

Big Tree Group, Inc.
Form 10-K
May 14, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

Mark One

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 0-27845

BIG TREE GROUP INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Colorado
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

84-1304106
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

South Part 1-101, Nanshe Area, Pengnan Industrial Park
on North Yingbinbei Road
in Waisha Town of Longhu District in Shantou,
Guangdong, China
(Address of principal executive offices)

515023
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's Telephone number, including area code) (86)-754-8323888

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	Not applicable

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$0.00001 per share
(Title of class)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.4.05 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
 Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company:

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked prices of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2012 of \$142,746 on June 29, 2012.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. 10,350,179 shares of common stock are issued and outstanding as of May 1, 2013.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

List hereunder the following documents if incorporated by reference and the Part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) or (c) under the Securities Act of 1933. The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1980). None.

BIG TREE GROUP INC.
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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This report includes forward-looking statements that relate to future events or our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Words such as, but not limited to, "believe", "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "targets," "likely," "aim," "will," "would," "could," and similar expressions or phrases identify forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operation, business strategy and financial needs. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- The circumstances resulting in the restatement of our financial statements and the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and in our disclosure controls and procedures;
- Transactions with our related parties;
- Fluctuations in our revenues based upon our revenue recognition policy;
- Amounts due our CEO and his wife for the purchase of BT Shantou;
- Factors affecting consumer preferences and customer acceptance of new products;
- Competition in the toy industry;
- Loss of one or more key customers;
- Dependence on third-party contract manufacturers;
- Dependence on certain key personnel;
- Inability to manage our business expansion;
- Infringement by third parties on our intellectual property rights;
- Our inadvertent infringement of third-party intellectual property rights;
- PRC government fiscal policy that affect real estate development and consumer demand;
- Availability of skilled and unskilled labor and increasing labor costs;
- Lack of insurance coverage and the impact of any loss resulting from product liability or third party liability claims or casualty losses;
- Violation of Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or China anti-corruption laws;
- Economic, legal restrictions and business conditions in China;
- Limited public market for our common stock; and
- Potential conflicts of interest between our controlling shareholders and our shareholders.

You should read thoroughly this report and the documents that we refer to herein with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and/or worse than what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements including those made in Item 1A. Risk Factors. Other sections of this report include additional factors which could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information under the Federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements, to report events or to report the occurrence of unanticipated events. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report, and you should not rely on these statements without also considering the risks and uncertainties associated with these statements and our business.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION

When used in this annual report, the terms:

- "Big Tree," "we," "our," and "us" or the "Company" refers to Big Tree Group, Inc. (formerly Transax International Limited), a Colorado corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Big Tree International Co., Ltd., a Brunei company, ("BT Brunei") and Shantou Big Tree Toys Co., Ltd., a Chinese company ("BT Shantou").
- "2012" refers to the year ended December 31, 2012,
- "2011" refers to the year ended December 31, 2011, and
- "2013" refers to the year ending December 31, 2013.

All share and per share information contained herein gives pro forma effect to the 1:700 reverse stock split of our common stock on December 11, 2012 and the effect of the conversion of the Series B and C convertible preferred shares which automatically converted into common shares on December 11, 2012.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

We are in the business of toys sourcing, distribution and contractual manufacturing targeting international and domestic distributors and customers in the toys industry. Our main business focus is to function as a “one stop shop” for the sourcing, distribution and specialty manufacturing of toys and related products. The Company conducts these operations through both its BT Brunei and BT Shantou subsidiaries. BT Shantou was founded in 2003 and BT Brunei was established in 2011. As part of our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Wei Lin’s desire to expand the historic revenues of BT Shantou, he was seeking a way to permit the Company to grow its revenues through export sales by leveraging his extensive contacts developed since BT Shantou was founded in 2003. As BT Brunei is not subject to income taxes on revenues from its export sales, it is able to offer more competitive pricing than BT Shantou which is subject to a 25% tax rate in the PRC. Following the Reorganization, which is described later in this section, BT Brunei is focused on export sales and BT Shantou transitioned its limited export customers to BT Brunei and concentrating its efforts on domestic sales.

We are located in Shantou City of Guangdong province, the geographical region well-known for toys manufacturing and exporting in China. We are not a manufacturer. We provide procurement services for international toy distributors and wholesalers, including identifying, evaluating, and engaging one or more local manufacturers, trading companies or distributors for the requested supply of toys, as well as original equipment manufacturing (“OEM”) services. The OEM services include engaging toy manufacturers directly or through other toy trading companies or distributors to either manufacture toys to specific specifications requested by our customers, or customize an existing toy product to meet our customers’ request, such as through changes in mechanical functionality, appearance, physical dimension, and materials. We source a wide variety of 300,000 toys made of plastic, wood, metal, wool, and electronic materials, primarily targeting children from infants to teenagers. We enable our customers to view these toys either through our website or at our extensive toy showrooms located in Shantou, China. Customers can easily contact our online representatives for inquiry and place orders, or visit the toy showrooms and choose from the displayed toy samples provided by our manufacturing partners.

In a move to expand our business in 2009, BT Shantou developed a proprietary construction toy consisting of plastic pieces that can plug-in together to make a wide variety of objects, which we refer to as our Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D). We registered the patents for its utility model and appearance design in Hong Kong and mainland China during 2010 and 2011. The Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) is currently promoted and distributed in the Chinese domestic market through BT Shantou’s online store, through our showrooms and at two airport locations.

Our Corporate Structure

The chart below illustrates the current corporate structure of the Company:

Industry

According to 2012 Chinese Toy Industry Research Report, global toys sales in 2011 were approximately US \$84.1 billion, an increase of \$0.8 billion from 2010. In 2011, total sales of Chinese toy enterprises were approximately \$23.06 billion, accounting for 27.4% of global sales. Customers for our toy sourcing business consist of distributors, trading companies, and wholesalers primarily located in mainland China, Hong Kong, Europe, Mexico, South America, Asia and the United States.

Toy Industry Association (TIA), the non-profit trade association for producers and importers of toys and youth entertainment products sold in North America, disclosed in its research that the global financial crisis had limited impact on total toys revenues globally, except in Britain due to the closure of a major retailers in that country. Consumers continue to look for “value” of their toys purchases; however, the demand for toys has not yet shifted to less expensive toys since most parents have opted to slash other family expenditures in order to satisfy their children's preferences.

Environmental concerns and toy safety have become key issues in customer’s purchases. Europe and United States both have updated their toys quality and safety standards, which have inevitably caused the increase of costs on production, quality control, and certification and have caused concerns to their major importers, especially to China as the major sourcing country for low-priced toys. Consequently, those standards and policy updates may potentially impact the world toy market, including pricing and availability for low-priced products.

Despite the uncertainty brought by these policy changes, the world’s toy market is estimated to continue expanding in the next few years with a substantial demand expected to occur in Asian countries, especially in China. According to China Social Investigation Firm (SSIC), China has 400 million infants and children below 14-year-old with one third residing in urban areas and two-thirds in rural areas. Currently, China's urban per capita annual consumption of children's toys is under \$9, while rural per capita consumption of toys is less than \$5. It is relatively low compared to United States where the per capita annual consumption of toys is around \$280, and \$288 in Japan, \$361 in Britain, and even \$51 in Brazil. The significant gap between market capacity and current sale scale in China has created an expansion potential of China’s toy market.

China is the world’s largest toy manufacturer and exporter with more than 20,000 toy companies that produce and distribute two-thirds of the global toys' demand. China's toy manufacturing is highly regionally concentrated with most output produced in the developed eastern coastal areas of China. For instance, the five provinces of Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong and Fujian, as well as Shanghai, have collectively accounted for 95% of toy sales in China. Guangdong province, the most important Chinese toy production and export base, represents 70% of toy sales by China.

China toy industry is historically export-oriented. More than 70% of the toys produced in China are for exports. North America and Europe are top two export destinations of toys made in China. The export orientation has made the industry susceptible to the fluctuations and uncertainty of international trading conditions, currency exchange rates, and global financial crisis, especially in North America and Europe. In addition, due to the inflation and continuous appreciation of RMB currency in the past few years, the toy manufacturers are facing the challenge of soaring costs of raw materials and stagnant sale prices of final products at the expense of profit margin.

Chinese toy industry as a whole is undergoing the transition from current export-oriented, low tech, few branding and OEM-oriented manufacturing to the more sustainable development model featured with significant growth of domestic sales, high tech, better quality, and more offerings of proprietary brands and products. We believe that a more sustainable development model means the reliance on the ability of the industry in general to address this

evolving marketplace by taking steps to improve product quality and safety through technology, innovation, and branding with a goal of attract international and domestic distributors to continue to buy from Chinese toy suppliers.

Product Descriptions

We source a wide variety of more than 300,000 toys made of plastic, wood, metal, wool, and electronic materials, primarily targeting at children from infants to teenagers. These toys include, but are not limited to, infant appliances, games, balls, dolls, stuffed toys, transformers, racing track sets, play sets, water toys, and educational toys. The offered toys can be operated by battery, manual power, wire control, remote control, voice control, infrared ray control, and other applications.

Our proprietary Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) caters to consumers ranging from minor children to adults. Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) are composed of 18 assembly parts made of ABS environmental-friendly plastic materials in multiple shapes including, but not limited to, squares, triangles, right-angled connectors, etc. ABS, or acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, is a recyclable polymer which is used in many consumer products in part as a result of its dimensional stability. The Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) adopts an innovative plug-in design that goes beyond the traditional planar and linear plug-in to achieve the transformations among the common and unconventional shapes such as diamond, sphere and dynamic warping, etc. Each assembly part offers 10 color choices that encourage children to learn colors and shapes in an interesting and attractive playing environment. We have developed over 10 series of Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) including about 200 product items. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, we recorded sales from the sale of Big Tree Magic Puzzle 3D of approximately \$0.8 million and \$0, respectively.

Patents and Trademarks

We have registered the design of our proprietary Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) with and were granted an eight year patent by the Intellectual Property Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in 2010. We have also obtained the patents for utility model and design from the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China during 2010 and 2011. Based on our patent registrations, and applicable Hong Kong and PRC laws, we have the exclusive right on the proprietary Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) in Hong Kong and mainland China, and can prevent other competitors from making, using, selling, or distributing the patented invention without our permission during the term. The registration information of the patents is listed in the table below:

Patent	Title of Invention	Granting Agency	Term	Patent No.	Region
Short-term Patent	Assembled Toy Plug-in Blocks	Patents Registry of Intellectual Property Department	Eight years starting on December 18, 2009	HK1133784	Hong Kong
Registration of Design	Toy bricks	Design Registry of Intellectual Property Department	Five years starting on December 16, 2009	0902157.3	Hong Kong
Utility Model Registration of Design I	Assembled Toy Plug-in bricks	SIPO	Ten years starting on January 12, 2011	ZL. 2009 2 0292981.6	PRC
Registration of Design II	Toy bricks	SIPO	Ten years starting on August 18, 2010	ZL 2010 3 0103327.4	PRC
	Toy bricks	SIPO	Ten years starting on August 18, 2010	ZL 2009 3 0680023.1	PRC

In addition, we sell some of our products under two brand names and registered trademarks listed in the table below. Our trademarks have been registered with the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China (the "SAIC"). Based on our trademark registration and applicable PRC laws, we have the exclusive right to use a trademark for products and services for which the trademark has been registered with the SAIC. A trademark registration is valid for 10 years commencing from the approval date.

Brand Name	Trademark	Class/Products	Validity Term	SAIC Registration No.
Big Tree Carnival	Big Tree Carnival	28/game stations, magician gears, toys, chesses, sport balls, fitness apparatus, exercise instruments, swimming pools for entertainment purpose, roller skates, adornments (except for lights and candies) for Christmas tree	From September 14, 2010 to September 13, 2020	7012858
Big Tree		28/game stations, magician gears, toys, chesses, sport balls, fitness apparatus, exercise instruments, swimming pools for entertainment purpose, roller skates, adornments	From December 14, 2010 to December 13, 2020	6987896

(except for lights and
candies) for Christmas tree

Certifications

For our sourcing business, we require all of our manufacturer partners to provide Export Toy Quality Licenses as mandated by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (the "AQSIQ") and Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China (the "CNCA"). In cases where international distributors demand additional product testing, facility auditing, and/or quality certifications, we would evaluate and identify the qualified local manufacturers to source goods in compliance with the desired standards set by the distributors. To facilitate these services, we evaluate the specific distributor requirements and source local OEMs or other third parties who should have the requisite experience or qualifications to provide the additional services utilizing a generally available database. We then facilitate the engagement of the appropriate local OEM or third party to provide these additional services. If requested as part of the order from the distributor, we may also further coordinate with the local OEM, including providing product samples to the designated third party testing center for product testing and/or quality certifications. In the instance of facility auditing, we may coordinate with the parties to ensure that the auditing process is completed in a timely manner. The costs of these additional services are generally borne by us and are included in our costs of sales.

