Under which the ultimate parent company exercises significant influence

(b) Significant related party transactions and balances

(1) Pricing Policy

The Group's pricing policies on receiving or providing services are determined by internal negotiation with reference to market situation.

(2) Significant transaction with related parties

	2016	2015
Rendering of service		
- NIIT (USA) Inc.	888,594	54,768
- NIIT Technologies Pte Limited, Singapore	315,440	360,903
Total	1,204,034	415,671

(3) Significant balances with related parties

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Trade and other receivables		
- NIIT (USA) Inc.	347,766	-
- NIIT Limited	83,308	83,308
- NIIT Technologies Pte Limited, Singapore	29,974	475,582
- NIIT Technology Limited – India	1,672	1,672
Total	462,720	560,610
Trade and other payables		
- NIIT GC Limited	7,795,944	7,795,944
- NIIT Limited	2,355,900	69,154
- NIIT Technologies Pte Limited, Singapore	14,358	14,358
- NIIT Malaysia	593	593
Total	10,166,795	7,880,049

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22. Commitments

Operating lease commitments

The operating leases are all composed of leasing offices under non-cancellable operation lease agreements. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments due under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>	<u>March 31, 2015</u>
Less than 1 year	1,769,019	4,897,478
Between 1 and 2 years	944,867	2,894,748
Between 2 and 3 years	238,644	328,970
Total	<u>2,952,530</u>	<u>8,121,196</u>