Our quality control technicians work in close coordination with our sales and marketing staff to provide services for our customers. China's toy industry has been regulated since early 2007 by the expansion of the nation's compulsory certification system to include toy products. Regulations require manufacturers to apply for China Compulsory Certification (CCC) from the nation's Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA). Toys are subject to inspection and certification review and no toy products without CCC are permitted to leave a factory. We seek to strictly comply with quality control regulations for preproduction, mass production, and final inspection utilizing the AQL (Acceptable Quality Level) Major 2.0/Minor 4.0 adopted by the standard ISO 8124 series set by International Standards Organization as well as ANSI/ASQ Z1.4 released by American Society for Quality. In addition, the quality control standards for products distributed are in compliance with GB 6675-2003 Chinese National Safety Technical Code for Toys released by National Technical Committee of Standardization for Toys. On the timely manner, we issue quality control report and keep the pictures for process control and loading. The service package covers production supervision, quality control, shipment, and after-sale services.

Products exported outside of China generally are required to comply with various quality control standards and in some instances certifications fixed by the destination country. For example, the products supplied to European countries, including Great Britain, are required to comply with the quality control standards determined by the European standard EN71 series that are composed of 11 parts to specify safety requirements for toys which were established by the European Committee for Standardization. The products distributed to the European countries are required to bear the CE (Conformit Europ enne or "European Conformity") mark which is a mandatory conformity mark for products placed on the market in the European Economic Area (EEA). With the CE marking on a product the manufacturer self-certifies that the product conforms to the essential requirements of the applicable EC directives. Toys imported into Mexico are required to conform to NOB 015/10-SCF/SSA-1994 and related rules which regulate toy safety, including limits on the use of paints and dyes, labeling and testing methods. Lastly, products exported to the United States are required to comply with quality control regulations specified by ASTM F963 Standard Consumer Safety Specification on Toy Safety set by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008. The products which may be distributed to the United States are required to comply with the certifications and approvals set by ASTM F963 standards and the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008. As part of our services we internally confirm the compliance with the applicable quality control and certification standards of the destination countries, and further confirmation of conformity to these standards is provided by CNCA at the time of the shipment from China.

Our proprietary Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) is manufactured under GB6675-2003 National Safety Technical Code for Toys targeting children under 14, a Chinese national product standard set by Standardization Administration of China (the "SAC") which define and establish toy safety understanding and implement technical specifications for the toy manufacturing industry. On January 13, 2010, we received China Compulsory Product Certification for Big Tree Magic Puzzle 3D from the Certification Center of Light Industry Council, an independent certification institution in China. The certification is valid until December 1, 2014.

Customers

Our customers for our toy sourcing business consist of distributors, trading companies, and wholesalers primarily located in mainland China, Hong Kong, Europe, South America, Asia and the United States. In 2012, sales to South America accounted for approximately 33.5% of our total revenue and sales to Europe accounted for approximately 33.0% of our total revenues primarily to the countries of Mexico, Great Britain and Turkey. Sales to the United States is still relatively low, represent less than 1% of our total revenue. In 2012 sales to one customer accounted for 27.5% of our revenues and in 2011 sales to another customer accounted for 12.9% of our revenues.

Our Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) is currently marketed directly to consumers in China through our showrooms, our airport locations, and through our online store at Taobao Mall (www.Tmall.com), the largest B2C online retailing

platform in China. Sales from Taobao Mall represented less than 1% of our total revenue during 2012. Subject to the availability of sufficient capital, management intends to expand the number of sales locations by opening or acquiring additional outlets in China in 2013. We also expect to use our existing distribution channels to increase sales of this proprietary product.

Sales and Marketing

In 2012, we marketed toy products primarily through our 21,258 square foot toy showroom in Shantou, China. With the expansion of our business, our first 21,258 square feet showroom was no longer big enough to display all the toys we sell. Accordingly, effective October 1, 2012, we leased another building facility as our second products showroom in Shantou from Shantou Youbang International Supervise Center, Co., Ltd. ("Shantou Youbang"), a company owned by Ms. Guihong Zheng, Mr. Wei Lin's wife, for an annual rent of RMB 1,440,000 (approximately \$228,571). Our controlling shareholders, Mr. Lin and Ms. Zheng invested approximately RMB50 million (approximately \$7.9 million) to build this building with an area of 96,875 square feet. In 2013, we opened this toy showroom which will be used to provide our customers and potential customers the opportunity to see all the toys we offer with a one-stop shop experience. Currently, we are still utilizing the 21,258 showroom, which is located in our corporate office. Additionally, customers can either browse the lines of toys online and contact our online representatives for inquiry and place orders, or visit the toy showrooms and choose from the displayed toy samples provided by our manufacturing partners.

In July 2011, we obtained vendor permits from Shantou Airport Company of Guangdong Airport Management Corporation (GAMC) to run two mini showrooms with 570 and 600 square feet (approximately 53 and 56 square meters), respectively located in the terminals for domestic flights and international flights in Jieyang Chaoshan International Airport that was officially opened on December 15, 2011. The term of the vendor permits and associated leases for these two showrooms is from December 18, 2011 to February 17, 2015. For the two showrooms collectively, we are obliged to pay monthly fee of RMB15,929 (approximately \$2,470) to Shantou Airport Company, including vendor permit fee of RMB8,299 (approximately \$1,290), rent of RMB6,540 (approximately \$1,010), and administration fee of RMB1,090 (approximately \$170). The terminal showrooms do not generate sales but serve as a marketing tool to present our Big Tree brand and introduces general toys and Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) to public at the airport. We have four full-time employees working in these two showrooms.

During 2012 and 2011, we sold our Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) through current sales locations in six Dennis Department Store locations in Henan province in China. On January 1, 2011 we entered the one-year Joint Sales Contract with Dennis Department Stores that allows us to have a 20-square-meter sale counter dedicated to the sale of Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) in each of its six designated stores in Henan. Dennis charged us a certain percentage of sales as a commission in addition to a monthly management fee of RMB 200 (or approximately \$32) pursuant to the terms of the Joint Sales Contract. We managed the sale counters for the display, pricing, quality warranty, and customer services. In 2012, we closed our sales counters in Dennis Department Stores.

In August 2011, we entered into a B2C Service Agreement with Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Taobao Network Co, Limited, the affiliates of Alibaba Group, the leading e-commerce company in China, to open an online retailer account at Taobao Mall (www.tmall.com), the largest B2C online retailing platform in China. Our online retailer account operating under the name of Big Tree Toys Flagship Store (the “Taobao store”) is dedicated to the marketing and sale of our Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D). Sale generated from the Taobao store are minimal for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Suppliers

We source our customer orders from local qualified manufacturers and trading companies. We also monitor the quality control process at the manufacturers’ facilities and inspect final products prior to delivery. The products we sell are dropped shipped directly to our customers by the supplier or are shipped to our warehouse where we inspect the final products and pack the customer orders into containers for shipping. For 2012, our top four suppliers represented 82.2% of our total purchases, with two of our supplies representing 41.8% and 26.7%, respectively of our purchases. In 2012, one of our suppliers, Universal Toys Trading (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Universal Toys”), a toy distributor and a related party, whose sole shareholder is the brother in law of our Chairman and CEO, accounted for 5.2% of our total purchases. During 2011, Universal Toys was our biggest suppliers and accounted for approximately 77.8% of our total purchases.

On June 1, 2010, BT Shantou entered into a 10-year contract manufacturing agreement with Shantou Xinzhongyang Toy Industrial Co. Ltd. (“Xinzhongyang”), a company owned by our Chairman and CEO and his wife, to produce the Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D). Pursuant to the agreement, BT Shantou is responsible for product development and providing the designs and technical support to Xinzhongyang for production. BT Shantou has contracted to place a monthly order on the fifth day of each month, and Xinzhongyang is required to confirm the order within three business days upon the receipt of the order and begin delivery of the products at Xinzhongyang’s facility on the 15th day after the receipt of the order. For 2012, purchases from Xinzhongyang totaled \$0.9 million, representing less than 1% of our total purchases.

Quality Control Process

Our quality control process includes identifying and evaluating qualified manufacturers for specific orders. We ensure that each manufacturer meets the qualifications and required industry standards set by the PRC government and, if applicable, the standards fixed by the laws of the destination countries if the products are being exported, all as described earlier in this section under “Certifications.” We also monitor the quality control during the purchase of raw materials and production process at the manufacturers’ facilities. We examine the quality and quantity of the final product upon delivery to our warehouse prior to shipping, including reviewing for compliance with GB 6675-2003 Chinese National Safety Technical Code for Toys released by National Technical Committee of Standardization for Toys. Based upon these standards, we have developed a checklist which our technicians follow when reviewing the toys, the scope of which can vary depending upon the type of toy. In addition to inspection of the composition and component materials, procedures can include heavy metal inspection, tensile testing and impact testing. For toys being exported, our quality control procedures also include reviewing for compliance with the various quality control standards and in some instances certifications fixed by the destination country. We conduct testing on customized toys and new “off the shelf” toys which have recently been introduced by a manufacturer, together with representative testing by order of “off the shelf” toys which have been previously been on the market and are manufactured by a known company. Because most of our suppliers are located in the vicinity of the City of Shantou, where we reside, in instances where we direct the supplier to deliver the order to the shipping point, our technicians visit the suppliers’ distribution or manufacturing facilities prior to delivery of the order to the shipping point to conduct quality control inspection and, if necessary, bring samples back to our quality control testing room for further inspection, which is completed before the order is shipped. The orders are then packed into containers and shipped to our customers.

Growth Strategy

In addition to the focus on export sales through BT Brunei, our growth strategies include the following:

1. Build satellite sales offices and branches in major target countries and regions. One goal of our growth strategy is to open a satellite office in the United States to expand our customer base in North and South America. We expect to also use this office as a hub for sourcing potential products outside of China to expand our distribution offerings. Additionally, we expect to open sales offices in several major cities of China to further grow our customer base.
2. Acquire major regional distributors. A long term growth strategy is the development of additional propriety products to complement the Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) and to offer our propriety products at sales locations or through distributors with sales locations or stores in high traffic areas such as shopping malls where customers can try our products and see just how fun, unique and educational they are for children. We are not, however, presently a party to any agreement or understanding related to any potential acquisition.
3. Acquisition of entities under common control. We believe that as our business grows there are certain strategic related party entities that could enhance the value of our company and improve our long-term growth. These related party entities include Yunjia Fashion Clothing Co., Ltd. (“Yunjia”) and Xinzhongyang, companies that are owned and controlled by our CEO and wife. We believe that the possible combination of Yunjia which would include its commercial real estate property where our current offices and our first toy showroom is located, could provide us with additional space to permit us to expand our business services, including the addition of more showrooms and an OEM procurement center while controlling our overhead expenses. Second, in the event sales of our Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) begin to build to a sustainable level, of which there are no assurances, we believe the combination of our contract manufacturer, Xinzhongyang, could enable us to have greater control over our production process and provide an avenue for further business expansion through the provision of contract manufacturing services to third parties.

We are in the early stages of development of the plan to implement this growth strategy, including the timeline, milestones and costs. Depending upon the continued growth of our revenues from our existing business, of which there are no assurances, our ability to undertake many of these components to our growth strategy is subject to the availability of sufficient working capital. Other than a short-term loan as described elsewhere in this report and working capital advances from related parties, we do not have any external sources of working capital at the present time and there are no assurances we will be able to raise additional working capital. Accordingly, our ability to execute on this growth strategy may be limited if we are unable to continue to increase our revenues or raise working capital as may be necessary. In addition, even if we should proceed with any of these growth strategies, there are no assurances that they will be effective.

Competition

The Chinese toy industry is highly competitive and regionally concentrated. There are numerous toy manufacturers, trading companies, and distributors scattered throughout the PRC. We face intense competition from existing competitors and new market entrants. Competition is based primarily on the ability to design and develop new toys, to procure licenses for popular characters and trademarks and to successfully market products. Many of our competitors offer similar products or alternatives to our products, as well as significantly longer operating histories, more widespread brand recognition and greater financial resources that we do.

We believe that we have transformed our company from being a small privately owned trading enterprise that competed on pricing into a sophisticated sourcing and distribution company, providing “one-stop-shop” services for distributors and wholesalers globally. We also believe that its development of a proprietary product could further sets

our company apart from some of its other competitions. In an effort to effectively compete, we intend to build our reputation and brand recognition and compete primarily based on product quality, brand recognition, reputation, extensive sourcing distribution capability. The barriers to entry into the Chinese toy industry, however, are low and we expect that competition will continue to increase. There are no assurances that our efforts will be successful or that we will ever effectively compete within our market segment.

Government Regulation

General Regulatory Environment

We operate our business in the PRC under a legal regime consisting of the State Council, which is the highest authority of the executive branch of the PRC central government, and several ministries and agencies under its authority, including the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or SAIC, the Ministry of Commerce, or MOFCOM, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, and their respective authorized local counterparts.

Toy Safety Regulations

Our products are subject to various laws, including China's National Safety Technical Code for Toys - GB 6657-2003 and Safety of Electric Toys – GB19865-2005. These laws establish mandatory safety standards for the mechanical and physical safety, toxicity and flammability of toys and electronic toys. In addition, our suppliers are required to obtain Export Toy Quality Licenses as mandated by the AQSIQ and CNCA. Any failure to comply with these requirements could result in product liability claims, loss of sales, diversion of resources, damage to our reputation, increased warranty costs and removal of our products from the market. Similar laws exist in some states and cities and in various international markets. We maintain a quality control program designed to ensure compliance with all applicable laws.

We believe our operations in the PRC comply with the current toy safety and export laws. We are not subject to any admonition, penalty, investigations or inquiries imposed by government regulators, nor is it subject to any claims or legal proceedings to which it was named as a defendant for violation of any toy safety or export laws.

Regulation of Foreign Exchange

The PRC government imposes restrictions on the convertibility of the RMB and on the collection and use of foreign currency by PRC entities. Under current regulations, the RMB is convertible for current account transactions, which include dividend distributions, and the import and export of goods and services. Conversion of RMB into foreign currency and foreign currency into RMB for capital account transactions, such as direct investment, portfolio investment and loans, however, is still generally subject to the prior approval of or registration with SAFE.

Under current PRC regulations, foreign-invested enterprises such as our PRC subsidiaries are required to apply to SAFE for a Foreign Exchange Registration Certificate for Foreign-Invested Enterprise. With such a certificate (which is subject to review and renewal by SAFE on an annual basis), a foreign-invested enterprise may open foreign exchange bank accounts at banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business by SAFE and may buy, sell and remit foreign exchange through such banks, subject to documentation and approval requirements. Foreign-invested enterprises are required to open and maintain separate foreign exchange accounts for capital account transactions and current account transactions. In addition, there are restrictions on the amount of foreign currency that foreign-invested enterprises may retain in such accounts.

Regulation of foreign exchange in certain onshore and offshore transaction

In October 2005, SAFE issued the Notice on Issues Relating to the Administration of Foreign Exchange in Fund-Raising and Return Investment Activities of Domestic Residents Conducted via Offshore Special Purpose Companies, or SAFE Circular 75, which became effective as of November 1, 2005. According to SAFE Circular 75, prior to establishing or assuming control of an offshore company for the purpose of financing that offshore company with assets or equity interests in an onshore enterprise in the PRC, each PRC resident, whether a natural or legal person, must complete certain overseas investment foreign exchange registration procedures with the relevant local SAFE branch. An amendment to the registration with the local SAFE branch is required to be filed by any PRC resident that directly or indirectly holds interests in that offshore company upon either (i) the injection of equity interests or assets of an onshore enterprise to the offshore company or (ii) the completion of any overseas fund-raising by such offshore company. An amendment to the registration with the local SAFE branch is also required to be filed by such PRC resident when there is any material change involving a change in the capital of the offshore company, such as (i) an increase or decrease in its capital, (ii) a transfer or swap of shares, (iii) a merger or division, (iv) a long-term equity or debt investment or (v) the creation of any security interests.

SAFE Circular 75 applies retroactively. As a result, PRC residents who established or acquired control of offshore companies that made onshore investments in the PRC in the past were required to complete the relevant overseas investment foreign exchange registration procedures by March 31, 2006. Under SAFE Circular 75, failure to comply with the registration procedures may result in restrictions on the relevant onshore entity, including restrictions on the payment of dividends and other distributions to its offshore parent or affiliate and restrictions on the capital inflow from the offshore entity, and may also subject relevant PRC residents to penalties under the PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

As a U.S. company, we are considered a foreign entity in the PRC. If we purchase the assets or equity interests of a PRC company owned by PRC residents in exchange for our equity interests, such PRC residents will be subject to the registration procedures described in SAFE Circular 75. Moreover, PRC residents who are beneficial holders of our shares are required to register with SAFE in connection with their investment in us.

In addition, on August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory authorities, including the Ministry of Commerce, the State Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the State Administration for Taxation, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the CSRC and SAFE, jointly issued the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the New M&A Rules, which became effective on September 8, 2006. This regulation, among other things, includes provisions that purport to require that an offshore special purpose vehicle formed for purposes of overseas listing of equity interests in PRC companies and controlled directly or indirectly by PRC companies or individuals obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing and trading of such special purpose vehicle's securities on an overseas stock exchange. On September 21, 2006, the CSRC published on its official website procedures regarding its approval of overseas listings by special purpose vehicles. The CSRC approval procedures require the filing of a number of documents with the CSRC and it would take several months to complete the approval process.

Regulations on dividend distribution

The principal regulations governing dividend distributions by wholly foreign-owned enterprises and Sino-foreign equity joint ventures include:

- Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law (1986), as amended;
- Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law Implementing Rules (1990), as amended;
- Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law (1979), as amended; and
- Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law Implementing Rules (1983), as amended.

Under these regulations, wholly foreign-owned enterprises and Sino-foreign equity joint ventures in the PRC may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Additionally, these foreign-invested enterprises are required to set aside certain amounts of their accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends.

Regulation of overseas listings

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC"), promulgated the Regulation on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Companies by Foreign Investors, which became effective on September 8, 2006 and was amended by the MOFCOM on June 22, 2009. This regulation, among other things, has certain provisions that require offshore special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, formed for the purpose of acquiring PRC domestic companies and controlled by PRC individuals, to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange. On September 21, 2006, the CSRC published on its official website a notice specifying the documents and materials that are required to be submitted for obtaining CSRC approval.

There remains some uncertainty as to how this regulation will be interpreted or implemented in the context of an overseas offering. If the CSRC or another PRC regulatory agency subsequently determines that the CSRC's approval is required in connection with our acquisition of BT Brunei, we may face sanctions by the CSRC or another PRC regulatory agency. If this happens, these regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, limit our operating privileges in the PRC, restrict or prohibit payment or remittance of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries to us or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our common stock.

SAFE regulations on employee share options

On March 28, 2007, SAFE promulgated the Application Procedures of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Share Holding Plan or Share Option Plan of Overseas Listed Company, or the Share Option Rule. The purpose of the Share Option Rule is to regulate foreign exchange administration of PRC domestic individuals who participate in employee shareholder plans and share option plans of overseas listed companies. According to the Share Option Rule, if a PRC domestic individual participates in any employee shareholder plan or share option plan of an overseas listed company, a PRC domestic agent or the PRC subsidiary of such overseas listed company is required to, among others things, file, on behalf of such individual, an application with SAFE to obtain approval for an annual quota with respect to the purchase of foreign exchange in connection with shareholder or share option exercises as PRC domestic individuals may not directly use overseas funds to purchase shares or exercise share options. Concurrently with the filing of such application with SAFE, the PRC subsidiary shall obtain approval from SAFE to open a special foreign exchange account at a PRC domestic bank to hold the funds required in connection with the share purchase or option exercise, any returned principal or profits from sales of shares, any dividends issued on the shares and any other income or expenditures approved by SAFE. The PRC subsidiary is also required to obtain approval from SAFE to open an overseas special foreign exchange account at an overseas bank to hold overseas funds used in connection with any share purchase or option exercise. All proceeds obtained by PRC domestic individuals from sales of shares shall be remitted back to China after relevant overseas expenses are deducted. The foreign exchange proceeds from these sales can be converted into RMB or transferred to such individual's foreign exchange savings account after the proceeds have been remitted back to the special foreign exchange account opened at the PRC domestic bank. If the share option is exercised in a cashless exercise, the PRC domestic individuals are required to remit the proceeds to the special foreign exchange account.

We do not currently have any share option plans. Although further clarification is required as to how the Share Option Rule will be interpreted or implemented, we believe that if we were to adopt such a plan, we and our PRC employees who have been granted share options will be subject to the Share Option Rule when our company becomes an overseas listed company. If we or our PRC employees fail to comply with the Share Option Rule, we and/or our PRC employees may face sanctions imposed by foreign exchange authority or any other PRC government authorities.

In addition, the State Administration of Taxation has recently issued circulars concerning employee share options. Under these circulars, our employees working in the PRC who exercise share options will be subject to PRC individual income tax. Our PRC subsidiaries have obligations to file documents relating to employee share options with relevant tax authorities and withhold individual income taxes of those employees who exercise their share options. If our employees fail to pay and we fail to withhold their income taxes, we may face sanctions imposed by tax authorities or other PRC government authorities.

Employees

As of May 7, 2013, we had approximately 150 full time employees in the PRC.

Our History

We were incorporated in the State of Colorado in 1987 originally under the name Vega-Atlantic Corporation. We were a development stage company initially engaged in the business of exploration of gold and precious metals within the United States. During 2001 we acquired interests in certain co-operative joint ventures to develop mineral properties in the PRC. Due, however, to our inability to raise sufficient capital to meet funding commitments, we sold or disposed of certain of our interests in the joint ventures during 2001.

In August 2003 we acquired 100% of the outstanding of Transax International Limited in exchange for shares of our common stock in a transaction treated as a reverse merger which resulted in a change of control of our company. Transax International Limited, through its wholly owned subsidiary TDS Telecommunication Data Systems Ltda. , was an international provider of information network solutions specifically designed for the healthcare providers and health insurance companies. The MedLinkSolution™ enabled the real time automation of routine patient eligibility, verification, authorizations, claims processing and payment functions. Thereafter, we changed our name to Transax International Limited.

On March 26, 2008, we executed a stock purchase and option agreement with Engetech, Inc., a Turks & Caicos corporation controlled and owned 20% by Americo de Castro, director and President of MedlinkConectividade, and 80% by Flavio Gonzalez Duarte or assignees. In accordance with the terms and provisions of the agreement, we sold to the buyer 45% of the total issued and outstanding stock of our wholly-owned subsidiary, Transax International Limited, which owned 100% of the total issued and outstanding shares of: (i) MedlinkConectividade, and (ii) Medlink Technologies, Inc., (“Medlink”) a Mauritius corporation. However, the buyer defaulted on payments and on November 24, 2010, pursuant to an agreement, the buyer returned the 45 shares which represents 45% of Transax International Limited held in escrow and forfeited its initial deposit of \$937,700 in full and complete satisfaction of any amounts due to us.

On April 4, 2011, pursuant to a Quota Purchase and Sale Agreement amongst Transax International Limited, QC Holding I Participacoes S.A., a corporation organized under the laws of Brazil (“QC Holding”), and MedlinkConectividade, we sold 100% of our interest in MedlinkConectividade. As such all related operations have been retroactively presented as discontinued operations for all periods presented and related operating assets and liabilities have been classified as assets from discontinued operations and liabilities from discontinued operations, respectively for all periods presented.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of the agreement: (i) QC Holding acquired the equity interest of MedlinkConectividade resulting in the sale of our operating subsidiary. As consideration for the purchase and sale of 100% of our interest in MedlinkConectividade, QC paid to us approximately \$298,000; (ii) QC Holding agreed to assume all debt and other contingent liabilities of MedlinkConectividade, which as of December 31, 2010 was approximately \$7,800,000 including \$5,300,000 in past taxes and social security contributions due to the Brazil Government; and (iii) QC contributed to MedlinkConectividade approximately \$1,402,000 which will be used to repay us approximately \$1,402,000 in loans and interest due to our subsidiary, Transax Limited, which owned 100% of MedlinkConectividade. In accordance with the further terms and provisions of the Agreement, we retained our relevant technology assets consisting of software code and the Postilion network processor software to carry on business outside of Brazil.

Our board of directors considered the sale of MedlinkConectividade to be in our best interests and of our shareholders. Factors considered included (i) the high levels of debt in MedlinkConectividade, (ii) its continuing net operating losses and (iii) reports from Brazil counsel to MedlinkConectividade indicating that immediate tax and social security payments were due to the Brazilian Government of over \$1,000,000.

From April 4, 2011 until December 30, 2011, we had nominal assets, no revenues and limited operations consisting of financial reporting, general administration, and seeking new business opportunities with a merger candidate.

On December 30, 2011, immediately prior to consummation of the share exchange agreement discussed below, we entered into debt exchange agreements with the holders of \$848,878 in our outstanding debt whereby we exchanged 820,006 shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock for this debt. The following table sets forth the name of the debt holder, amount of debt exchanged and number of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock issued. Stephen Walters, Carlingford Investments Limited and CFO Oncall, Inc. were related parties.

Name of Holder of Debt	Amount of Debt Exchanged	No. of Shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock Issued
Stephen Walters	\$ 122,164	118,010
Carlingford Investments Limited	151,310	146,165
CFO Oncall, Inc.	37,092	35,831
China Direct Investments, Inc.*	538,312	520,000
Total	\$ 848,878	820,006

* China Direct Investments, Inc. purchased this debt acquired from Stephen Walters for \$75,000 pursuant to a Bill of Sale and Assignment dated December 30, 2011.

The Reverse Merger

In December 2011, we completed a reverse merger pursuant to which we acquired BT Brunei. By way of background, in February 2011, the shareholders of BT Shantou, Mr. Wei Lin and Ms. Guihong Zheng, developed a plan to expand and obtain the benefits of a U.S. public company (the "Reorganization"). A key element of the Reorganization was to enter into a transaction with a public shell company in the United States by which the public shell company would acquire operations based in the PRC, all in compliance with PRC law. Lins (HK) International Trading Limited ("BT Hong Kong") formed BT Brunei to acquire BT Shantou. The second step in the Reorganization was for the BT Shantou shareholders to transfer their ownership interest in BT Shantou to BT Brunei. The third step was for BT Brunei and BT Hong Kong to enter into and complete a transaction with a U.S. public reporting company whereby that company would acquire BT Brunei.

To accomplish the first step in the Reorganization plan, BT Hong Kong was formed by Mr. Dore Scott Perler under the laws of Hong Kong on March 18, 2011. On April 13, 2011 BT Hong Kong formed BT Brunei under the laws of the State of Brunei Darussalam. The choice of the State of Brunei Darussalam was based in part upon its tax structure under which domestic corporations are not subject to income taxes which management believed would facilitate the expansion of export sales by permitting the Company to be more price competitive. As part of the second step, on July 5, 2011, BT Brunei acquired 100% of the equity interest in BT Shantou from Mr. Lin and Ms. Zheng, at the price of RMB 5,000,000 (approximately US \$774,881), which represents the original amount of registered capital invested by Mr. Lin and Ms. Zheng. On September 6, 2011, the Bureau of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of Shantou approved the acquisition. On October 13, 2011, BT Shantou received its business license as a WFOE that recognized BT Brunei as its sole shareholder. BT Shantou then became a wholly-owned subsidiary of BT Brunei. As part of the second step of the Reorganization plan, the former shareholders of BT Shantou, Mr. Lin and Ms. Zheng, entered into the Option Agreement with BT Hong Kong described below that allows them to purchase for a nominal amount, their shares of the U.S. public reporting company held by BT Hong Kong. Thereafter BT Shantou could undertake the third and final step of the Reorganization to enter into and complete a transaction with a U.S. public reporting company whereby that company would acquire BT Brunei.

The Reorganization and acquisition of BT Shantou was structured to comply with the New M&A Rules discussed elsewhere in this report. Under the New M&A Rules, the acquisition of PRC companies by foreign companies that are controlled by PRC citizens who are affiliated, such as with BT Shantou, is strictly regulated and requires approval from the Ministry of Commerce, which approval is burdensome to obtain. Such restrictions, however, do not apply to foreign entities which are controlled by foreign persons. These restrictions apply only at a “snapshot in time” that occurs at the time PRC companies are acquired by a foreign entity. In our case, this was effective on July 5, 2011 when BT Brunei acquired 100% of the equity interests of BT Shantou from the BT Shantou shareholders. At that time BT Brunei was owned 100% by BT Hong Kong, and BT Hong Kong was owned 100% by Dore Perler, a U.S. citizen, also as a trustee for Mr. Wei Lin. BT Brunei’s acquisition of BT Shantou was a cross-border transaction governed by and permitted under the New M&A Rules.

Since the New M&A Rules would have prohibited the BT Shantou shareholders who were PRC citizens from immediately receiving a controlling interest in our company in a share exchange as consideration for the sale of their interest in BT Shantou, the BT Shantou shareholders and BT Hong Kong instead agreed that they would enter into an Option Agreement to grant those BT Shantou shareholders the right to acquire all of BT Hong Kong’s interest in the Company. However, there is no prohibition under PRC laws for those former BT Shantou shareholders to acquire an interest in the Company after the acquisition of BT Brunei and its wholly-owned subsidiary, BT Shantou, were consummated.

The Option Agreement granted Mr. Lin and Ms. Zheng the ability to obtain legal ownership of our shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock issued to BT Hong Kong in the Share Exchange Agreement which is described below for a nominal amount per share provided that (i) BT Brunei entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with BT Hong Kong, and (ii) the Company meets certain performance targets for the period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013. In February 2013, these performance targets were orally waived among the parties involved, the initial allocation of the shares was revised and the Option Agreement was exercised. See Part II, Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters – Option Agreement appearing later in this report.

On December 30, 2011, we entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with BT Brunei and its shareholder BT Hong Kong. Under the Share Exchange Agreement, we exchanged 6,500,000 shares of our Series C Convertible Preferred Stock for 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of BT Brunei from its sole shareholder BT Hong Kong. On December 11, 2012, the date on which we filed Articles of Amendment to our Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of Colorado upon completion of the Reverse Stock Split, without any further action of the holders of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock, each share of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock was converted into one share of our common stock, and represented approximately 65% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock. In connection with the closing of the Share Exchange Agreement, our former officers and directors resigned and our current officers and directors were appointed. The transaction was accounted for as a reverse merger and recapitalization of BT Brunei whereby BT Brunei is considered the acquirer for accounting purposes and the 6,500,000 shares of our Series C Convertible Preferred Stock were accounted for as paid in capital of the Company. As a result of the consummation of the Share Exchange, BT Brunei and BT Shantou are now our wholly-owned subsidiaries. Accordingly, the historical financial statements are those of BT Brunei and BT Shantou upon consummation of the December 30, 2011 Share Exchange transaction. Management of BT Brunei and BT Shantou has assumed operational, management and governance control immediately following the reverse merger transaction. On December 11, 2012, upon completion of the Reverse Stock Split, without any further action of the holders of these Series C Convertible Preferred Stock, each share of the Series C Preferred Stock converted into one share of our common stock.

As compensation for pre-merger services under the December 30, 2011 consulting agreement we entered into with China Direct Investments, Inc. and its affiliate Capital One Resource Co., Ltd. (collectively, “China Direct”), we issued China Direct 2,542,743 shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. On December 11, 2012, upon completion of the Reverse Stock Split, without any further action of the holders of these Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, each share of the Series B Preferred Stock converted into one share of our common stock. The services China Direct provided to us included an evaluation of several different business opportunities, including the acquisition of BT Brunei and BT Shantou. The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock issued to China Direct was accounted for as an expense of our company prior to the merger and recapitalization with BT Brunei and the resulting effect in net equity was eliminated upon completion of the reverse merger and recapitalization with BT Brunei.

On December 30, 2011, the goal of the Reorganization was realized when the Company completed the Share Exchange Agreement with BT Hong Kong and BT Brunei. As a result of this transaction, the Company is a holding company which, through its direct ownership of BT Brunei and BT Shantou, now has operations based in the PRC. Following this transaction, BT Brunei remained obligated to pay any remaining amounts of the acquisition price for BT Shantou of RMB 5,000,000 (approximately US \$774,881) due to Mr. Lin and Ms. Zheng, which was approximately \$0 and \$288,455 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Effective December 11, 2012, we changed our name to Big Tree Group, Inc.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risk Factors Relating to Our Business

The restatement of our consolidated financial statements may affect shareholder confidence, may consume a significant amount of our time and resources and may have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

As discussed in Notes 2 and 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained elsewhere in this report, we have issued two restatements on our 2011 audited consolidated financial statements and are restating our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the first three quarters of 2012 to correct certain errors in those consolidated financial statements. We cannot be certain that the measures we have taken since we completed the restatement process will ensure that restatements will not occur in the future. The restatements may affect investor confidence in the accuracy of our financial reporting and disclosures, may raise reputational issues for our business and may result in a decline in share price and shareholder lawsuits related to the restatements.

We cannot assure investors that we will be able to fully address the material weaknesses in our internal controls that led to our restatements, or that remediation efforts will prevent future material weaknesses.

We previously reported material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2011. We have identified additional control deficiencies in our financial reporting process that identified material weaknesses, leading to the restatements of our previously issued annual and quarterly financial statements. There can be no assurance that we will be able to fully remediate our existing deficiencies. Further, there can be no assurance that we will not suffer from other material weaknesses in the future. If we fail to remediate these material weaknesses or fail to otherwise maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting in the future, it could result in a material misstatement of our annual or quarterly financial statements that would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis and which could cause investors and other users to lose confidence in our financial statements, limit our ability to raise capital and have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

The recording of our revenue is dependent on certain criteria being met and the criteria determines if we report revenue either on a gross basis as a principal or net basis as an agent depending upon the nature of the sales transaction. If we change the relationship with our customers or vendors and do not meet any of the criteria, pursuant to our revenue recognition policy, we may need to record revenues on a net basis (sales less cost of sales) and revenue recorded may decrease significantly.

Revenue is accounted for in accordance with the ASC 605-45, reporting revenue either on a gross basis as a principal or net basis as an agent depending upon the nature of the sales transaction. Revenue is recognized on a gross basis when the Company determines the sale meets the conditions of ASC 605-45, "Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent." When the Company does not meet the criteria for gross revenue recognition under ASC 605-45, the Company reports the revenue on a net basis.

Certain revenues from our sales are based on a net reporting because they do not meet the criteria for gross reporting method pursuant to ASC 605-45-45. This means that all cost of purchases from those sales will be netted with the sales revenues generated by the sale of those toys. All other revenues from sales are based on gross reporting pursuant to criteria outlined in ASC 605-45-45, as follows:

- we are the primary obligor to provide the product or services desired by our customers;
- we have discretion in supplier selection.
- we have latitude in establishing price;
- we have credit risk – see Note 12 for customer concentrations and credit risk; and

- we have inventory risk before customer order and upon customer return;

If we change the relationship with our customers or vendors and do not meet any of the criteria, pursuant to our revenue recognition policy, we may need to record revenues on a net basis (sales less cost of sales) and our total revenues recorded may decrease significantly. Our revenues increased 115% in 2012 from 2011, partially as a result of the change in our revenue mix. We may continue to experience significant fluctuations in total revenues in future periods depending upon the nature of those sales.

From time to time we engage in related party transactions. There are no assurances that these transactions are fair to our company.

We enter into a number of transactions with related parties which include purchases from or sales to a related party, advances to and from related parties, lease of facilities, business consulting services, among other transactions. The conduct of our business and operations are dependent upon these related party transactions, which are described in greater detail later in this report under Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Parties, and Director Independence. We are subject to risks as a result of our significant reliance on these related parties including the risk that the business terms are not as fair to us and that our management is subject to conflicts of interest which may not be resolved in our favor. We cannot assure you that in every instance the terms of the transactions with related parties are on terms as fair as we might receive from or extend to third parties. Investors in our company are wholly dependent upon the judgment of our management in connection with these related party transactions and there are no assurances that the conflicts of interest between our company and these related parties will be resolved in our favor.

It is possible that working capital advances by us to related parties could be deemed to be in violation of Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. However, we have not made a determination as of the date hereof if the advances resulted in a violation of that provision. We expect that the working capital advance made by us to related parties will be repaid. If, however, the amount is not repaid and/or it was determined that these advances violated the prohibitions of Section 402 from making loans to executive officers or directors, the Company could be subject to investigation and/or litigation that could involve significant time and costs and may not be resolved favorably. We are unable to predict the extent of the ultimate liability with respect to these transactions. The costs and other effects of any future litigation, government investigations, legal and administrative cases and proceedings, settlements, judgments and investigations, claims and changes in this matter could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

Our inability to extend our existing products as consumer preferences evolve, and to develop, introduce and gain customer acceptance of new products and product, may materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business and operating results depend largely upon the appeal of our products. Our continued success in the toy industry will depend on our ability to extend our existing core products and product lines as consumer preferences evolve, and to develop, introduce and gain customer acceptance of new products. Several trends in recent years have presented challenges for the toy industry, including:

- The phenomenon of children outgrowing toys at younger ages, particularly in favor of interactive and high technology products;
- Increasing use of technology;
- Shorter life cycles for individual products; and
- Higher consumer expectations for product quality, functionality and value.

We cannot assure you that:

- our current products will continue to be popular with consumers;
- the product lines or products that we introduce will achieve any significant degree of market acceptance;
- or
- the life cycles of our products will be sufficient to permit us to recover design, manufacturing, marketing and other costs associated with those products.

Our failure to achieve any or all of the foregoing benchmarks may cause the infrastructure of our operations to fail, thereby adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The toy industry is highly competitive and our inability to compete effectively may materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The toy industry is highly competitive. Globally, certain of our competitors have financial and strategic advantages over us, including:

- greater financial resources;
- larger sales, marketing and product development departments;
- stronger name recognition;
- longer operating histories; and
- greater economies of scale.

In addition, the toy industry has no significant barriers to entry. Competition is based primarily on the ability to design and develop new toys, to procure licenses for popular characters and trademarks and to successfully market products. Many of our competitors offer similar products or alternatives to our products. We cannot assure you that we will be able to expand our sales of products or that we will be able to continue to compete effectively against current and future competitors.

As all of the toys we sell are manufactured in China, our revenues in future periods could be adversely impacted by consumer concerns regarding the safety of toys made in the PRC.

There have been product quality and safety issues for producers of toys that manufacture their goods in China including related to the use of excessive levels of lead paint. Based upon our internal research we believe that environmental concerns and toy safety are becoming key issues in customers' purchases following the large recall of Chinese manufactured toys in 2008. Europe and United States both have updated their toys quality and safety standards through the passage of the Toy Safety Directive of the European Union effective in 2011 and the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act in 2008. While toys manufactured in China which we will seek to export to Europe and the United States will be subject to compliance with the rules and regulations of the import countries, it is possible that consumers in those countries will be less likely to purchase toys manufactured in China as result of legacy environmental and safety concerns. Any significant consumer rejection of toys manufactured in China will adversely impact our ability to expand our business in future periods.

We depend on Xinzhongyang, and if our relationship with this company is harmed or if they independently encounter difficulties in their manufacturing processes, we could experience product defects, production delays, cost overruns or the inability to fulfill orders on a timely basis, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although we have a long term contract with Xinzhongyang, a related party, our sales of the Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) would be adversely affected if we lost our relationship with Xinzhongyang or if Xinzhongyang's operations were disrupted or terminated even for a relatively short period of time. Although we do not purchase the raw materials used to manufacture our products, we are potentially subject to variations in the prices we pay Xinzhongyang to produce the Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D), depending on what they pay for their raw materials.

We are dependent on third-party manufacturers and we are subject to risks of unexpected price increases and the failure of these manufacturers to timely fulfill our orders.

We depend on third-party manufacturers who develop, provide and use the tools, dyes and molds that we generally own to manufacture our products. However, we have limited control over the manufacturing processes themselves. As a result, any difficulties encountered by the third-party manufacturers that result in product defects, production delays, cost overruns or the inability to fulfill orders on a timely basis could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We do not have long-term contracts with our third-party manufacturers. Although we believe we could secure other third-party manufacturers to produce our products, our operations would be adversely affected if we lost our relationship with any of our current suppliers or if our current suppliers' operations were disrupted or terminated even for a relatively short period of time. Our tools, dyes and molds are located at the facilities of our third-party manufacturers.

Although we do not purchase the raw materials used to manufacture our products, we are potentially subject to variations in the prices we pay our third-party manufacturers for products, depending on what they pay for their raw materials. There are no assurances that we would be able to pass along any unexpected price increase to our customers which would adversely impact our results of operations in future periods.

We are dependent on certain key personnel and the loss of these key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success is, to a large degree, attributable to Wei Lin our Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Jiale Cai, our Chief Financial Officer. Messrs. Lin and Cai are responsible for the management, sales and marketing, and operational expertise of our PRC subsidiary and perform key functions in the operation of our business. Although we have no reason to believe that these individuals would discontinue their services with us, the loss of one or more of these key employees could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to manage our business expansion and increasingly complicated operations effectively, which could harm our business.

We plan to expand through the expansion of our product offerings, by increasing our sales network and by development of an international distribution business. If our planned expansion is successful, it will result in substantial demands on our management and personnel and our operational, technological and other resources. To manage the expected growth of our operations, we will be required to expand our existing operational, administrative and technological systems and our financial systems, procedures and controls, and to expand, train and manage the planned growth in our employee base. We cannot assure you that our current and planned personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support our future operations, or that we will be able to effectively and efficiently manage the growth of our operations, and recruit and retain qualified personnel. Any failure to effectively and efficiently manage our expansion may materially and adversely affect our ability to capitalize on new business opportunities, which in turn may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may inadvertently infringe third-party intellectual property rights, which could negatively impact our business and financial results.

We are not aware of, nor have we received any claims from third parties for, any violations or infringements of intellectual property rights of third parties by us as of the date of this report. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that as we develop new product designs and production methods, we would not inadvertently infringe the intellectual property rights of others or others would not assert infringement claims against us or claim that we have infringed their intellectual property rights. Claims against us, even if untrue or baseless, could result in significant costs, legal or otherwise, cause product shipment delays, require us to develop non-infringing products, enter into licensing agreements or may be a distraction to our management. Licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. In the event of a successful claim of intellectual property rights infringement against us and our failure or inability to develop non-infringing products or to license the infringed intellectual property rights in a timely or cost-effective basis, our business and/or financial results will be negatively impacted.

We have not purchased insurance coverage and any loss resulting from product liability or third party liability claims or casualty losses must be paid by us.

We have not purchased insurance coverage for product liability or third party liability and are therefore not covered or compensated by insurance in respect of losses, damages, claims and liabilities arising from or in connection with product liability or third party liability. In addition, we currently do not maintain any property insurance policies covering losses due to fire, flood, earthquake, equipment failure, break-ins, typhoons and similar events, nor do we maintain business interruption insurance. As a result, our business and prospects could be adversely affected in the event of such problems in our operations and may suffer losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Violation of Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or China anti-corruption law could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We are subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”) which generally prohibits United States public companies from bribing or making prohibited payments to foreign officials to obtain or retain business. PRC law also strictly prohibits bribery of government officials. While we take precautions to educate our employees about the FCPA and Chinese anti-corruption law, there can be no assurance that we or the employees or agents of our subsidiaries will not engage in such conduct, for which we may be held responsible. If that were to occur, we could suffer penalties that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks related to doing business in China

Our business is subject to extensive government regulation and any violation by us of such regulations could result in product liability claims, loss of sales, diversion of resources, damage to our reputation, increased warranty costs or removal of our products from the market, and we cannot assure you that our product liability insurance for the foregoing will be sufficient.

Our business is subject to various laws, including China's National Safety Technical Code for Toys - GB 6657-2003 and Safety of Electric Toys – GB19865-2005. We cannot assure you that defects in our products will not be alleged or found. Any such allegations or findings could result in:

- product liability claims;
- loss of sales;
- diversion of resources;

- damage to our reputation;
- increased warranty costs; and
- removal of our products from the market

Any of these results may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could harm us.

Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. The PRC legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, prior court decisions have limited precedential value. BT Shantou is generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments in China and, in particular, laws applicable to wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

Since 1979, PRC legislation and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, China has not developed a fully integrated legal system and recently-enacted laws and regulations may not sufficiently cover all aspects of economic activities in China. In particular, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published decisions and their nonbinding nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. In addition, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules (some of which are not published on a timely basis or at all) that may have a retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until some-time after the violation has occurred. Moreover, some regulatory requirements issued by certain PRC government authorities may not be consistently applied by other government authorities, including local government authorities, thus making strict compliance with all regulatory requirements impractical, or in some circumstances, impossible. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

In addition, on August 29, 2008, SAFE promulgated Circular 142, a notice regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested company of its capital contribution in foreign currency into RMB. The notice requires that the capital of a foreign-invested company settled in RMB converted from foreign currencies shall be used only for purposes within the business scope as approved by the authorities in charge of foreign investment or by other competent authorities and as registered with the Administration for Industries and Commerce and, unless set forth in the business scope or in other regulations, may not be used for equity investments within the PRC. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the capital of a foreign-invested company settled in RMB converted from foreign currencies. The use of such RMB capital may not be changed without SAFE's approval, and may not in any case be used to repay RMB loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been used. Violations of Circular 142 will result in severe penalties, including heavy fines. As a result, Circular 142 may significantly limit our ability to capitalize our PRC operations, which could adversely affect our ability to invest in or acquire any other PRC companies.

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

Because substantially all of our revenue is denominated in RMB, restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to use revenue generated in RMB to fund any business activities we may have outside China or to make dividend payments to our shareholders 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 is 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 SAFE is obtained. Although the PRC government regulations now allow greater convertibility of RMB for current account transactions, significant restrictions still remain. For example, foreign exchange transactions under our subsidiaries capital accounts, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, remain subject to significant foreign exchange controls. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures. We cannot be certain that the PRC regulatory authorities will not impose more stringent restrictions on the convertibility of RMB, especially with respect to foreign exchange transactions.

Fluctuations in the value of the RMB may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

The change in value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the RMB to the U.S. dollar. Under the current policy, the RMB is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. Recently, the PRC has decided to proceed further with reform of the RMB exchange regime and to enhance the RMB exchange rate flexibility. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt a more flexible currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant adjustment of the RMB against the U.S. dollar.

As a result of inflation and continuous appreciation of RMB currency in the past few years, the toy manufacturers are facing the challenge of increased costs of raw materials and stagnant sale prices of final products which has resulted in reduced gross profit margins. Any significant revaluation of the RMB could adversely impact the price we pay for toys which could reduce our margins in future periods and adversely impact our ability to compete in our market segment. Any significant revaluation of the RMB may also have a material adverse effect on the value of, and any dividends payable on, our common stock in foreign currency terms. More specifically, if we decide to convert our RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our common stock or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. Consequently, appreciation or depreciation in the value of the RMB relative to the U.S. dollar could materially adversely affect our financial results reported in U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations.

SAFE regulations could adversely impact our company and subject us to fines.

Recent PRC regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents and employee stock options granted by overseas-listed companies may increase our administrative burden, restrict our overseas and cross-border investment activity or otherwise adversely affect the implementation of our acquisition strategy. If our shareholders who are PRC residents, or our PRC employees who are granted or exercise stock options, fail to make any required registrations or filings under such regulations, we may be unable to distribute profits and may become subject to liability under PRC laws.

In 2005, SAFE promulgated regulations that require PRC residents and PRC corporate entities to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct or indirect offshore investment activities. These regulations apply to our shareholders who are PRC residents and may apply to any offshore acquisitions that we make in the future.

Under the SAFE regulations, PRC residents who make, or have previously made, direct or indirect investments in offshore companies, will be required to register those investments. In addition, any PRC resident who is a direct or indirect shareholder of an offshore company is required to file or update the registration with the local branch of SAFE, with respect to that offshore company, any material change involving its round-trip investment, capital variation, such as an increase or decrease in capital, transfer or swap of shares, merger, division, long-term equity or debt investment or creation of any security interest. If any PRC shareholder fails to make the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiary of that offshore parent company may be prohibited from distributing their profits and the proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation, to their offshore parent company, and the offshore parent company may also be prohibited from injecting additional capital into their PRC subsidiary. Moreover, failure to comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

We cannot provide any assurances that all of our shareholders who are PRC residents will make or obtain any applicable registrations or approvals required by these SAFE regulations. The failure or inability of our PRC resident shareholders to comply with the registration procedures set forth in the SAFE regulations may subject BT Shantou to fines and legal sanctions, restrict our cross-border investment activities, or limit BT Shantou ability to distribute dividends to or obtain foreign-exchange dominated loans from our company.

As it is uncertain how the SAFE regulations will be interpreted or implemented, we cannot predict how these regulations will affect our business operations or future strategy. For example, we may be subject to a more stringent review and approval process with respect to our foreign exchange activities, such as remittance of dividends and obtaining foreign currency denominated borrowings, which may harm our results of operations and financial

condition. In addition, if we decide to acquire a PRC domestic company, we cannot assure you that we or the owners of such company, as the case may be, will be able to obtain the necessary approvals or complete the necessary filings and registrations required by the SAFE regulations. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategy and could adversely affect our business and prospects.

The New M&A Rules establish more complex procedures for some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisition in China.

The New M&A Rules that became effective on September 8, 2006 established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex, including requirements in some instances that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise. Complying with the requirements of the M&A Rules to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could materially adversely affect our ability to grow our business through acquisitions in China.

Under PRC laws, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to a high level of scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities.

Under PRC laws, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities. Under the Regulation on the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC, the “related party” means the enterprises, other organizations or individuals that have any of the following relations with an enterprise:

- direct or indirect control relationship with respect to capital, management, sale or purchase, etc.;
- directly or indirectly controlled by a common third-party;
- any other relationship of interest.

We engage in a number of transactions with related parties. If any of the transactions we enter into with related parties are found not to be on an arm’s length basis, or to result in an unreasonable reduction in tax under PRC law, the PRC tax authorities have the authority to disallow any tax savings, adjust the profits and losses of such possible future PRC entities and assess late payment interest and penalties. A finding by the PRC tax authorities that we are ineligible for any such tax savings would in all likelihood substantially increase our possible future taxes and thus reduce our net income in future periods.

We face risks related to natural disasters and health epidemics in China, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our business could be materially adversely affected by natural disasters or the outbreak of health epidemics in China. For example, in May 2008, Sichuan Province suffered a strong earthquake measuring approximately 8.0 on the Richter scale that caused widespread damage and casualties. In addition, in the last decade, the PRC has suffered health epidemics related to the outbreak of avian influenza and severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS. In addition, in the last decade, the PRC has suffered health epidemics related to the outbreak of avian influenza and severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS. A renewed outbreak of SARS or another widespread public health problem, including the new strain of bird flu in the PRC which has recently resulted in deaths in the PRC, could significantly harm our operations. Our operations may be adversely impacted by a number of health-related factors, including quarantines or closures of our locations or those of our customers or potential customers. Any of the foregoing events or other unforeseen consequences of public health problems could significantly harm our operations.

Labor laws in the PRC may adversely affect our results of operations.

On June 29, 2007, the PRC government promulgated a new labor law, namely the Labor Contract Law of the PRC, or the New Labor Contract Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. The New Labor Contract Law imposes greater liabilities on employers and significantly affects the cost of an employer’s decision to reduce its workforce. Further, it requires certain terminations be based upon seniority and not merit. In the event we decide to significantly change or decrease our workforce, the New Labor Contract Law could adversely affect our ability to enact such changes in a manner that is most advantageous to our business or in a timely and cost-effective manner, thus materially adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks related to our common stock

Due to recent Chinese accounting scandals, the price of our common stock might fluctuate significantly and if our stock price drops sharply, we may be subject to shareholder litigation, which could cause our stock price to fall further.

There have been well-publicized accounting problems at several U.S.-listed Chinese companies that have resulted in significant drops in the trading prices of their shares and, in some cases, have led to the resignation of outside auditors, trading halts or share delistings by NASDAQ or the New York Stock Exchange, and investigations by the Division of Enforcement of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Many, but not all, of the companies involved in these scandals had entered the U.S. trading market through “reverse mergers” into publicly traded shells. The scandals have had a broad effect on Chinese companies with shares listed or quoted in the United States. Because we were a shell company which has undertaken a reverse merger with a PRC-based company, past or future accounting scandals in other Chinese companies could have a material adverse effect on the market for shares of our common stock and the interest of investors in our company or generally in PRC companies. In this event, the fluctuations in the market prices of our common stock could result in decreased liquidity and/or declining stock prices unrelated to our results of operation or business. In addition, as set forth in the risk factor immediately below, we do not have any audit committee financial experts on our Board of Directors and, accordingly, the risk of future errors in our financial statements is increased.

None of our Board of Directors are considered audit committee financial experts and we have reported material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Because we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results. As a result, current and potential shareholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our stock.

Our internal accounting staff and our Board of Directors are relatively inexperienced with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) and the related internal control procedures required of U.S. public companies. Although our accounting staff is professional and experienced in accounting requirements and procedures generally accepted in the PRC, management has determined that they require additional training and assistance in U.S. GAAP matters. Management has determined that our internal audit function is also significantly deficient due to insufficient qualified resources to perform internal audit functions and restatements of our financial statements. Finally, we have not established an Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. As a result of the material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting at December 31, 2012 which are identified later in this report, it is possible that these material weaknesses could result in errors in our financial statements in future periods which could cause us to restate those financial statements. Additional restatements of our financial statements could result in lost investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports which could have an adverse effect on our stock price in future periods and potentially subject us to litigation.

The tradability of our common stock is limited under the penny stock regulations which may cause the holders of our common stock difficulty should they wish to sell the shares.

Because the quoted price of our common stock is less than \$5.00 per share, our common stock is considered a “penny stock” and trading in our common stock is subject to the requirements of Rule 15c-9 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under this rule, broker/dealers who recommend low-priced securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors must satisfy special sales practice requirements. The broker/dealer must make an individualized written suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written consent prior to the transaction.

SEC regulations also require additional disclosure in connection with any trades involving a “penny stock” including the delivery, prior to any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and its associated risks. These requirements severely limit the liquidity of securities in the secondary market because few brokers or dealers are likely to undertake these compliance activities and this limited liquidity will make it more difficult for an investor to sell his shares of our common stock in the secondary market should the investor wish to liquidate the investment. In addition to the applicability of the penny stock rules, other risks associated with trading in penny stocks could also be price fluctuations and the lack of a liquid market.

Our management may take actions that conflict with your interests.

As of May 1, 2013, our management owns approximately 51% of our common stock. These shareholders are able to exercise control over all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors, amendment of our certificate of incorporation and approval of significant corporate transactions, and they have significant control over our management and policies. The directors elected by these shareholders will be able to significantly influence decisions affecting our capital structure. This control may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control or changes in management, or limiting the ability of our other stockholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interest.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable to smaller reporting company

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

Our principal executive offices are located at BT Shantou's facilities. BT Shantou's principal executive offices and its first toy showroom are located at South Part No.1-101, Nanshe Area, Pengnan Industrial Park on North Yingbinbei Road in Waisha Town of Longhu District in Shantou, Guangdong, China. We lease approximately 16,146 square feet of office space from Yunjia, a related party, for an annual expense of RMB 72,000 (approximately \$11,430). The lease also provides us without additional charge a separate space of 114.5 square meters adjacent to our principal offices, which has served as our quality control testing lab since December 2011 (our quality control testing lab has relocated to our second showroom we leased on October 1, 2012) and a 21,258 square feet toy showroom. The lease for BT Shantou's offices expires on December 31, 2021.

Effective on December 18, 2011 we have operated two mini showrooms with 570 and 600 square feet respectively located in the terminals for domestic flights and international flights in Jieyang Chaoshan International Airport. The vendor permits and leases associated with the showrooms obtained from Shantou Airport Company of Guangdong Airport Management Corporation ("GAMC") will expire on February 17, 2015. During the term, we are obliged to pay for two showroom a combined monthly fee of RMB15,929 (approximately \$2,470) to Shantou Airport Company, including vendor permit fee of RMB8,299 (approximately \$1,290) rent of RMB6,540 (approximately \$1,010), and administration fee of RMB1,090 (approximately \$170).

Effective October 1, 2012, we leased additional facility space which is used as a second showroom with 96,875 square feet located at WaishaShanfen Road, Taixinglong Yard, East Part of Building 8, Longhu District, Shantou from Shantou Youbang, a company owned by Ms. Guihong Zheng, the wife of Mr. Lin, for an annual rent of RMB 1,440,000 (approximately \$228,571). The lease for this showroom expires on November 30, 2017. In 2013, we opened our second larger showroom which will be used to provide our customers and potential customers the opportunity to see all the toys we offer with a one-stop shop experience.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any pending litigation.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable to our company's operations.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is quoted in the over-the-counter market on OTC Markets Inc. OTCQB under the symbol BIGG. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low closing bid quotations for our common stock by calendar quarters during 2012 and 2011 and the first quarter of 2013. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, mark-down, or commissions, and may not reflect actual transactions. We effected a one-for-seven hundreds (1:700) reverse stock split on December 11, 2012. All share and per share information has been retroactively adjusted to reflect this reverse stock split.

	Low	High
2011		
Quarter ended March 31, 2011	\$ 1.12	\$ 2.03
Quarter ended June 30, 2011	\$ 0.91	\$ 2.31
Quarter ended September 30, 2011	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.24
Quarter ended December 31, 2011	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.03
2012		
Quarter ended March 31, 2012	\$ 1.33	\$ 2.45
Quarter ended June 30, 2012	\$ 1.05	\$ 2.31
Quarter ended September 30, 2012	\$ 0.35	\$ 8.04
Quarter ended December 31, 2012	\$ 0.005	\$ 2.94
Fiscal 2013		
Quarter ended March 31, 2013	\$ 0.0055	\$ 1.98

The last sale price of our common stock as reported on the OTCQB was \$1.00 per share on May 1, 2013. As of May 1, 2013, there were approximately 190 record owners of our common stock. The number of record holders does not include beneficial owners of common stock whose shares are held in the names of banks, brokers, nominees or other fiduciaries.

Transfer Agent

The stock transfer agent for the common stock is Transfer Online, Inc. The stock transfer agent's address is 512 SE Salmon Street, Portland, OR 07214, and its telephone number is (503) 227-2950.

Dividend Policy

No dividends have ever been declared by the Board of Directors on our common stock. The Colorado Business Corporations Act (CBCA) permits our Board of Directors to declare dividends from funds legally available for that purpose. This provision is subject to the CBCA requirement that the payment of distributions is generally permissible unless after giving effect to the dividend or distribution, the corporation would be unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business, or if the total assets of the corporation would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if we were dissolved at the time the dividend was paid, to satisfy the preferential rights of shareholders whose preferential rights upon dissolution of our company are greater than those of the shareholders receiving the dividend. Because Colorado law dispenses with the concepts of par value of shares as well as statutory definitions of capital and surplus, this limitation is the only limitation with respect to the

declaration of dividends by our Board of Directors. We do not expect to declare or pay dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future, if ever.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On January 3, 2013, we entered into a consulting agreement with Dore Perler to engage Mr. Perler to provide us with sales consulting and managerial services related to our operations in North America for a period terminating on January 31, 2014. This agreement was a renewal of a similar agreement for 2012. Under the terms of the consulting agreement, we agreed to pay Dore Perler a monthly service fee of \$3,000 per month and we issued Mr. Perler 150,000 shares of our common stock valued at \$94,500 as additional compensation under the agreement. Mr. Perler is a sophisticated investor who has such knowledge and experience in business matters that he is capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment in our securities. Mr. Perler had access to business and financial information concerning our company. The securities were issued in reliance on an exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable to smaller reporting company.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations for 2012 and 2011 should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes to those statements that are included in this report.

Overview

Our main business focus is to function as a "one stop shop" for the sourcing, distribution and specialty manufacturing of toys and related products. We conduct these operations through both BT Brunei, which focuses on export sales, and BT Shantou, which concentrates on domestic sales. We are located in Shantou City of Guangdong province, the geographical region well-known for toys manufacturing and exporting in China. We provide procurement services for international toy distributors and wholesalers, including identifying, evaluating, and engaging one or more local manufacturers, trading companies or distributors for the requested supply of toys, as well as original equipment manufacturing ("OEM") services. The OEM services include engaging toy manufacturers directly or through other toy trading companies or distributors to either manufacture toys to specific specifications requested by our customers, or customize an existing toy product to meet our customer's request such as through changes in mechanical functionality, appearance, physical dimension, and materials. We do not manufacture any products. We source a wide variety of 300,000 toys made of plastic, wood, metal, wool, and electronic materials, primarily targeting children from infants to teenagers.

We source toys to distributors, trading companies, and wholesalers primarily located in mainland China, Hong Kong, Europe, South America, and Asia. The end customers are typically children, ranging from infants to teenagers, in these countries and regions. As discussed elsewhere, in 2013, we opened our toy experience center and a second showroom which will be used to provide our customers and potential customers the opportunity to see all the toys we offer with a one-stop shop experience.

We are dependent upon certain customers and suppliers. During 2012, our one customer represented 27.5% of our total revenues and 56.4% of our accounts receivables at December 31, 2012, as compared to one customer in 2011 which represented 12.9% of our total revenues and 22.7% of our accounts receivables at December 31, 2011. Additionally, in 2012, one supplier accounted for 41.8% of our purchases while in 2011 another one of our suppliers, Universal Toys, a related party, accounted for 77.8% of our toy purchases.

In 2011, we started selling Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D) directly to Chinese domestic end consumers including children and grown-ups through our own sales counters in Dennis Department Stores and online store at Taobao Mall (www. Tmall.com), the biggest B2C online retailing platform in China. In 2012, we closed our counters at Dennis Department Stores, The sales from this product represented less than 1% of our total revenue during 2012 and 2011. During 2013, we plan on utilizing our existing distribution channels in an effort to increase the sales of this proprietary product. In addition, and subject to the availability of additional capital, of which there are no assurances, should sales of this product increase in 2013 we plan on opening retail locations from which this propriety product can be offered. While we are in the early stages of planning these locations and have not finalized any of these expansion plans, including the target number of locations, we estimate that the cost per new location will be approximately RMB50,000 to RMB100,000 (approximately US \$8,000 to US \$16,000).

In addition to a continued focus on increasing our revenues from our procurement and OEM sourcing services, and sales of our Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D), our growth strategies include possibly opening satellite sales offices and branches in the U.S. and other cities in China as well as the potential acquisition of distributors. We are in the early stages of development of these plans as well and have not finalized any cost or timing estimates and are not a party to any agreements. Our ability to undertake any of these expansion plans is also dependent upon our ability to raise additional capital, of which there are no assurances.

Lastly, we continue to evaluate the financial and operating benefits of acquisitions of Yunjia and/or Xinzhongyang, related parties, as discussed earlier in this report. If we should determine to proceed with the acquisition of Yunjia or Xinzhongyang, or both, of which there is no assurance, it is likely that we would acquire these companies for equity in our company which will be dilutive to our existing shareholders. We are not a party to any agreements at this time for an acquisition of either Yunjia or Xinzhongyang and we may determine that neither acquisition would provide a financial or operating benefit to our company.

Results of Operations

Our consolidated revenues for 2012 increased 115% over 2011. The increase in revenues for 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily due to reporting revenues from BT Brunei for the entire year in 2012 versus partial year in 2011, which was offset by a reduction of 35% in the revenues that we accounted for on a net basis as an agent during 2012. We started recording sales from BT Brunei in May 2011. In 2012, we increased our customer base from 178 customers in 2011 to 259 customers in 2012. Our strategy is to utilize BT Brunei to continue to increase our customer base for export sales of toys, while continuing to expand our domestic distribution sales channels within China through BT Shantou. BT Brunei is organized in the State of Brunei Darussalam which is a non-taxable jurisdiction. Sales revenues from BT Brunei are not subject to income taxes as compared to sales revenues from BT Shantou which are subject to a PRC tax rate of 25%. These operational costs savings have permitted the Company to leverage our export sales contacts to significantly expand the Company's export sales in 2012 by permitting the Company to be more price competitive. In connection with our export sale, we are susceptible to the fluctuations and uncertainty of international trading conditions, currency exchange rates, and global financial crisis. In addition, due to the inflation and continuous appreciation of RMB in the past few years which has resulted in an increase in the wholesale price of toys, we will continue to face challenges in finding ways to effectively compete in the pricing of toy products in our domestic and export markets while maintaining our margins. We expect our revenues to increase in 2013 over 2012 as we continue to expand our export sales efforts.

In accordance with ASC 605-45-45, "Principal Considerations - Other Presentation Matters", we report our revenues from sales of toys as follows:

Allocation of Revenues	Revenue Recognition			2011 (as Restated)		
	Gross Method	Net Method	Total	Gross Method	Net Method	Total
Revenues, excluding sales reported on net basis	\$ 33,308,254	\$ -	\$ 33,308,254	\$ 14,889,132	\$ -	\$ 14,889,132
Net revenues from sales reported on net basis	-	580,381	580,381	-	896,378	896,378
Total Revenues	\$ 33,308,254	\$ 580,381	\$ 33,888,635	\$ 14,889,132	\$ 896,378	\$ 15,785,510

If we change the relationship with our customers or vendors and do not meet any of the criteria, pursuant to our revenue recognition policy, we record revenues on a net basis (sales less cost of sales).

Cost of revenues was approximately \$30.4 million for 2012, an increase of approximately \$16.8 million over 2011, while cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues increased to 89.6% in 2012 from 86.1% in 2011. Cost of revenues attributable to BT Brunei accounted for approximately \$22.0 million in 2012. As a result of increased sales during the 2012 period, cost of revenue increased accordingly.

As a percentage of revenues, gross margins were 10.4% for 2012 as compared to 13.9% for 2011. This decrease was primarily due to our 2012 strategy to lower the gross margins on our international sales to gain a higher market share. Generally, in 2012, gross margins on domestic sales were approximately 12% and gross margins on export sales were approximately 8.8%. We expect gross margins to remain at its current percentage. As previously discussed above, revenue is accounted for in accordance with the ASC 605-45, reporting revenue either on a gross basis as a principal or net basis as an agent depending upon the nature of the sales transaction. Accordingly, our gross margin will fluctuate if we change the relationship with our customers or vendors and do not meet any of the criteria, pursuant to

our revenue recognition policy. Currently, we are not able to quantify this future fluctuation in gross margins.

Operating expenses, comprising of selling and general and administrative expenses, increased 231% in 2012 over 2011. Selling expense increased primarily due to an increase in salaries incurred to sales employees of \$152,758 related to an increase in sales staff and commission, an increase in advertising expense of \$122,400, and an increase in shipping expense of \$71,316. General and administrative expenses increased 189% in 2012 as compared to 2011. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the number of administrative employees and higher salary and employee benefits of \$184,768 for administrative employees, the recording of stock-based consulting fees of \$208,000 for business development services, and an increase in professional fees of \$236,000 related to our SEC reporting requirements. We expect operating expenses to continue to increase in 2013, including increased costs associated with our public company reporting obligations and new selling expenses related to the opening of our new show room, but we are unable at this time to quantify the amount of the expected increase.

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BT Shantou is governed by the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Foreign Investment Enterprise and Foreign Enterprises and local income tax laws (the "PRC Income Tax Law"). Pursuant to the PRC Income Tax Law, BT Shantou is subject to tax at a maximum statutory rate of 25% (inclusive of state and local income taxes). BT Brunei was incorporated in the State of Brunei Darussalam, and is not subject to any corporate income taxes in accordance to the laws and regulations of that country. Our effective tax rate for 2012 was negligible since substantially all of the consolidated taxable income was attributable to BT Brunei's operating income which was not subject to corporate income taxes under the Brunei Income Tax Law.

As a results of the discussion above, our net income for 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$1.6 million, or \$0.16 per common share (basic and diluted) and \$1.6 million, or \$0.25 per common share (basic and diluted), respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability of a company to generate sufficient cash to meet its operational cash requirements. We had working capital of \$2.4 million as of December 31, 2012, as compared to a working capital of \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2011. Our primary uses of cash have been for purchases of toy products, selling, and general and administrative expenses, including payments to related parties, as well as advances to related parties. Our primary sources of cash are derived from revenues from the sales of our toy products, from bank loans and from advances from related parties.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company's cash balances by geographic area were as follows:

	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
Country:						
PRC	\$ 11,001	50.0	%	\$ 49,019	20.0	%
Hong Kong	10,787	49.0	%	197,513	80.0	%
USA	379	1.0	%	188	0.0	%
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,167	100.0	%	\$ 246,720	100.0	%

Cash held in banks in the PRC and Hong Kong are not insured. The value of cash on deposit in China has been converted to U.S. dollars based on the exchange rates as of respective balance sheet dates. In 1996, the Chinese government introduced regulations, which relaxed restrictions on the conversion of the RMB; however restrictions still remain, including but not limited to restrictions on foreign invested entities. Foreign invested entities may only buy, sell or remit foreign currencies after providing valid commercial documents at only those banks authorized to conduct foreign exchanges. Furthermore, the conversion of RMB for capital account items, including direct investments and loans, is subject to PRC government approval. Chinese entities are required to establish and maintain separate foreign exchange accounts for capital account items. We cannot be certain Chinese regulatory authorities will not impose more stringent restrictions on the convertibility and outflow of RMB, especially with respect to foreign exchange transactions. Accordingly, cash on deposit in banks in the PRC is not readily deployable by us for purposes outside of China.

Total current assets at December 31, 2012 increased by approximately \$4.7 million from December 31, 2011. The principal contributors to this change was an increase in accounts receivable which reflects sales increases during the fourth quarter of \$1.6 million, an increase in inventories of \$1.3 million, an increase in other receivables of \$0.9 million, and an increase in advances to suppliers of \$1.0 million. Total current liabilities increased by \$3.2 million in 2012 primarily due to a \$3.7 million increase in loan payable from a bank in China and a \$1.1 million increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses, partially offset by a decrease of \$0.8 million in advances received from customers for products to be delivered and a decrease in due to related parties of \$0.8 million.

We do not have any commitments for capital expenditures and expect that our cash on hand and cash flow from operations will be sufficient to sustain our operations for at least the next twelve months. However, the following trends are reasonably likely to require us to raise additional capital.

- An increase in working capital requirements to finance near term and long term growth strategy including possible acquisitions;
 - The impact of related party transactions on our results operations and liquidity;
 - Increases in capital expenditures, marketing and administrative expenses to support the sales growth of our company;
 - Timing of payments to related parties to satisfy obligations associated with BT Brunei's acquisition of BT Shantou prior to the completion of the Reorganization;
 - The costs for recruitment and retention of additional management and personnel to support our operations and expansion plans; and
- The additional costs, including legal accounting and consulting fees, associated with a public
- company and related compliance activities.

In March and May 2012, we entered into two-year promissory note agreements for \$20,000 and \$41,711 with China Direct Investments, Inc., respectively, for an aggregate loan amount of \$61,711. The proceeds of the loans were used for working capital purposes. The loan amounts of \$20,000 and \$41,711 and all accrued and unpaid interest are due no later than the earlier of on March 20, 2014 and May 9, 2014, respectively, or upon the completion of an offering of our securities to raise capital. The loans bear interest at 2% per annum.

On November 2, 2012, we borrowed RMB 23,000,000 (\$3,650,156 at December 31, 2012) from Guangfa Bank Co., Ltd. Shantou Zhongshan Branch. We used the proceeds of this loan for working capital purposes, including the purchase of toy products. Under the terms of loan agreement, interest is payable monthly at an annual rate of 6.9% and is due on November 2, 2013. If the loan is not paid by the due date, the default interest rate shall be 8.97% per annum. The loan is secured by a property owned by Shantou Youbang, a company owned by Ms. Guihong Zheng, Mr. Wei Lin's wife, and personally guaranteed by Xinna Cai, a third party.

Other than the loans discussed above and working capital advanced from related parties, we do not have any external sources of working capital. We may seek to raise capital through the sale of equity in our company, however, we are not a party to any agreement or understandings at this time and there are no assurances we will be able to raise capital on terms satisfactory to us, or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital as may be needed, our ability to grow our company and increase our revenues in future periods will be adversely impacted.

Cash Flows Analysis

NET CASH FLOW (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$2.7 million in 2012, as compared to net cash provided by operating activities of approximately \$0.6 million in 2011. In 2012, net cash used in operating activities of approximately \$2.7 million was primarily attributable to an increase in accounts receivable of approximately \$1,569,000 related to an increase in sales, an increase in advances to suppliers of approximately \$530,000, an increase in advances to suppliers – related parties of approximately \$462,000, an increase on prepaid expenses and other current assets of approximately \$1,069,000, an increase in inventories of approximately \$1,326,000 and a decrease in advances from customers of approximately \$807,000 offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of approximately \$1,103,000.

NET CASH FLOW (USED IN) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to \$127,626 in 2012, which related to the purchase of property and equipment of \$127,626, compared with net cash provided by investing activities of \$0.2 million in 2011 attributable to proceeds from the disposition of property and equipment – related party of \$301,648, which offset by cash used for the purchase of property and equipment of \$70,148 and intangible assets of \$13,343.

NET CASH FLOW PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$2.6 million in 2012, as compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$547,064 in 2011. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2012 was primarily due to approximately \$3.7 million proceeds from bank loan payable and proceeds from related party advances of approximately \$8.2 million, which offset by the repayment of amounts due to related parties of approximately \$8.8 million, the final payment to related parties of approximately \$291,000 in connection with the 2011 acquisition of BT Shantou by BT Brunei, and an increase in amount due from related party of \$262,000. Net cash used in financing activities in 2011 was due to the repayment of related party advances and the payment of cash for the acquisition of BT Shantou by BT Brunei of approximately \$1.8 million, which offset by the cash received from related party

advances of approximately \$1.3 million.

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Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Under SEC regulations, we are required to disclose our off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, such as changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors. An off-balance sheet arrangement means a transaction, agreement or contractual arrangement to which any entity that is not consolidated with us as a party, under which we have:

- Any obligation under certain guarantee contracts,
- Any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to that entity for such assets,
- Any obligation under a contract that would be accounted for as a derivative instrument, except that it is both indexed to our stock and classified in stockholder's equity in our statement of financial position, and
- Any obligation arising out of a material variable interest held by us in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to us, or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that we are required to disclose pursuant to these regulations. In the ordinary course of business, we enter into operating lease commitments, purchase commitments and other contractual obligations. These transactions are recognized in our financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The SEC has defined a company's critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of the company's financial condition and results of operations, and which require the company to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, we have identified the critical accounting policies and judgments addressed below. We also have other significant accounting policies, which involve the use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that are significant to understanding our results, which are described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. Although we believe that our estimates, assumptions and judgments are reasonable, they are based upon information presently available. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions, judgments or conditions.

Revenue recognition

We follow the guidance of ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition," and the SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104 and SAB Topic 13 for revenue recognition. In general, we record revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered or product delivery has occurred, the sales price to the customer is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenues for our product sales are recognized when all four of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists through a formal purchase order; (ii) delivery of the products has occurred and risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer; (iii) the selling price is both fixed and determinable based upon an agreement between our company and our customer; and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured. For any advance payments from customers, revenues are deferred until such a time when all the four criteria mentioned above are fully

met.

Revenue is accounted for in accordance with the ASC 605-45, reporting revenue either on a gross basis as a principal or net basis as an agent depending upon the nature of the sales transaction. Revenue is recognized on a gross basis when the Company determines the sale meets the conditions of ASC 605-45, "Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent." When the Company does not meet the criteria for gross revenue recognition under ASC 605-45, the Company reports the revenue on a net basis-See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for details on determination of net and gross reporting methods.

Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 include the allowance for doubtful accounts on accounts receivable, allowance for obsolete inventory, the useful life of property and equipment and intangible assets, and the valuation of stock-based compensation.

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Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has adopted all recently issued accounting pronouncements. The adoption of the accounting pronouncements, including those not yet effective, is not anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and or cash flow.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable for smaller reporting companies

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements begin on page F-1.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

On January 11, 2013, the Company was informed by its independent registered public accounting firm Sherb & Co., LLP ("Sherb"), that it has combined certain of its practice with RBSM LLP effective January 1, 2013. As a result of the combination and upon notice by Sherb to the Company, on February 5, 2013 Sherb in effect resigned as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm and RBSM LLP became the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. The engagement of RBSM LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm was ratified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 5, 2013.

The principal accountant's reports of Sherb on the financial statements of the Company as of and for the two years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to audit scope or accounting principles.

During the two years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and through the date of the Current Report on Form 8-K that we filed with the SEC regarding this change of auditor, there were no disagreements with Sherb on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which if not resolved to Sherb's satisfaction would have caused it to make reference thereto in connection with its reports on the financial statements for such years. During the two years ended December 31, 2011 and through the date of the Current Report on Form 8-K, there were no reportable events of the type described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

During the two years ended December 31, 2011 and through the date of the Current Report on Form 8-K, the Company did not consult with RBSM LLP with respect to any of (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed; (ii) the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements; or (iii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K) or an event of the type described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We maintain "disclosure controls and procedures" as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, our

management recognized that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of disclosure controls and procedures are met. Additionally, in designing disclosure controls and procedures, our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. The design of any disclosure controls and procedures also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective such that the information relating to our company, required to be disclosed in our Securities and Exchange Commission reports (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure as a result of the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described below.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.\

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that evaluation, our management concluded that, due to the material weaknesses described below, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2012.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness; yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the company's financial reporting. Because of the inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The specific material weaknesses identified by our management relates to our inadequate number of personnel with the requisite expertise in U.S. GAAP to ensure the proper application thereof. Our CFO, Mr. Jiale Cai, is an accountant and while he has significant experience in PRC accounting, he lacks expertise in U.S. GAAP. The balance of our internal accounting staff is primarily engaged in ensuring compliance with PRC accounting and reporting requirements and their U.S. GAAP knowledge is also limited. As a result, a majority of our internal accounting staff is relatively inexperienced with U.S. GAAP and the related internal control procedures required of U.S. public companies. Although our accounting staff is professional and experienced in accounting requirements and procedures generally accepted in the PRC, management has determined that they require additional training and assistance in U.S. GAAP matters. Management has determined that our lack on an internal audit function is also significantly deficient due to insufficient qualified resources to perform internal audit functions and that the lack of an Audit Committee of our Board of Directors also contributed to insufficient oversight of our accounting and audit functions. During 2012, we were required to restate our 2011 consolidated financial statements as a result of the retrospective application of a change in accounting principle related to our revenue recognition policy. In addition, subsequent to the date of management's evaluation for the period covered by our report, in April 2013, we were required to restate our 2011 consolidated financial statements a second time as well as our quarterly unaudited consolidated financial statements for each of the first three quarters of 2012 to correct an error in those financial statements related to the understatement of an obligation due to the related parties.

During 2012 and 2011, we relied on China Direct Investments, Inc. ("CDI"), our corporate management services provider, to ensure that our financial statements contain all necessary adjustments to conform to U.S. GAAP. CDI employs professional staff accountants. The majority of CDI's accounting staff is bilingual and capable of translating financial statements and schedules from Chinese to English, as well as reviewing detailed trial balances and other financial information to ensure that U.S. GAAP has been properly applied. However, notwithstanding this reliance, our historic financial statements have contained errors. We expect to be materially dependent upon CDI, or another third party which can provide us with the same level of accounting consulting services, for the foreseeable future. Until such time as we have a chief financial officer with the requisite expertise in U.S. GAAP, there are no assurances that the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting will not result in errors in additional our financial statements which could lead to more restatements of those financial statements.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected.

In light of this significant deficiency, we performed additional analyses and procedures in order to conclude that our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K were fairly stated in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, management believes that despite the material weaknesses, our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 are fairly stated, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Effective October 1, 2012, we leased a showroom with 96,875 square feet from Shantou Youbang, a company owned by Ms. Guihong Zheng, the wife of Mr. Lin, for an annual rent of RMB 1,440,000 (approximately \$228,571). The lease for this showroom expires on November 30, 2017. In conjunction with this lease, we paid a security deposit of approximately \$57,133.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Name	Age	Positions
Wei Lin	42	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Jiale Cai	34	Chief Financial Officer
Chaojun Lin	50	Director
Chaoqun Xian	31	Director

Wei Lin is the founder and the Chairman of BT Shantou since its formation in 2003 and our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board since December 30, 2011. Mr. Lin has extensive experience with small businesses and in corporate management. Mr. Lin was the founder and president of Guangdong Network Calling Station, former CEO of Jieyang Toys Complex Group Co., Ltd, and former Chairman of Beijing Junze Cultural Communications Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Xikang Electronic Technology Development Co., Ltd. Mr. Lin is the majority owner of Xinzhongyang Toy Industrial Co., Ltd. and Yunjia Fashion Clothing Co., Ltd., companies with whom we engage in related party transactions as described later in this section. Mr. Lin graduated with an Associate's Degree in Economic Management from Central South University, China (formerly known as Central South Industrial University) in 1996.

Jiale Cai has been the Accounting Director of BT Shantou since July 2011 and our Chief Financial Officer since December 30, 2011. Mr. Cai has extensive experience in management accounting and was also accounting manager and director for state-owned, private, and foreign-owned enterprises including Guangdong Kinde Network & Technology Co., Ltd. Fukutomi (Shantou) Industrial Limited from, Shantou LonghuDongnan Industrial Co., Ltd. and Shantou Zhongmin Group Corp. Mr. Cai obtained an Associate Degree in Accounting through the professional continuous education program from Guangdong Jinan University, China in 2009.

Chaojun Lin is the Deputy General Manager of BT Shantou and a member of our Board of Directors since December 30, 2011. Mr. Lin was the former deputy principal of ChenghaiTantou School. Since 1995, he was the former deputy general manager of Guangdong Network Calling Station and the principal of Guangdong Computer Training School.

Mr. Lin is experienced in managing operations. Mr. Lin graduated from Chenghai Normal School, China in 1985.

Chaoqun Xian is the current International Trading Director of BT Shantou and a member of our Board of Directors since December 30, 2011. Ms. Xian is experienced in marketing and team management. In January 2006, Ms. Xian joined BT Shantou and has successfully established a stable and productive sales team and a large base of customers that we expect to lead to future growth in sales. Ms. Xian graduated from Xiamen University, China with a Bachelor's Degree in Automation in 2005.

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Director Qualifications

The following is a discussion for each director of the specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills that led to our conclusion that such person should be serving as a member of our Board of Directors as of the date of this report in light of our business and structure. In addition to their individual skills and backgrounds which are focused on our industry as well as financial and managerial experience, we believe that the collectively skills and experience of our Board members are well suited to guide us as we make the transition from a company with limited operations to a company which seeks to expand through acquisitions.

Wei Lin. Mr. Lin has over 16 years of experience in the operation and management of companies engaged in the sale and distribution of toys and product development.

Chaojun Lin. Mr. Lin has over 18 years of experience in the operation and management of a variety of companies engaged in sales and marketing.

Chaoqun Xian. Ms. Xian has over 8 years of experience in the marketing and sales management in the toy distribution business.

Committee of our Board of Directors

We have not established any committees, including an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee or a Nominating Committee, any committee performing a similar function. The functions of those committees are being undertaken by Board of Directors as a whole. Because none of our directors are independent, we believe that the establishment of these committees would be more form over substance.

We do not have a policy regarding the consideration of any director candidates which may be recommended by our stockholders, including the minimum qualifications for director candidates, nor has our Board of Directors established a process for identifying and evaluating director nominees. We have not adopted a policy regarding the handling of any potential recommendation of director candidates by our stockholders, including the procedures to be followed. Our Board has not considered or adopted any of these policies as we have never received a recommendation from any stockholder for any candidate to serve on our Board of Directors. Given our relative size and lack of directors and officers insurance coverage, we do not anticipate that any of our stockholders will make such a recommendation in the near future. While there have been no nominations of additional directors proposed, in the event such a proposal is made, all members of our Board will participate in the consideration of director nominees. In considering a director nominee, it is likely that our Board will consider the professional and/or educational background of any nominee with a view towards how this person might bring a different viewpoint or experience to our Board.

None of our directors is an “audit committee financial expert” within the meaning of Item 401(e) of Regulation S-K. In general, an “audit committee financial expert” is an individual member of the audit committee or Board of Directors who:

- understands generally U.S. GAAP and financial statements,
- is able to assess the general application of such principles in connection with accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves,
- has experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements comparable to the breadth and complexity to our financial statements,
- understands internal controls over financial reporting, and
- understands audit committee functions.

Our securities are not quoted on an exchange that has requirements that a majority of our Board members be independent and we are not currently otherwise subject to any law, rule or regulation requiring that all or any portion of our Board of Directors include “independent” directors, nor are we required to establish or maintain an Audit Committee or other committee of our Board of Directors.

Board oversight in risk management

Mr. Wei Lin serves as both our Chief Executive Officer and as one of the three members of our Board of Directors. The balance of our directors are not considered independent. The business and operations of our company are managed by our Board as a whole, including oversight of various risks, such as operational and liquidity risks that our company faces. Management is responsible for the day-to-day management of the risks we face, while the Board, as a whole, has responsibility for the oversight of risk management. Our directors meet regularly with Mr. Wei Lin to discuss strategy and risks we face and to address any questions or concerns they may have on risk management and any other matters.

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Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

We have adopted a code of ethics applicable to our chief executive officer, who is our principal executive officer, and our chief financial officer, who is our principal financial and accounting officer. We will provide a copy, without charge, to any person desiring a copy of the Code of Ethics, by written request to South Part 1-101, Nanshe Area, Pengnan Industrial Park on North Yingbinbei Road in Waisha Town of Longhu District in Shantou, Guangdong, China 515023.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission initial statements of beneficial ownership, reports of changes in ownership and annual reports concerning their ownership of our common shares and other equity securities, on Forms 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% shareholders are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file. Based on our review of the copies of such forms received by us, and to the best of our knowledge, except as set forth below executive officers, directors and persons holding greater than 10% of our issued and outstanding stock have filed the required reports in a timely manner during 2012:

- Mr. Wei Lin failed to timely file one Form 4 reporting shares of common stock issued upon conversion of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock;
- Ms. Jiale Cai failed to timely file one Form 4 reporting shares of common stock issued upon conversion of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock;
- Mr. Chaojun Lin failed to timely file one Form 4 reporting shares of common stock issued upon conversion of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock;
- Mr. Chaoqun Xian failed to timely file one Form 4 reporting shares of common stock issued upon conversion of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock; and
- CD International Enterprises, Inc. failed to timely file a Form 3 reporting its initial acquisition of shares of our common stock upon conversion of shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, which such filing as subsequently been filed.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The following table summarizes all compensation recorded by us in each of the last two completed fiscal years for our principal executive officer, each other executive officer serving as such whose annual compensation exceeded \$100,000 and up to two additional individuals for whom disclosure would have been made in this table but for the fact that the individual was not serving as an executive officer of our company at December 31, 2012.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and principal position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total (\$)
						Compensation	Earnings		
Wei Lin, Chief Executive	2012	32,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,862
	2011	16,000							16,000

Officer and
Chairman of
the Board of
Directors(1)

(1) Mr. Wei Lin has served as our Chief Executive Officer since December 30, 2011. His compensation in 2011 and 2012 include amounts paid by BT Shantou. All amounts are approximate, were paid in RMB and assume a conversion rate of RMB 6.3 to U.S. \$1.00. The amounts paid to Mr. Wei Lin in 2012 and 2011 exclude approximately \$2.0 million and approximately \$0.6 million respectively, including:

- approximately \$288,000 and \$490,000, respectively, paid to him by BT Brunei for his interest in BT Shantou, and \$0.9 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, paid to the related parties controlled by him and or his wife for manufacture of the Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D);
- a security deposit of \$57,133 paid in 2012 to related parties controlled by him and or his wife for a lease on our new showroom;
- \$11,430 and \$11,155, respectively, paid to related parties controlled by him and or his wife for the leasing of facilities; and
- \$464,205 advanced to a company controlled by Mr. Lin and his wife as prepayment for the Big Tree Magic Puzzle (3D), all of which is outstanding at December 31, 2012.

How our Chief Executive Officer's compensation is determined

Mr. Lin's compensation for 2011 was determined pursuant to the terms of a one year employment agreement between Mr. Lin and BT Shantou. Under the terms of this agreement, Mr. Lin received base monthly compensation of RMB5,000 (\$775) from January 2011 through June 2011, RMB15,000 (\$2,323) for July 2011 and RMB13,000 (\$2,014) from August 2011 through December 2011. He is entitled to certain insurance benefits and paid holiday and vacation time. The agreement may be terminated upon certain conditions by either party, in which event there are no severance or other payment due. On December 31, 2011 Mr. Lin and BT Shantou entered into a new one year employment agreement upon substantially the same terms and conditions which provides for compensation of RMB15,000 (\$2,323) per month.

In December 2011 we entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Lin. Mr. Lin's compensation for 2012 was determined pursuant to the terms of a one year employment agreement between Mr. Lin and BT Shantou. Under the terms of this agreement, Mr. Lin received monthly base compensation of RMB15,000 (\$2,381) from January 2012 through March 2012 and RMB18,000 (\$2,857) from April 2012 to December 2012. He is entitled to certain insurance benefits and paid holiday and vacation time. The agreement may be terminated upon certain conditions by either party, in which event there are no severance or other payment due. We expect to sign a new employment agreement with Mr. Lin in the near future upon terms and conditions to be determined. As Mr. Lin is a member of our Board of Directors, the employment agreements with him are not negotiated on an arm-length basis.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

The following table provides information concerning unexercised options, stock that has not vested and equity incentive plan awards for each of our named executive officer outstanding as of December 31, 2012:

Name	OPTION AWARDS					STOCK AWARDS			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Other Rights that Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that Have Not Vested (#)(j)
Wei Lin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Stock Option Plan

On November 28, 2004, we adopted the 2004 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan, as amended, provides options to be granted, exercisable for a maximum of 7,000,000 shares of common stock. Both incentive and nonqualified stock options may be granted under the Plan. The exercise price of options granted, the expiration date, and the vesting period, pursuant to this plan, are determined by a committee of the Board of Directors. At December 31, 2012 we had no options outstanding.

Compensation of Directors

We have not established standard compensation arrangements for our directors and the compensation payable to each individual for their service on our Board is determined from time to time by our Board of Directors based upon the amount of time expended by each of the directors on our behalf. None of our directors received any compensation specifically for their services as a director.

ITEM SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND
12. RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

At May 1 2013, we had 10,350,179 shares of issued and outstanding common stock. The following table sets forth information known to us as of May 1, 2013 relating to the beneficial ownership of shares of our voting securities by: