

eFuture Information Technology Inc.
Form 20-F
June 27, 2011

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

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

OR

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

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 333-126007

EFUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Cayman Islands
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

eFuture Information Technology Inc.
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Chaoyang District
Beijing 100026, People's Republic of China
86-10-51650988
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary shares, par value \$0.0756 per share	NASDAQ Capital Market

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

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None.

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

As of December 31, 2010, there were 3,599,536 ordinary shares of the Registrant outstanding.

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

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

US GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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In this Annual Report on Form 20-F, references to “dollars” and “\$” are to United States dollars, references to “RMB”, “renminbi” or “yuan” are to the Chinese Yuan, and, unless the context otherwise requires, references to “eFuture,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to eFuture Information Technology Inc., its consolidated subsidiaries and effectively controlled variable interest entities as defined in Part I of this Annual Report.

SPECIAL CAUTIONARY NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters discussed in this report may constitute forward-looking statements for purposes of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The words “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “seek,” “estimate,” and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Our actual results may differ materially from the results anticipated in these forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including, without limitation, those discussed under “Item 3 - Key Information-Risk Factors,” “Item 4 - Information on the Company,” “Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects,” and elsewhere in this report, as well as factors which may be identified from time to time in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or in the documents where such forward-looking statements appear. All written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

The forward-looking statements contained in this report reflect our views and assumptions only as of the date this report is signed. Except as required by law, we assume no responsibility for updating any forward-looking statements.

PART I

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this report to “eFuture,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to eFuture Information Technology Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary, eFuture (Beijing) Royalstone Information Technology Inc. (“eFuture Royalstone” or “eFuture Beijing”), and the effectively controlled two variable interest entities (“VIEs”), Beijing Wangku Hutong Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“Wangku”), acquired on May 14, 2008 and disposed on March 13, 2011, and Beijing Fuji Biaoshang Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“Biaoshang” or “bFuture”), acquired on October 24, 2007 and disposed on July 16, 2010.

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

A. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The following table presents the selected consolidated financial information for our company, which excludes the operating results for each year and balances as of each years ended of Biaoshang and Wangku because they are classified as discontinued operations. The selected consolidated statements of income data for the three years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements set forth in “Item 18 – Financial Statements”. The selected consolidated balance sheet data for the year ended December 31, 2008 have been derived from our audited consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008, which is not included in this annual report. The selected consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 and 2007 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, which are not included in this annual report. Our historical results do not necessarily indicate results expected for any future periods. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” below. Our audited consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP .

	RMB					USD
	For the Year Ended December 31,					For the Year Ended December 31,
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010
Total Revenues	¥47,843,530	¥84,920,993	¥129,546,655	¥108,835,887	¥151,902,684	\$ 23,015,558
Income (Loss) From Operations	7,976,967	5,914,486	(6,882,703)	(24,432,621)	(21,732,821)	(3,292,851)
Income (Loss) From Operations Per Ordinary Share	4.72	2.20	(2.14)	(7.27)	(5.69)	(0.85)

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Net Income (Loss)	8,104,726	(21,526,314)	(4,478,112)	(25,265,497)	(17,323,421)	(2,624,761)
Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share	4.80	(8.01)	(1.39)	(7.51)	(4.53)	(0.69)
Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share	4.43	(8.01)	(1.39)	(7.51)	(4.53)	(0.69)

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	RMB					USD
	As of December 31,					As of December 31,
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010
Total Assets	¥83,025,047	¥208,884,779	¥242,362,093	¥231,747,618	¥241,832,155	\$ 36,641,235
Total Current Liabilities	(18,476,058)	(55,822,620)	(96,806,490)	(109,412,183)	(102,375,657)	(15,511,463)
Long-term Liabilities	-	(49,849,390)	(10,595,717)	(7,970,483)	(3,134,677)	(474,951)
Net Assets	64,548,989	103,212,769	134,959,886	114,364,952	136,321,821	20,654,821
Ordinary Shares	1,647,781	1,811,589	2,039,196	2,042,384	2,161,766	327,540
Number of Weighted-average Ordinary Shares	1,689,434	2,687,380	3,214,466	3,362,986	3,822,386	3,822,386

Exchange Rate Information

Our business is primarily conducted in China and all of our revenues are denominated in RMB. However, periodic reports made to shareholders will include current period amounts translated into U.S. dollars using the then current exchange rates, for the convenience of the readers. The conversion of RMB into U.S. dollars in this annual financial report is based on the noon buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers of RMB as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Unless otherwise noted, all translations from RMB to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to RMB in this annual financial report were made at a rate of RMB6.6000 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect as of December 31, 2010. We make no representation that any RMB or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or RMB, as the case may be, at any particular rate, or at all. The government of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") imposes control over its foreign currency reserves in part through direct regulation of the conversion of RMB into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade. The Company does not currently engage in currency hedging transactions. The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the RMB and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated.

Period	Period-End	Noon Buying Rate		
		Average (1)	Low	High
(RMB per U.S. dollar)				
2006	7.8041	7.9579	8.0702	7.8041
2007	7.2946	7.6072	7.2946	7.8127
2008	6.8225	6.9477	6.7800	7.2946
2009	6.8259	6.8275	6.8244	6.8299
2010	6.6000	6.7696	6.6000	6.8330
December 2011	6.6000	6.6497	6.6745	6.6000
January	6.6017	6.5964	6.5809	6.6364
February	6.5713	6.5761	6.5520	6.5965
March	6.5483	6.5645	6.5483	6.5743
April	6.4900	6.5267	6.4900	6.5477
May	6.4786	6.4957	6.4786	6.5073
June (through June 17, 2011)	6.4700	6.4785	6.4700	6.4830

Source: Federal Reserve Statistical Release

(1) Annual averages are calculated using the average of month-end rates of the relevant years. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant periods.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

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C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider all of the information in this Annual Report and, in particular, the risks outlined below. Any of the following risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our management has determined that we have material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting.

In connection with the preparation of our annual report on internal control over financial reporting, our management noted that our company has material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting. Specifically, our management noted material weaknesses in our policies regarding (i) controls over the financial reporting processes, (ii) monthly and year end closing processes. See “Item 15. Controls and Procedures – Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.”

We have taken steps to improve the controls in this area, such as hiring experienced personnel and training our accounting and administrative staff to ensure that they closely monitor the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the requirements of US GAAP and the disclosure of annual, current and other periodic reports pursuant to SEC and NASDAQ rules. We have also formalized and documented a set of internal audit processes to ensure that we maintain appropriate controls over financial reporting procedures. Despite these steps, we may experience reportable conditions and significant deficiencies in the future, which, if not remediated, may render us unable to detect in a timely manner misstatements that could occur in our financial statements in amounts that may be material.

Our company’s share price may be adversely affected by negative investor perceptions of small Chinese companies.

In the last year, many smaller U.S.-listed companies that operate primarily in China have seen the public value of their securities decrease significantly. One factor in such decreases has been the widespread allegation of fraud and unreliable financial reporting. Another factor has been a number of negative research reports published about Chinese companies, sometimes by parties that sell the securities short prior to publishing the research report in order to capitalize on subsequent share price decreases. The SEC and other agencies and self-regulatory organizations are looking into specific allegations of wrongdoing and monitoring U.S.-listed Chinese companies in general.

As a result of the actions by some Chinese companies and the media and governmental attention focused on all Chinese companies, the share prices of nearly all smaller Chinese companies like ours have been adversely affected, whether or not warranted in any particular case. If investors continue to lose confidence in smaller Chinese companies or if we are unable to differentiate our company in investors’ estimation from the problematic Chinese companies, then we expect that our share price will continue to be harmed.

A future issuance of our securities or a breach of agreements to which we are subject could lead to immediate and substantial dilution.

In connection with a financing we completed on March 13, 2007, we issued warrants to three funds affiliated with two institutional investors. These convertible notes and warrants contain certain anti-dilution language that could result in substantial dilution to our existing shareholders in the event we were determined to have violated them. This dilution

would occur by repricing the warrants and recalculating the number of shares underlying the warrants. Even if an issuance did not trigger these anti-dilution provisions, an issuance of ordinary shares could nevertheless be completed at a level lower than some shareholder purchased their shares, leading to dilution of such shareholders.

We have generated a significant shareholders' deficit, and we cannot provide any assurance that our business will be profitable in the future.

Though we achieved profitability from 2004 to 2006, we had an accumulated deficit of RMB86,011,313 as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, our shareholders' equity was RMB139,528,389. While we have achieved profitability in previous years, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue our growth or profitability. Indeed, we had a net loss of RMB17,323,421 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

Our customers are Chinese companies engaged in the retail and consumer goods industries, and, consequently, our financial performance is dependent upon the economic conditions of these industries.

We have derived most of our revenues to date from software and services to the Chinese retail and consumer goods industries for manufacturers, distributors, logistics player and retailers, and our future growth is critically dependent on increased sales to these particular industries. The success of our customers is intrinsically linked to economic conditions in these industries, which in turn are subject to intense competitive pressures and are affected by overall economic conditions. We believe the license of our software solutions and the purchase of our related services is discretionary and generally involves a significant commitment of capital. As a result, although we believe our products can assist China's retailers, distributors, wholesalers, and logistics companies in a competitive environment, demand for our products and services could be disproportionately affected by instability or downturns in the retailing, distribution, wholesaling and logistics industries, which may cause customers to exit the industry or delay, cancel or reduce any planned expenditures for information management systems and software products. We have previously experienced this effect in connection with the global financial crises and economic downturn, placed upon China's retailing industry in recent years. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue our historical revenue growth or sustain our profitability on a quarterly or annual basis or that our results of operations will not be adversely affected by continuing or future downturns in these industries. Any adverse change in the Chinese retail and consumer goods industries could adversely affect the level of software expenditure by the participants in these industries, which, in turn, could result in a material reduction in our sales.

Our recent service fee revenue growth will require our officers to manage our business efficiently while recruiting a significant number of new employees to assist in further development and implementation of our software.

In 2010, we had a great increase in service fee revenue. We intend to optimize our revenue mix by focusing on generating more service fee income through a wider range and different levels of service in the future. The growth in the size and complexity of our business has placed and is expected to place a significant strain on our management and operations. Continued growth will require us to recruit and hire a substantial number of new employees, including consulting and product development personnel. In particular, our ability to undertake new projects and increase license revenues is substantially dependent on the availability of our consulting personnel to assist in the licensing and implementation of our software solutions. We will not be able to continue to increase our business at historical rates without adding significant numbers of personnel skilled in software implementation and integration. Although we have not incurred significant difficulty in the hiring and training of skilled employees to date, there can be no assurance that we will effectively locate, retain or train additional personnel in the future. If we do not sufficiently increase our integration and implementation workforce over time, we may be required to forego licensing opportunities. Our ability to compete effectively and to manage future growth, if any, also will depend on our ability to continue to implement and improve operational, financial and management information systems on a timely basis.

Historically, wages for comparably skilled technical and management personnel in the software solutions industry in China have been lower than in developed countries, such as in the U.S. or Europe. In recent years, wages in China's software industry have increased and may continue to increase at faster rates. Wage increases will increase our cost of

our products and services of the same quality and increase our cost of operations. As a result, our gross margin and profit margin may decline. In the long term, unless offset by increases in efficiency and productivity of our work force, wage increases may also result in increased prices for our solutions and services, making us potentially less competitive. Increases in wages, including an increase in the cash component of our compensation expenses, will increase our net cash outflow and our gross margin and profit margin may decline.

Our operating results may seasonally fluctuate, which could cause our results to fall short of expectations and may adversely affect the trading price of our ordinary shares.

Our business has historically experienced the highest revenue in the fourth quarter of each year, primarily due to a massive year-end capital purchases by customers. Such factors have resulted in 2010, 2009, and 2008 first quarter revenue being lower than revenue in the prior year's fourth quarter. We believe that this trend will continue in the future and that our revenue will continue to peak in the fourth quarter of each year and decline from that level in the first quarter of the following year. As we continue to grow, we expect that the seasonality in our business may cause our operating results to fluctuate. Due to the foregoing factors, we believe that quarter to quarter comparisons of our results of operations may not be a good indication of our future performance and should not be overly relied upon. It is likely that our results of operations in some periods may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. In this event, the price of our ordinary shares will probably decline, perhaps significantly more in percentage terms than any corresponding decline in our operating results.

We are heavily dependent upon the services of technical and managerial personnel who develop and implement our one-stop front-end supply chain total solutions, and we may have to actively compete for their services.

We are heavily dependent upon our ability to attract, retain and motivate skilled technical, managerial and consulting personnel, especially highly skilled engineers involved in ongoing product development and consulting personnel. Our ability to install, maintain and enhance our front-end supply chain total solutions is substantially dependent upon our ability to locate, hire and train qualified personnel. Many of our technical, managerial and consulting personnel possess skills that would be valuable to all companies engaged in software development, and the Chinese software industry is characterized by a high level of employee mobility and aggressive recruiting of skilled personnel. Consequently, we expect that we will have to actively compete with other Chinese software developers for these employees. Our ability to profitably operate is substantially dependent upon our ability to locate, hire, train and retain our technical, managerial and consulting personnel. Although we have not experienced difficulty locating, hiring, training or retaining our employees to date, there can be no assurance that we will be able to retain our current personnel, or that we will be able to attract and assimilate other personnel in the future. If we are unable to effectively obtain and maintain skilled personnel, the quality of our software products and the effectiveness of installation and training could be materially impaired.

We may be subject to fines and legal sanctions if we or our employees who are PRC citizens fail to comply with recent PRC regulations relating to employee stock options granted by overseas listed companies to PRC citizens.

In March 2007, SAFE issued the Application Procedure for Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Holding Plans or Stock Option Plans of Overseas Listed Companies, also known as "Circular 78." Under Circular 78, PRC individuals who participate in an employee stock option holding plan or a stock option plan of an overseas listed company are required, through a PRC domestic agent or PRC subsidiary of the overseas listed company, to register with SAFE and complete certain other procedures. We and our Chinese employees who have been granted restricted stock or stock options pursuant to our stock incentive plans are subject to Circular 78 because we are an overseas listed company. However, in practice, significant uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of Circular 78. We intend to submit the application for registration of our employee stock incentive plan as soon as possible. We or our Chinese employees may not be able to comply with, qualify under, or obtain any registration required by Circular 78. If we or our Chinese employees fail to comply with the provisions of Circular 78, we or they may be subject to fines and legal sanctions imposed by SAFE or other PRC governmental authorities, which could result in a material and adverse effect to our business operations and employee stock incentive plans.

Our business could suffer if our executives and directors compete against us and our non-competition agreements with them cannot be enforced.

If any of our management or key personnel joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose customers, suppliers, know-how and key professionals and staff members. Each of our directors and executive officers has entered into employment agreements and confidentiality and non-competition agreements with us. However, if any dispute arises between our directors and officers and us, the non-competition provisions contained in their confidentiality and non-competition agreements may not be enforceable, especially in China, where most of these executive officers and key employees reside, on the ground that we have not provided adequate compensation to these executive officers for their non-competition obligations, which is required under the relevant PRC regulations.

We sell our services on a fixed-price, fixed-time basis, which exposes us to risks associated with cost overruns and delays.

We sell most of our services on a fixed-price, fixed-time basis. In contracts with our customers, we typically agree to pay late completion fines of up to 0.3% of the total contract value. In large scale projects, there are many factors beyond our control which could cause delays or cost overruns. In this event, we would be exposed to cost overruns and liability for late completion fines.

Competition within the Chinese market for our software products is significant.

We believe that while the Chinese market for front-end supply chain total solutions is subject to intense competition, the number of significant competitors is relatively limited, we effectively compete in our market, our competitors occupy a substantial competitive position. There can be no assurance that we will be able to effectively compete in our industry on an ongoing basis.

Our financial performance is dependent upon the sale and implementation of front-end supply chain total solutions and related services, a single, concentrated group of products.

We derive most of our revenues from the license and implementation of software applications for China's retail and consumer goods industries and providing consulting services. The life cycle of our software is difficult to estimate due in large measure to the potential effect of new software, applications and enhancements (including those we introduce) on the maturation in the China's retail and consumer goods industries industry. To the extent we are unable to continually improve our front-end supply chain total solutions to address the changing needs of the China's retail and consumer goods industries market, we may experience a significant decline in the demand for our programs. In such a scenario, our revenues may significantly decline.

The market for front-end supply chain total solutions is intensely competitive.

Although we believe that we have principal competitive factors in our markets, a number of companies offer competitive products addressing certain of our target markets. In the enterprise systems market, we compete with in-house systems developed by our targeted customers and with third-party developers. In addition, we believe that new market entrants may attempt to develop fully integrated enterprise-level systems targeting the China's retail and consumer goods industries. Many of our existing competitors, as well as a number of potential new competitors, have significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors. As a result of this product concentration and uncertain product life cycles, we may not be as protected from new competition or industry downturns as a more diversified competitor.

Our financial performance is directly related to our ability to adapt to technological change and evolving standards when developing and improving our front-end supply chain total solutions.

The software development industry is subject to rapid technological change, changing customer requirements, frequent new product introductions and evolving industry standards that may render existing software obsolete. The life cycles of our software are difficult to estimate. Our software products must keep pace with technological developments, conform to evolving industry standards and address the increasingly sophisticated needs of Chinese retailers, wholesalers, distributors and logistics companies. In particular, we believe that we must continue to respond quickly to users' needs for broad functionality. While we attempt to upgrade our software every one to two years, we cannot guarantee that our software will continue to enjoy market acceptance. To the extent we are unable to develop and introduce products in a timely manner, we believe that participants in the China's retail and consumer goods

industries will obtain products from our competitors promptly and our sales will correspondingly suffer. In addition, we strive to achieve compatibility between our products and retailing systems platforms that we believe are or will become popular and widely adopted. We invest substantial resources in development efforts aimed at achieving this compatibility. If we fail to anticipate or respond adequately to technology or market developments, we could incur a loss of competitiveness or revenue.

Asset impairment reviews may result in future write-downs.

Our accounting policies require us, among other things, to conduct annual reviews of goodwill, and to test intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. In connection with our business acquisitions, we make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of goodwill and intangible assets. In assessing the related useful lives of those assets, we have to make assumptions regarding their fair value, our recoverability of those assets and our ability to successfully develop and ultimately commercialize acquired technology. If those assumptions change in the future when we conduct our periodic reviews in accordance with applicable accounting standards, we may be required to record impairment charges. It is possible that future reviews will result in further write-downs of goodwill and other intangible assets.

The financial soundness of our clients and vendors could affect our business and results of operations.

As a result of the disruptions in the financial markets and other macro-economic challenges currently affecting the economy of the United States and other parts of the world, our clients, subcontractors, suppliers and other vendors may experience cash flow concerns. As a result, clients may modify, delay or cancel plans to purchase our services and vendors may reduce their output, change terms of sales, or stop providing goods or services to us. Additionally, if clients' or vendors' operating and financial performance deteriorates, or if they are unable to make scheduled payments or obtain credit, clients may not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, accounts receivable owed to us and vendors may restrict credit or impose different payment terms, or stop providing goods or services to us. Any inability of current or potential clients to pay us for our services or any demands by vendors for different payment terms may adversely affect our earnings and cash flow. Furthermore, if one or more of our vendors stops providing goods or services to us, or interrupts its provision of goods or services to us, our business could be disrupted and we may incur higher costs.

We are substantially dependent upon our key personnel, particularly Adam Yan, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Our performance is substantially dependent on the performance of our executive officers and key employees. We do not have in place "key person" life insurance policies on any of our employees. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers or other key employees could substantially impair our ability to successfully implement our existing software and develop new programs and enhancements.

As a software-oriented business, our ability to operate profitably is directly related to our ability to develop and protect our proprietary technology.

We rely on a combination of trademark, trade secret, nondisclosure and copyright law to protect our front-end supply chain total solutions, which may afford only limited protection. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties, including customers, may attempt to reverse engineer or copy aspects of our software products or to obtain and use information that we regard proprietary. Although we are currently unaware of any unauthorized use of our technology, in the future, we cannot guarantee that others will not use our technology without proper authorization.

Some of our software products are developed on third-party middleware software programs that are licensed by our customers from third parties, generally on a non-exclusive basis. Considering the fact that we believe that there are a number of widely available middleware programs available, we do not currently anticipate that our customers will experience difficulties obtaining these programs. The termination of any such licenses, or the failure of the third-party licensors to adequately maintain or update their products, could result in delay in our ability to ship certain of our

products while we seek to implement technology offered by alternative sources. Nonetheless, while it may be necessary or desirable in the future to obtain other licenses, there can be no assurance that they will be able to do so on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

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Our success and ability to compete depend substantially upon our intellectual property, which we protect through a combination of confidentiality arrangements and copyright. We enter into confidentiality agreements with most of our employees and consultants, and control access to, and distribution of, our documentation and other licensed information. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology without authorization, or to develop similar technology independently. Since the Chinese legal system in general and the intellectual property regime in particular, are relatively weak, it is often difficult to enforce intellectual property rights in China.

In the future, we may receive notices claiming that we are infringing the proprietary rights of third parties. While we believe that we do not infringe and have not infringed upon the rights of others, we cannot guarantee that we will not become the subject of infringement claims or legal proceedings by third parties with respect to our current programs or future software developments. In addition, we may initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of our proprietary rights or to establish the validity of our proprietary rights. Any such claims could be time consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product shipment delays or force us to enter into royalty or license agreements rather than dispute the merits of such claims, thereby impairing our financial performance by requiring us to pay additional royalties and/or license fees to third parties. We have never lost an infringement claim since our formation.

Our front-end supply chain total solutions may contain integration challenges, design defects or software errors that could be difficult to detect and correct.

Implementation of our software may involve a significant amount of systems developed by third parties. Although we have not experienced a material number of defects associated with our software to date, despite extensive testing, we may, from time to time, discover defects or errors in our software only after use by a customer. We may also experience delays in shipment of our software during the period required to correct such errors. In addition, we may, from time to time, experience difficulties relating to the integration of our software products with other hardware or software in the customer's environment that are unrelated to defects in our software products. Such defects, errors or difficulties may cause future delays in product introductions and shipments, result in increased costs and diversion of development resources, require design modifications or impair customer satisfaction with our software. Since our software solutions are used by our customers to perform mission-critical functions, design defects, software errors, misuse of our products, incorrect data from external sources or other potential problems within or out of our control that may arise from the use of our products could result in financial or other damages to our customers. To date, however, we have not had significant difficulties integrating our software into our customers' existing systems. We do not maintain product liability insurance. Although our license agreements with customers contain provisions designed to limit our exposure to potential claims as well as any liabilities arising from such claims, such provisions may not effectively protect us against such claims and the liability and costs associated therewith. To the extent we are found liable in a product liability case, we could be required to pay a substantial amount of damages to an injured customer, thereby impairing our financial condition.

We may not pay dividends.

We have not previously paid any cash dividends nor do we anticipate paying any dividends on our ordinary shares. Although we achieved profitability from 2004 to 2006, we cannot assure you that our operations will continue to result in sufficient revenues to enable us to operate at profitable levels or to generate positive cash flows. Indeed, we had net losses of RMB25,265,497 and RMB17,323,421 in the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Furthermore, there is no assurance our Board of Directors will declare dividends even if we are profitable. Dividend policy is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors. Under Cayman Islands law, we may only pay dividends from profits or credit from the share premium account (the amount paid over par value, which is

\$0.0756), and we must be solvent before and after the dividend payment. If we determine to pay dividends on any of our ordinary shares in the future, as a holding company, we will be dependent on receipt of funds from our operating wholly- and partially-owned subsidiaries.

A slowdown in the Chinese economy may slow down our growth and profitability.

We cannot assure you that growth of the Chinese economy will be steady or that any slowdown will not have a negative effect on our business. Several years ago, the Chinese economy experienced deflation, which may recur in the foreseeable future. More recently, the Chinese government announced its intention to use macroeconomic tools and regulations to slow the rate of growth of the Chinese economy, the results of which are difficult to predict. Adverse changes in the Chinese economy will likely impact the financial performance of the retailing, distribution, logistics and manufacturing industries in China. Consequently, under such circumstances, our customers may opt to delay discretionary expenditures like those for our software, which, in turn, could result in a material reduction in our sales.

We do not have business interruption, litigation or natural disaster insurance.

The insurance industry in China is still at an early state of development. In particular PRC insurance companies offer limited business products. As a result, we do not have any business liability or disruption insurance coverage for our operations in China. Any business interruption, litigation or natural disaster may result in our business incurring substantial costs and the diversion of resources.

We may become a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to U.S. investors.

Based upon the nature of our business activities, we may be classified as a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such characterization could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to you if you are a U.S. investor. For example, if we are a PFIC, a U.S. investor will become subject to burdensome reporting requirements. The determination of whether or not we are a PFIC is made on an annual basis and will depend on the composition of our income and assets from time to time. Specifically, we will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. tax purposes if either:

- 75% or more of our gross income in a taxable year is passive income; or
- the average percentage of our assets by value in a taxable year which produce or are held for the production of passive income (which includes cash) is at least 50%.

The calculation of the value of our assets is based, in part, on the then market value of our ordinary shares, which is subject to change. In addition, the composition of our income and assets will be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend the cash we raised in our initial public offering. We cannot assure you that we will not be a PFIC for any taxable year.

Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of our ordinary shares.

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi. Under our current corporate structure, our income is derived from dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and expenditures from trade-related transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from appropriate government authorities is required where Renminbi are to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of bank loans denominated

in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders.

Fluctuation in the value of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on the value of our ordinary shares.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. The Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt an even more flexible currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. We rely entirely on dividends and other fees paid to us by our subsidiaries in China. Any significant revaluation of Renminbi may materially and adversely affect our cash flows, revenues, earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ordinary shares in U.S. dollars. For example, an appreciation of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would make any new Renminbi denominated investments or expenditures more costly to us, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into Renminbi for such purposes. An appreciation of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would also result in foreign currency translation losses for financial reporting purposes when we translate our U.S. dollar denominated financial assets into Renminbi, as the Renminbi is our reporting currency.

Changes in China's political and economic policies could harm our business.

The economy of China has historically been a planned economy subject to governmental plans and quotas and has, in certain aspects, been transitioning to a more market-oriented economy. Although we believe that the economic reform and the macroeconomic measures adopted by the Chinese government have had a positive effect on the economic development of China, we cannot predict the future direction of these economic reforms or the effects these measures may have on our business, financial position or results of operations.

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

As of December 31, 2010 we had approximately 740 employees in the PRC. On June 29, 2007, the PRC Government promulgated a new labour law, namely, the Labour Contract Law of the PRC, or the Labour Contract Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. The Labor Contract Law establishes more restrictions and increases costs for employers to dismiss employees under certain circumstances, including specific provisions related to fixed-term employment contracts, non-fixed-term employment contracts, task-based employment, part-time employment, probation, consultation with the labor union and employee representative's council, employment without a contract, dismissal of employees, compensation upon termination and for overtime work, and collective bargaining. According to the Labor Contract Law, unless otherwise provided by law, an employer is obliged to sign a labor contract with a non-fixed term with an employee if the employer continues to hire the employee after the expiration of two consecutive fixed-term labor contracts or if the employee has worked for the employer for ten consecutive years. Severance pay is required if a labor contract expires without renewal because the employer refuses to renew the labor contract or provides less favorable terms for renewal. In addition, under the Regulations on Paid Annual Leave for Employees, which became effective on January 1, 2008, employees who have served more than one year for an employer are entitled to a paid vacation ranging from 5 to 15 days, depending on the number of the employee's working years at the employer. Employees who waive such vacation time at the request of employers shall be compensated for three times their regular salaries for each waived vacation day. As a result of these new measures designed to enhance labor protection, our labor costs are expected to increase, which may adversely affect our business and our results of operations. In addition, the PRC government in the future may enact further labor-related legislation that increases our labor costs and restricts our operations.

If PRC law were to phase out the preferential tax benefits currently being extended to qualified "High and New Technology Enterprises", we would have to pay more taxes, which could have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

According to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, or the CIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, as further clarified by subsequent tax regulations implementing the CIT Law, foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises are subject to corporate income tax, at a uniform rate of 25%. The CIT rate of enterprises established before March 16, 2007 that were eligible for preferential tax rates according to then effective tax laws and regulations will gradually transition to the uniform 25% CIT rate by January 1, 2013. In addition, certain enterprises may still benefit from a preferential tax rate of 15% under the CIT Law if they qualify as “high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the state,” subject to certain general factors described in the CIT Law and the related regulations.

In December 2008, our subsidiary eFuture Beijing was designated as “High and New Technology Enterprises” under the CIT Law, which entitles it to a preferential CIT rate of 15% from 2008 to 2010. eFuture Beijing is in the process of applying for renewal of the preferential tax rate and anticipates that it will receive such renewal by the end of 2011. Because we believe that we are more likely than not to receive this renewal this year, we plan to reserve against tax liabilities at a rate of 15%. If it fails to maintain the “High and New Technology Enterprises” qualification, its applicable CIT rate may increase to up to 25%, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our current effective tax rate in the future.

Furthermore, we may apply for an exemption of the 5% business tax levied on our total revenues derived from our technology consulting services. If the PRC law were to phase out preferential tax benefits currently granted to “High and New Technology Enterprises” or if we ceased to qualify as such, we would be subject to the standard statutory tax rate, which currently is 25%, and we would be unable to obtain business tax refunds for our provision of technology consulting services.

China’s legal system embodies uncertainties that could adversely affect our ability to engage in the development and integration of the front-end supply chain total solutions.

Since 1979, the Chinese government has promulgated many new laws and regulations covering general economic matters. Despite this activity to develop a legal system, China’s system of laws is not yet complete. Even where adequate law exists in China, enforcement of existing laws or contracts based on existing law may be uncertain or sporadic, and it may be difficult to obtain swift and equitable enforcement or to obtain enforcement of a judgment by a court of another jurisdiction. The relative inexperience of China’s judiciary, in many cases, creates additional uncertainty as to the outcome of any litigation. In addition, interpretation of statutes and regulations may be subject to government policies reflecting domestic political changes. Noting that our business is substantially dependent upon laws protecting intellectual property rights, any ambiguity in the interpretation or implementation of such laws may negatively impact our business, its financial condition and results of operation. Our activities in China will also be subject to administration review and approval by various national and local agencies of China’s government. Because of the changes occurring in China’s legal and regulatory structure, we may not be able to secure the requisite governmental approval for our activities. Although we have obtained all required governmental approval to operate our business as currently conducted, to the extent we are unable to obtain or maintain required governmental approvals, the Chinese government may, in its sole discretion, prohibit us from conducting our business.

Shareholder rights under Cayman Islands law may differ materially from shareholder rights in the United States, which could adversely affect the ability of us and our shareholders to protect our and their interests.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, by the Companies Law (2007 Revision) and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders, and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law in the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority but are not binding on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law in this area may not be as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in existence in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws as compared to the United States, and some states, such as Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate laws. Moreover, our company could be involved in a corporate combination in which dissenting shareholders would have no rights comparable to appraisal rights which would otherwise ordinarily be available to dissenting shareholders of United States corporations. Also, our Cayman Islands counsel is not aware of a significant number of reported class actions or derivative actions having been brought in Cayman

Islands courts. Such actions are ordinarily available in respect of United States corporations in U.S. courts. Finally, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate shareholder derivative action before the federal courts of the United States. As a result, our public shareholders may face different considerations in protecting their interests in actions against the management, directors or our controlling shareholders than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, and our ability to protect our interests may be limited if we are harmed in a manner that would otherwise enable us to sue in a United States federal court.

As we are a Cayman Islands company and most of our assets are outside the United States, it will be extremely difficult to acquire jurisdiction and enforce liabilities against us and our officers, directors and assets based in China.

We are a Cayman Islands exempt company, and our corporate affairs are governed by our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and by the Cayman Islands Companies Law (2007 Revision) and other applicable Cayman Islands laws. Certain of our directors and officers reside outside of the United States. In addition, the Company's assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible to effect service of process within the United States upon our directors or officers and our subsidiaries, or enforce against any of them court judgments obtained in United States courts, including judgments relating to United States federal securities laws. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands and of other offshore jurisdictions would recognize or enforce judgments of United States courts obtained against us predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof, or be competent to hear original actions brought in the Cayman Islands or other offshore jurisdictions predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof. Furthermore, because the majority of our assets are located in China, it would also be extremely difficult to access those assets to satisfy an award entered against us in United States court.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through the U.S. federal courts may be limited, because we are incorporated under Cayman Islands law, conduct most of our operations in China and most of our officers and directors reside outside the United States.

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands, and conduct most of our operations in China through our subsidiaries in China. Most of our officers and directors reside outside the United States and some or all of the assets of those persons are located outside of the United States. It may be difficult or impossible for you to bring an original action against us or against these individuals in a Cayman Islands or Chinese court in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the U.S. federal securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Cayman Islands and of China may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers. You would also find it difficult to enforce a U.S. court judgment based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, in the United States, the Cayman Islands or China, against us or our officers and directors.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association and by the Companies Law, Cap. 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) and common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take legal action against our directors and us, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, which has persuasive, but not binding, authority on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedents in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws as compared to the United States, and provides significantly less protection to investors. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action before the federal courts of the United States.

As a result of all of the above, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests through actions against us or our management, directors or major shareholders than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States.

There can be no guarantee that China will comply with the membership requirements of the World Trade Organization.

Due in part to the relaxation of trade barriers following World Trade Organization accession in January 2002, we believe China will become one of the world's largest markets by the middle of the twenty-first century. As a result, we believe the Chinese market presents a significant opportunity for both domestic and foreign companies. With the Chinese accession to the World Trade Organization, Chinese industries are gearing up to face the new regimes that are required by World Trade Organization regulation. The Chinese government has begun to reduce its average tariff on imported goods. We believe that a tariff reduction on imported goods combined with increasing consumer demand in China may lead to increased demand for our logistics programs. China has also agreed that foreign companies will be allowed to import most products into any part of China. Current trading rights and distribution restrictions are to be phased out over a three-year period. In the sensitive area of intellectual property rights, China has agreed to implement the trade-related intellectual property agreement of the Uruguay Round. As our business is dependent upon the protection of our intellectual property in China and throughout the world, China's decision to implement intellectual property protection standards that coordinate with other major economies is of critical importance to our business and its ability to generate profits. However, there can be no assurances that China will implement any or all of the requirements of its membership in the World Trade Organization in a timely manner, if at all.

High technology and emerging market shares have historically experienced extreme volatility and may subject you to losses.

The trading price of our shares may be subject to significant market volatility due to investor perceptions of investments relating to China. In addition, the high technology sector of the stock market frequently experiences extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have particularly affected the market prices of many software companies and which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of those companies.

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

History

We were established as an offshore company incorporated in the Cayman Islands under the Cayman Islands Companies Law on November 2, 2000. eFuture (Beijing) Tornado Information Technology Inc. (“eFuture Tornado”), which was established as a domestic Chinese company in January 2000 in an effort to maintain intellectual property, has previously and will continue to conduct all of our software development operations as our wholly-owned subsidiary within China.

On October 31, 2006, we listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol “EFUT.”

On August 28, 2007, following the successful acquisition of Guangzhou Royalstone System Integration Co. Ltd., eFuture Tornado was renamed “eFuture (Beijing) Royalstone Information Technology Inc.” (“eFuture Royalstone” or “eFuture Beijing”).

With the approval of our shareholders, we changed our name from “e-Future Information Technology Inc.” to “eFuture Information Technology Inc.” in 2008.

Our acquisition of Proadvancer Systems Inc. (“Proadvancer”) in April 2008 has enhanced our core business and enabled market leadership and significant share gains in China’s logistics market.

We acquired a majority stake in Beijing Fuji Biaoshang Information Technology Inc. in 2007 and effectively controlled 51% of the ownership in Beijing Wangku Hutong Information Technology Co., Ltd. in 2007 and 2008, respectively. Biaoshang and Wangku have been classified as discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, following eFuture’s announcements on August 31, 2010 and March 21, 2011, and completion on July 16, 2010 and March 13, 2011, respectively, of the sale of its 51% stakes in the two entities.

Our principal executive offices and headquarters in Beijing moved to the central business district in May of 2009, which is located at 8/F Topnew Tower, 15 Guanghua Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100026, China. Our telephone number is +86 10 5293 7699, and our fax number is +86 10 5293 7688.

B. Business Overview

General

eFuture is a leading provider of software and services to China's rapidly growing retail and consumer goods industries. eFuture offers one-stop, end-to-end integrated portfolio of software and services from factory to consumer on seven verticals: Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), Department Store, Shopping Mall, Grocery, Logistics, Specialty Store and Online Retailers.

Vision

Where is consumer, there is eFuture.

Mission

Creating a happy consumer world.

Our Market

eFuture's software solutions and services are focused on the retail and consumer goods industries, and its customers are companies within these sectors. In China, retail sales accounted for almost 39.4% of GDP in 2010 and have shown a constant upward trend between 2003 and 2009, with a CAGR of 15.6%. In 2010, China's retail sales reached RMB15.7 billion, representing a growth rate of 18.3% over 2009. The rapid growth of the retail and consumer goods industry in China has been driven by powerful macro-economic trends that continue today – increasing GDP, rapid urbanization, improving quality of life and increasing national disposable income. According to a report by IDC in May 2010, total expenditure on IT solutions in China's retail industry was almost RMB1.65 billion in 2009.

Clients

eFuture's clients include manufacturers, distributors, resellers, logistics companies and retailers. The Company's client base encompasses global corporations such as Procter & Gamble, Pepsi, L'Oreal, Kimberly-Clark, Gucci and B&Q as well as leading Chinese companies. Its domestic client base includes over 30 companies that were ranked among China's top 100 retailers during 2010, such as Suning, Shanghai Bailian-Lianhua, China Resources Vanguard and Beijing Wangfujing.

Growth Strategy

As a leading provider of software solutions and services in the retail and consumer goods industries in China, we have the following three growth strategies consisting of multiple organic and non-organic growth drivers:

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- Organic Growth - We aim to drive the long-term organic growth and profitability of our core software business and professional service by:

w Strengthening our software core business while increasing more stable recurring service and consulting service revenues

w Pursuing profitable growth by improving our delivery cost and operating expense structure

w Using innovation to further broaden cloud service offerings

- M&A – We aim to expand our business through our merger and acquisition strategy of targeted “fill-in” acquisitions. Our strategy is to actively pursue various M&A opportunities that complement organic growth by focusing on targets that will help us to achieve the following goals:

w Diversify our product offering - Independent Software Vendors (ISV) with offerings complementary to our solutions, which focus on industries including fashion, auto, consumer electronics, drugstores and fast-moving consumer goods.

w Broaden our regional coverage - ISVs with extensive coverage in South, East, and North China.

w Penetrate the small and medium sized businesses (SMB) market - Companies with standardized, scalable product offerings that facilitate penetration into SMBs in tier 2 to tier 3 cities in China.

w Create additional recurring revenue streams - Companies with products and services delivering a stable and recurring revenue stream, and which provide potential for growth.

Business Line

With strong brand recognition among international and local clients, eFuture provides one-stop, end-to-end integrated portfolio of software and services for the front-end supply chain from factory to consumer.

eFuture has three business lines: software, professional service and cloud service.

- Software is eFuture’s core business. The Company’s software solutions include the management of merchandizing, distribution, warehousing, supply chain, customer relationship, logistics and point of sale. They are highly scalable and can be deployed individually or together with back-end systems. These solutions offer enhanced decision making and responsiveness to consumer demands, increased efficiency, and ultimately drive profit growth.
- Professional service is eFuture’s fast growing business, and covers operations, delivery, consulting, maintenance and support services via the Company’s nationwide service centers and team of dedicated professionals.
- Cloud service is eFuture’s seed business, and consists of cloud services based on cloud computing architecture, such as business to consumer (“B2C”) eCommerce and Salesforce Automation.

By solidifying our core software business, growing professional service revenues, and developing our cloud service offerings and capabilities, we have established a diverse platform which we believe will allow us to further expand our market share and generate consistent revenue in the coming years.

Software

Our software solutions are specifically designed to optimize demand processes from factory to consumer, and to address SCM, business processes, decision support, inventory optimization, collaborative planning and forecasting requirements. Our software solutions integrate industry know-how with predictive information technologies, consulting services and best practices to help our clients create, manage and fulfill customer demand.

Our solutions can be deployed individually to meet specific needs, or as part of a scalable and fully-integrated, end-to-end solution. Our software solutions consist of three independently deployable groups of products: Foundation Solutions, Collaborative Solutions and Intelligent Solutions, which range from internal and external collaborative process management to sophisticated business analysis.

Our Foundation Solutions are used to meet client needs for services such as retail management, point of sale (“POS”), distribution management, logistics management, warehouse management, vendor payment and control and loyalty card management. Our clients use several of our Foundation Solutions, depending on the type of customer and their needs.

Our Collaborative Solutions are used to meet client needs for services such as visual SCM and visual process management systems. Our clients use a variety of our Collaborative Solutions, depending on the type of customer and their needs.

Our Intelligent Solutions are used to meet client needs for services such as business intelligence, brand analysis, supplier relationship management and customer relationship management systems.

Professional Service

Our software professional service business includes recurring support services on existing software installations, delivery services, consulting services and outsourcing services.

Support Service is provided following the installation of our software solutions, as clients will typically require ongoing maintenance support and software upgrades to ensure the efficient operation of their system. These services are designed to assist our customers with integration issues and to answer questions that may arise.

Following a one-year regular maintenance program that is an element of our initial software installation, our customers may purchase three levels of annual continued maintenance services. Under our Regular and Silver plans, we generally provide these maintenance services over the telephone during regular business hours. For our customers who elect to purchase our Gold plan at a higher cost, we will provide these services at the customer’s location and on a real-time basis, if appropriate. Each level of maintenance offers customers different options to meet their particular needs.

While on-site with our Gold plan customers, it is common for us to identify problems and issues that we believe the customer should consider in connection with the use of our software. Items that we may discuss with our customers include increasing the size of data storage or the configuration of hardware. We report these items identified as a part of our maintenance by giving written recommendations for actions the customer should consider. These services are simply a report of our suggestions and not an extensive evaluation that would be done under our consulting arrangements. If our customer deems additional services to be necessary, we will enter into a separate consulting agreement with the customer. These maintenance services are unrelated to the development and installation of program upgrades that we develop from time to time.

Software upgrade is dependent upon the customer and the type of software program and are developed on approximately 1-2 year cycles. Smaller customers or projects are updated on a two year cycle; medium sized customers and projects are updated on an 18-month cycle; and larger customers and projects are updated on a yearly cycle. We do not offer these upgrades as part of our initial license arrangement. Rather, customers must pay for each upgrade that they opt to install on their systems. Each upgrade is delivered through the download of service packs.

Delivery Service is provided to customers to assist in planning and executing their projects throughout the process. We typically provide the following services at different stages in the management of a project, as illustrated below:

Consulting Service is provided by our consulting services group which consists of business consultants, systems analysts and technical personnel with extensive retail, manufacturing, and wholesale industry experience. The consulting services group assists our customers in all phases of systems implementation that exceed the limited services we provide under our maintenance arrangements, including systems planning and design, customer-specific configuration of application modules, and on-site implementation or conversion from existing systems. We also offer a variety of post-implementation consulting services designed to maximize our customers' return on software investment, which include enhanced utilization reviews and business process optimization.

Outsourcing Service is flexible by design to meet our clients' changing requirements, eFuture outsourcing services can manage all or parts of our clients' non-core business processes or technology operations, from selective outsourcing to full-scope system and network outsourcing and data center management. eFuture teams manage and operate client internal business processes. Leveraging technology and our industry and process expertise, we provide design, development, implementation, operation, and continuous improvement of both IT and business functions. Our call center, based in Wuhan and also referred to as our help desk department, provides a single point of contact to receive and manage all customers' requests (problem notification, information request, service request) across the entire range of services provided.

Cloud Service

Cloud service is eFuture's seed business, and consists of cloud services based on cloud computing architecture, such as B2C eCommerce and Salesforce Automation.

Sales and Marketing

In the first quarter of 2010 we completed the restructuring of our sales matrix. This new organizational structure has been highly effective and has been a key driver of our growth throughout the year.

To maximize the benefits from this new structure we dedicated training resources to enhance the sales, communication and teamwork skills of our sales staff and added new management into our matrix. By equipping our team with strong leadership and the tools necessary to effectively uncover new sales opportunities, we believe our sales organization will continue to deliver a strong performance in 2011. Looking ahead, we will continue to foster a healthy and productive working environment by promoting systematic training for our employees company-wide.

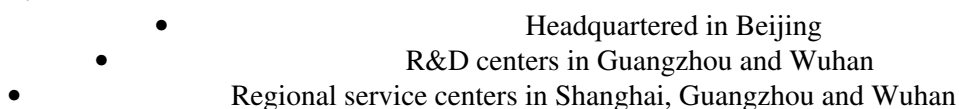
Alongside our initiative to restructure our sales matrix, throughout the course of the year we also focused on enhancing our geographic reach and penetrating China's tier 2 to tier 3 cities. Enhancing our footprint across China enables us to meet the growing needs of the top 100 retailers in China, while also positioning us to forge relationships and service smaller, local retailers.

As a result of our efforts to expand our matrix sales organization network and geographic footprint, we expanded our revenue from tier 2 to 4 cities and maintained our status as the dominant player in China's retail and consumer market. Thanks to our optimized sales network and enhanced presence across China we continue to see steady growth in our pipeline of new projects.

With the progress made on our strategic initiatives to date, we look to continue this positive momentum in 2011. Going forward we plan to reinforce and further develop our sales matrix while simultaneously extending our presence in tier 3 and 4 cities in China.

Geographical Coverage

To date, we have provided our products and services to businesses located throughout China via our extensive nationwide network:-



Ecosystem

eFuture partners with leading global companies such as IBM, Oracle, Microsoft and JDA to co-develop software and implement partners' solutions locally.

We are one of IBM's Premier Business Partners in Asia-Pacific, and our bFuture software-as-a-service ("SaaS") platform was co-developed with IBM and runs on IBM hardware and middleware.

As of the date of this annual report, we have entered into the following agreements with large global corporations to generate business opportunities:

- In 2007, IBM awarded us its Solution Developer Partnership Award - Asia Pacific Region. We have partnered with IBM to provide customer management systems and integrated retail supply chain software systems throughout China.

- In 2007, we entered into a Value Added Systems Integrator (“VASI”) Agreement with JDA® Software Group, Inc. (NASDAQ: JDAS) pursuant to which we will aim to integrate people, processes and technology to provide local retailers with proven, robust solutions at an affordable price.
- In 2007, we entered into an Independent Software Vendor Agreement with Motorola (China) Electronics Ltd., a subsidiary of Motorola, Inc. (NYSE: MOT) pursuant to which we will aim to integrate people, processes and technology to provide local retailers with proven, robust mobile solutions at an affordable price.
- In 2007, we entered into an Independent Software Vendor Agreement with Samsung Network China, Inc. pursuant to which we will aim to integrate people, processes and technology to provide local retailers with proven, robust mobile point of sales solutions at an affordable price.
- In 2008, we expanded our collaboration with IBM to launch a SaaS solution for the retail distribution industry in China. By combining IBM’s integrated infrastructure and platforms with our expertise and best practices in front-end supply chain total solutions and service, we are confident that our partnership will allow us to offer first-rate solutions and services for upscale retailers in China’s consumer goods and retail industry.
- In 2009, through our collaboration with IBM, we launched China’s first SaaS solution for the retail distribution industry. We successfully completed the deployment of the solution at select Beijing Wangfujing Department Store Group (“Wangfujing Group”) stores in Beijing. Wangfujing Group is one of the largest retail groups in Beijing.
- In 2009, we entered into a strategic relationship with JDA Software focused on collaborative growth. We believe this alliance will fuel delivery of our combined solution, which is designed to help retail and consumer goods companies in China optimize their operations and improve profitability.
- In 2009, we entered into a strategic relationship with Microsoft Corporation to provide a standardized POS-ERP system for retailers in China. This system will integrate Microsoft Windows Embedded POSReady 2009 into eFuture’s POS-ERP Store Operation System.
 - In 2010, IBM awarded us as Excellent Application Solution Provider in Asia Pacific Region.

Competitive Landscape

The competitive landscape differs depending on the customer, so eFuture divides its customer pool into three tiers.

Tier 1 - multinational corporations in the retail and FMCG markets with operations in China. eFuture’s biggest advantage within this tier is its “glocal” reach, meaning global, yet localized. Its competitors in this tier include players that are larger and possibly international, but that are less experienced in the Chinese market and often address other market segments. In contrast, eFuture focuses strictly on the retail and consumer goods sector. eFuture’s strategy is to provide global solutions with local service by collaborating with larger technology companies such as IBM, Microsoft, Oracle and JDA.

Tier 2 - the top 100 retailers and leading regional retailers in China. Here, eFuture enjoys strong brand recognition and is competing with global and local competitors. Over 30 of China’s top 100 retailers in 2010 are eFuture customers. eFuture’s global best practice offering features competitive pricing and more flexible, localized solutions, which gives eFuture a clear competitive advantage when addressing Tier 2 customers.

Tier 3 - all retail and FMCG companies outside the Tier 2 market. In this space, eFuture is competing with 150+ companies that deliver solutions to small and medium-sized businesses located throughout China. Two years ago, eFuture started to conduct marketing activities in this space, which helped it acquire more market share.

We encounter competitive products from a variety of vendors. We believe that while our markets are still subject to intense competition, the number of significant competitors for business in China is relatively limited. We believe our principal competitive advantages are:

- a leading position in China’s retail and consumer goods software and services market

- strong brand recognition among international and local clients

- strategic partnerships with leading global technology companies
- one-stop, end-to-end integrated portfolio of products and services

Research & Development

We believe that innovation will continue to be our growth engine going forward and R&D investment in core software solutions and sales-related activities has effectively enabled us to improve our market position. R&D initiatives that we are currently working on include a multi-order management system designed for the logistics industry that helps clients improve the efficiency of their distribution centers.

We are also developing a data analysis system to enable our retail clients to more fully understand customer behavior so that they have the knowledge to position themselves to increase share of wallet. By continuing to invest in upgraded systems such as these we are able to offer our retail and consumer goods customers a broad and deep technology portfolio to help them maximize customer relationships, business efficiencies and sales potential while limiting costs.

Regulation

Proprietary Rights

Our success and competitive position depend in part upon our ability to develop and maintain the proprietary aspect of our technology. The reverse engineering, unauthorized copying, or other misappropriation of our technology could enable third parties to benefit from our technology without paying for it. We rely on a combination of trademark, trade secret, copyright law and contractual restrictions to protect the proprietary aspects of our technology. We seek to protect the source code to our software, documentation and other written materials under trade secret and copyright laws. While we actively take steps to protect our proprietary rights, such steps may not be adequate to prevent the infringement or misappropriation of our intellectual property. This is particularly the case in China where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States.

We license our software products under signed license agreements that impose restrictions on the licensee's ability to utilize the software and do not permit the re-sale, sublicense or other transfer of the software. Finally, we seek to avoid disclosure of our intellectual property by requiring employees and independent consultants to execute confidentiality agreements with us and by restricting access to our source code.

Although we develop our own software products, each is based upon middleware developed by third parties, including IBM and Oracle. We integrate this technology, licensed by our customers from third parties in our software products. If our customers are unable to continue to license any of this third party software, or if the third party licensors do not adequately maintain or update their products, we would face delays in the release of our software until equivalent technology can be identified, licensed or developed, and integrated into our software products. These delays, if they occur, could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

There has been a substantial amount of litigation in the software and internet industries regarding intellectual property rights. It is possible that in the future third parties may claim that our current or potential future software solutions infringe their intellectual property. We expect that software product developers and providers of e-commerce products will increasingly be subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors in our industry segment grows and the functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps. In addition, we may find it necessary to initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of our proprietary rights or to protect our trade secrets. Although we may disclaim certain intellectual property representations to our customers, these disclaimers may not be sufficient to fully protect us against such claims. We may be more vulnerable to patent claims since we do

not have any issued patents that we can assert defensively against a patent infringement claim. Any claims, with or without merit, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product shipment delays or require us to enter into royalty or license agreements. Royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our standard software license agreements contain an infringement indemnity clause under which we agree to indemnify and hold harmless our customers and business partners against liability and damages arising from claims of various copyright or other intellectual property infringement by our products. We have never lost an infringement claim and our costs to defend such lawsuits have been insignificant. Although it is possible that in the future third parties may claim that our current or potential future software solutions infringe on their intellectual property, we do not currently expect a significant impact on our business, operating results, or financial condition.

China's Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement System

In 1998, China established the State Intellectual Property Office ("SIPO") to coordinate China's intellectual property enforcement efforts. SIPO is responsible for granting and enforcing patents, as well as coordinating intellectual property rights related to copyrights and trademarks. Protection of intellectual property in China follows a two-track system. The first track is administrative in nature, whereby a holder of intellectual property rights files a complaint at a local administrative office. Determining which intellectual property agency can be confusing, as jurisdiction of intellectual property matters is diffused throughout a number of government agencies and offices, each of which is typically responsible for the protection afforded by one statute or one specific area of intellectual property-related law. The second track is a judicial track, whereby complaints are filed through the Chinese court system. Since 1993, China has maintained various intellectual property tribunals. The total volume of intellectual property related litigation, however, remains small.

Although there are differences in intellectual property rights between the United States and China, the most significant difference to our company is the inexperience of China in connection with the development and protection of intellectual property rights. Similar to the United States, China has chosen to protect software under copyright law rather than trade secret, patent or contract law. As such, we will attempt to protect our most significant asset (software) pursuant to Chinese laws that have only recently been adopted. Unlike the United States, which has lengthy case law related to the interpretation and applicability of intellectual property law, China is currently in the process of developing such interpretations.

Regulation on Software Products

On October 27, 2000, the Ministry of Information Industry issued the Administrative Measures on Software Products (the "Software Measures") to strengthen the regulation of software products and to encourage the development of the Chinese software industry. Under the Software Measures, a software developer must have all software products imported into or sold in China tested by a testing organization approved by the Ministry of Information Industry. The software products must be registered with the Ministry of Information Industry or with its provincial branch. The sale of unregistered software products in China is forbidden. Software products can be registered for five years, and the registration is renewable upon expiration.

Regulation of Intellectual Property Rights

China has adopted legislation governing intellectual property rights, including trademarks and copyrights. China is a signatory to the main international conventions on intellectual property rights and became a member of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights upon its accession to the WTO in December 2001.

Copyright. China adopted its first copyright law in 1990. The National People's Congress amended the Copyright Law in 2001 to widen the scope of works and rights that are eligible for copyright protection. The amended Copyright Law extends copyright protection to software products, among others. In addition, there is a voluntary registration system administered by the China Copyright Protection Center. Unlike patent and trademark registration, copyrighted works do not require registration for protection. Protection is granted to individuals from countries belonging to the

international copyright conventions or bilateral agreements of which China is a member.

Trademark. The Chinese Trademark Law, adopted in 1982 and revised in 1993 and 2001, protects registered trademarks. The Trademark Office under the Chinese State Administration for Industry and Commerce handles trademark registrations and grants a term of ten years to registered trademarks. Trademark license agreements must be filed with the Trademark Office for record. China has a “first-to-register” system that requires no evidence of prior use or ownership. We have registered a number of our product names with the Trademark Office.

C. Organizational structure

The following is a list of our subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities established since our inception, all of which were organized in China:

Name	Date entity joined the Company	Relationship
eFuture (Beijing) Royalstone Information Technology Inc.	November 2000	Wholly-owned subsidiary

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

Facilities

We currently operate eleven facilities throughout China. Our headquarters are located in Beijing. Our research and development operations are generally located in Guangzhou and Wuhan. We also maintain customer support and programming operations in Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan.

Office	Address	Rental Term	Space
Beijing	8/F Topnew Tower 15 Guanghai Road Chaoyang District Beijing 100026, PRC	Expires April 24, 2012	1,496.77 sq. meters
Shanghai	Floor 19E, F, G, H, I Shentong Information Plaza 55 West Road of Huaihai Street Shanghai, Xu Jiahu District, PRC	Expires March 19, 2013	757.47 sq. meters
Nanjing	Room 2410, No. 3 Building Jiaye International City 158 Lushan Road, Jianye District Nanjing, Jiangsu province, PRC	Expires December 31, 2013	327.57 sq. meters
Shijiazhuang	R2108, Floor 21 Changan Plaza 289 East Road of Zhongshan Street Shijiazhuang, Hebei province, PRC	Expires December 31, 2012	647.68 sq. meters
Guangzhou	Rear Building Huicheng Plaza 130 Zhongshan Street Guangzhou, Guangdong province, PRC	Expires November 30, 2011	1,730 sq. meters
Wuhan	Floor 36 and 40 No. 7 of Zhongnan Road, Wuchang District Wuhan, Hubei Province, PRC	Expires May 19, 2015	2293.73 sq. meters
Qingdao	Floor 6 C, Block A No. 11 Building Qingdao Software Park	Expires December 31, 2011	130 sq. meters

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No. 288 Ningxia Road, Shinan District
Qingdao, Shandong Province, PRC

Xi'an	Room 1235, Floor 12, Unit 1 Yu Long International No. 183 Dong'er Road Xi'an, Shanxi Province, PRC	Expires April 5, 2012	139.17 sq. meters
Fuzhou	Room 06, Floor9 Rongcheng Commercial & Trade Center No.129 Wuyi North Road, Gulou Distinct Fuzhou, Fujian Province, PRC	Expires May 31, 2014	100.84 sq. meters
Hangzhou	Floor 20 Zhongdu Department Store Plaza, 87 Qingchun Road Xiacheng Distinct Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, PRC	Expires March 24, 2014	170 sq. meters
Chongqing	Room 02, Floor 32 Maoye East Times Jianxin North Road, Jiangbei Distinct Chongqing, PRC	Expires May 26, 2012	181 sq. meters

As of the date of this report, we do not have any material plans, agreements or obligations to construct, expand or improve any facilities.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited historical consolidated financial statements, together with the respective notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our audited historical consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. See “Introduction — Forward-Looking Statements.” In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information provided under Item 3.D, “Risk Factors.” We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties. See “Risk Factors — Lingering effects of the global economic crisis, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.”

A. Operating Results

Overview

We are a leading provider of software and services in China’s rapidly growing retail and consumer goods industries. eFuture provides integrated software and services to manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, logistics companies and retailers in China’s front-end supply chain (from factory to consumer) market, especially in the retail and fast moving consumer goods (“FMCG”) industries.

Our core business is to provide front-end supply chain total solutions to companies in the retail and consumer goods industries to help them reduce costs and increase efficiency, while leveraging our core business resources and exploring new opportunities in eService. We believe our bundling strategy will allow our customers to benefit from synergies in our various product offerings in the retail and consumer goods industries. Consequently, the revenue growth came mainly from four of our industry verticals, FMCG, grocery, logistics and department store.

Revenues

Our revenues decreased from RMB129,546,655 in 2008 to RMB108,835,887 in 2009 but increased to RMB151,902,684 in 2010. For the fiscal year 2009, we experienced a year-over-year decline of 16.0% in total revenues, primarily attributable to the fact that customers delayed or reduced their IT expenditures during the year as a result of the economic downturn. The significant increase in 2010 reflected organic growth driven by the increased revenue from new clients and the strong growth from delivery services.

Our ability to increase our revenues depends in large part on our ability to (i) increase the market penetration of our existing products and services and (ii) successfully identify, develop, introduce and commercialize, in a timely and cost-effective manner, new and upgraded products. We generally choose to devote resources to product development efforts that we believe are commercially feasible, can generate significant revenues and margins and can be introduced into the market in the near term.

In any period, several factors will impact our revenues, including:

- global economic conditions;
- the level of acceptance of our products among our existing and potential customers;
- our ability to attract and retain key customers and our sales force;
- new product introductions by us and our competitors;
- our ability to price our products at levels that provide favorable margins;
- exchange rate fluctuations; and
- the availability of credit for our customers.

Cost of Revenues

Our cost of revenues includes labor costs, materials, overhead expenses, business taxes related to certain services revenues and other expenses associated with the development of software, sales of hardware, and technical support services. We expect our cost of revenue to grow more slowly than our revenues grow. As noted above, development costs will increase in the future, and we expect revenues to increase at the same time. It is possible that we could incur development costs with little revenue recognition, but based upon our past history, we expect our revenues to grow.

Because our cost of revenues will vary according to the software developed, hardware and the technical support services provided, the mix of products and services provided is the most significant factor in determining our cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues, amortization of acquired technologies and software cost and impairment loss of intangible assets subject to amortization also affect the cost of revenues.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of research and development expenses, general and administrative expenses and selling and distribution expenses.

Summary of 2010 Operations

In the first quarter of 2010 we completed the restructuring of our sales matrix. This new organizational structure has been highly effective and has been a key driver of our growth throughout the year. To maximize the benefits from this new structure we dedicated training resources to enhance the sales, communication and teamwork skills of our sales staff and added new management into our matrix.

Alongside our initiative to restructure our sales matrix, throughout the course of the year we also focused on enhancing our geographic reach and penetrating China's tier 2 and tier 3 cities. Enhancing our footprint across China enables us to meet the growing needs of the top 100 retailers in China, while also positioning us to forge relationships and service smaller, local retailers.

As a result of our efforts to expand our matrix sales organization network and geographic footprint, we expanded our revenue from tier 2 to 4 cities in China and maintained our status as the dominant player in providing software and services to China's retail and consumer market.

Results of Operations

The following table presents the results of our operations for the periods indicated. Our historical reporting results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

	Chinese Yuan (Renminbi)			U.S. Dollars
	For the Years Ended December 31,			For the
	2008	2009	2010	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Revenues				
Software revenue	¥66,215,769	¥54,187,769	¥63,887,988	\$ 9,679,998
Hardware revenue	26,655,967	21,518,084	35,805,127	5,425,019
Service fee revenue	36,674,919	33,130,034	52,209,569	7,910,541
Total Revenues	129,546,655	108,835,887	151,902,684	23,015,558
Cost of revenues				
Cost of software revenue	(22,928,605)	(13,805,682)	(11,952,426)	(1,810,974)
Cost of hardware revenue	(21,989,087)	(17,294,931)	(31,282,457)	(4,739,766)
Cost of service fee revenue	(19,147,040)	(22,067,175)	(30,748,994)	(4,658,938)
Amortization of acquired technology	(12,918,134)	(11,513,910)	(10,353,492)	(1,568,711)
Amortization of software costs	(3,632,744)	(4,280,233)	(4,734,364)	(717,328)
Impairment loss of intangible assets subject to amortization	(2,143,290)	-	(2,401,502)	(363,864)
Total Cost of Revenues	(82,758,900)	(68,961,931)	(91,473,235)	(13,859,581)
Gross Profit	46,787,755	39,873,956	60,429,449	9,155,977
Operating Expenses				
Research and development expenses	(6,512,776)	(3,165,788)	(8,152,923)	(1,235,291)
General and administrative expenses	(29,285,165)	(33,620,855)	(39,253,368)	(5,947,480)
Selling and distribution expenses	(17,872,517)	(27,519,934)	(34,755,979)	(5,266,057)
Total Operating Expenses	(53,670,458)	(64,306,577)	(82,162,270)	(12,448,828)
Loss from operations	(6,882,703)	(24,432,621)	(21,732,821)	(3,292,851)
Other income (expenses)				
Interest income	1,414,816	589,508	588,600	89,182
Interest expenses	(1,097,565)	(450,817)	(636,050)	(96,371)
Interest expenses - amortization of discount on convertible notes payable	(33,212)	(13,316)	(13,712)	(2,078)
Interest expenses - amortization of deferred loan costs	(978,204)	(350,996)	(369,516)	(55,987)
Finance cost - exchange warrants	-	-	(1,443,888)	(218,771)
Loss on investments	(3,552,902)	-	(54,192)	(8,211)
Gains on derivative liabilities	33,122,465	1,290,329	3,429,479	519,618
Loss on extinguishment of convertible notes	(22,529,233)	-	-	-
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	368,127	(133,087)	(530,939)	(80,446)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(168,411)	(23,501,000)	(20,763,039)	(3,145,915)

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Less: Income tax expenses (benefit)	481,773	(1,513,216)	(1,770,001)	(268,182)
Loss from continuing operations	(650,184)	(21,987,784)	(18,993,038)	(2,877,733)
Less: Net profit (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	204,414	(2,099,874)	(1,606,146)	(243,355)
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to eFuture Information Technology Inc.	(854,598)	(19,887,910)	(17,386,892)	(2,634,378)
Discontinued operations				
Gain (Loss) from discontinued operations (including gain on disposal of ¥3,427,236 (\$519,279))	(3,294,544)	(5,260,675)	63,471	9,617
Less: Income tax expenses	328,970	116,912	-	-
Gain (Loss) from discontinued operations	(3,623,514)	(5,377,587)	63,471	9,617
Net loss	¥(4,478,112)	¥(25,265,497)	¥(17,323,421)	(2,624,761)
Earnings (Loss) per ordinary share				
Basic	¥(1.39)	¥(7.51)	¥(4.53)	\$ (0.69)
- Continuing operations	(0.26)	(5.91)	(4.55)	(0.69)
- Discontinued operations	(1.13)	(1.60)	0.02	0.00
Diluted	¥(1.39)	¥(7.51)	¥(4.53)	\$ (0.69)
- Continuing operations	(0.26)	(5.91)	(4.55)	(0.69)
- Discontinued operations	(1.13)	(1.60)	0.02	0.00
Basic Weighted-average Shares Outstanding	3,214,466	3,362,986	3,822,386	3,822,386
Fully-Diluted Weighted-average Shares Outstanding	3,214,466	3,396,881	3,831,803	3,831,803

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The following table sets forth certain selected financial information expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated and cost of revenues and product development expenses expressed as a percentage of the related revenues: In addition, the table sets forth a comparison of selected financial information, expressed as a percentage change in 2008, 2009 and 2010.

	RMB									
	FY 2008	Percentage of FY 2008 Revenues	FY 2009	Percentage of FY 2009 Revenues	FY 2010	Percentage of FY 2010 Revenues	Change FY 2008 v FY 2009	% Change	Change FY 2009 v FY 2010	% Change
Revenues										
Software sales	66,215,769	51.1 %	54,187,769	49.8 %	63,887,988	42.1 %	(12,028,000)	-18.2 %	9,700,219	14.8 %
Hardware sales	26,655,967	20.6 %	21,518,084	19.8 %	35,805,127	23.6 %	(5,137,883)	-19.3 %	14,287,043	66.3 %
Service fee income	36,674,919	28.3 %	33,130,034	30.4 %	52,209,569	34.4 %	(3,544,885)	-9.7 %	19,079,535	57.6 %
Total Revenues	129,546,655	100.0 %	108,835,887	100.0 %	151,902,684	100.0 %	(20,710,768)	-16.0 %	43,066,797	40.5 %
Cost of Revenues										
Cost of software	(22,928,605)	-17.7 %	(13,805,682)	-12.7 %	(11,952,426)	-7.9 %	9,122,923	-39.8 %	1,853,258	20.5 %
Cost of hardware	(21,989,087)	-17.0 %	(17,294,931)	-15.9 %	(31,282,457)	-20.6 %	4,694,156	-21.3 %	(13,987,526)	-43.2 %
Cost of service fee income	(19,147,040)	-14.8 %	(22,067,175)	-20.3 %	(30,748,994)	-20.2 %	(2,920,135)	15.3 %	(8,681,819)	-28.3 %
Amortization of acquired technology	(12,918,134)	-10.0 %	(11,513,910)	-10.6 %	(10,353,492)	-6.8 %	1,404,224	-10.9 %	1,160,418	10.0 %
Amortization of software costs	(3,632,744)	-2.8 %	(4,280,233)	-3.9 %	(4,734,364)	-3.1 %	(647,489)	17.8 %	(454,131)	9.5 %
Impairment loss of intangible assets subject to amortization	(2,143,290)	-1.7 %	-	0.0 %	(2,401,502)	-1.6 %	2,143,290	-100.0 %	(2,401,502)	-111.9 %
Total Cost of Revenue	(82,758,900)	-63.9 %	(68,961,931)	-63.4 %	(91,473,235)	-60.2 %	13,796,969	-16.7 %	(22,511,266)	-25.2 %
Gross Profit	46,787,755	36.1 %	39,873,956	36.6 %	60,429,449	39.8 %	(6,913,799)	-14.8 %	20,555,463	51.6 %
Operating Expenses										
Research and development	(6,512,776)	-5.0 %	(3,165,788)	-2.9 %	(8,152,923)	-5.4 %	3,346,988	-51.4 %	(4,987,135)	-61.1 %
General and administrative	(29,285,165)	-22.6 %	(33,620,855)	-30.9 %	(39,253,368)	-25.8 %	(4,335,690)	14.8 %	(5,632,413)	-14.3 %

Selling and distribution expenses	(17,872,517)	-13.8 %	(27,519,934)	-25.3 %	(34,755,979)	-22.9 %	(9,647,417)	54.0 %	(7,236,0
Total Operating Expenses	(53,670,458)	-41.4 %	(64,306,577)	-59.1 %	(82,162,270)	-54.1 %	(10,636,119)	19.8 %	(17,855,
Profit/(loss) from operations	(6,882,703)	-5.3 %	(24,432,621)	-22.4 %	(21,732,821)	-14.3 %	(17,549,918)	255.0 %	2,699,80

The following table sets forth certain gross margin data expressed as a percentage of software sales revenue, hardware sales revenue and service fee income, as appropriate:

	RMB										
	FY 2008	Gross Margin for FY 2008			FY 2009	Gross Margin for FY 2009			FY 2010	Gross Margin for FY 2010	
Revenues											
Software sales	66,215,769				54,187,769				63,887,988		
Hardware sales	26,655,967				21,518,084				35,805,127		
Service fee income	36,674,919				33,130,034				52,209,569		
Total Revenues	129,546,655				108,835,887				151,902,684		
Cost of Revenues											
Cost of software	(22,928,605)	65.4	%		(13,805,682)	74.5	%		(11,952,426)	81.3	%
Cost of hardware	(21,989,087)	17.5	%		(17,294,931)	19.6	%		(31,282,457)	12.6	%
Cost of service fee income	(19,147,040)	47.8	%		(22,067,175)	33.4	%		(30,748,994)	41.1	%
Amortization of acquired technology	(12,918,134)				(11,513,910)				(10,353,492)		
Amortization of software costs	(3,632,744)				(4,280,233)				(4,734,364)		
Impairment loss of intangible assets subject to amortization	(2,143,290)				-				(2,401,502)		
Total Cost of Revenue	(82,758,900)				(68,961,931)				(91,473,235)		
Gross Profit	46,787,755	36.1	%		39,873,956	36.6	%		60,429,449	39.8	%

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2010

Revenue

Total revenue. Total revenue is comprised of software sales, hardware sales and service fee revenue. Total revenue increased 39.6% from RMB108.8 million in 2009 to RMB151.9 million in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the restructuring of our sales organization from a product driven model to a customer driven model by building seven verticals and three regional sales teams focused on North, South and East China, expansion of our client base, deepening of relationships with existing clients and the enhancement of our geographic footprint into tier 2 and tier 3 cities in China. In addition, 2010 revenues benefited from the increase in spending on IT software solutions and professional services as a result of the rebound of the prior year economic downturn.

Software sales. Our software sales increased 17.9% from RMB54.2 million in 2009 to RMB63.9 million in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the increased revenue from new customers of about RMB7.5 million. Due to the global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, some of our potential customers postponed their expansion plan then but restarted in 2010.

Hardware sales. Our hardware sales increased 66.4% from RMB21.5 million in 2009 to RMB35.8 million in line with the increased one-stop solution service business in 2010.

In recent years, we decided to de-emphasize hardware sales in an increasingly competitive hardware sales market. As a relatively young company, we do not believe that it is strategically justifiable to leverage a low margin, high volume sales sector. Consequently, while we will continue to sell computer hardware in connection with our software sales, we have not emphasized and do not expect to emphasize hardware sales as part of our marketing and sales strategies.

Nonetheless, there may be occasions where we may profitably include hardware in projects that we complete for clients that possess superior credit. As a result, the Company continues to provide hardware as part of its total solution and as a complement to its other offerings, which created a prominent increase in this year.

Service fee income. Service fee income increased 57.6% from RMB33.1 million in 2009 to RMB52.2 million in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the strong growth from delivery services in line with our business expansion and market penetration in 2010 . Service fee income revenues represented 30.4% and 34.4% of our total revenues in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Cost of revenues

Cost of software sales. Cost of software sales consists of labor costs, materials, overhead expenses and other expenses associated with the development of our software. Cost of software sales decreased 13.4% from RMB13.8 million in 2009 to RMB12.0 million in 2010.

As a percentage of software sales, cost of software sales was 25.5% for 2009 and 18.7% for 2010. The significant decrease was primarily attributable to the increase in software license sales which generate higher margins compared with other types of software sales.

Cost of hardware sales. Cost of hardware sales consists primarily of fees for third party hardware products that are utilized in connection with our software products. Cost of hardware sales increased by 80.9% from RMB17.3 million in 2009 to RMB31.3 million in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the increase in hardware sales.

As a percentage of hardware sales, cost of hardware sales was 80.4% in 2009 and 87.4% in 2010. The 2010 increase was primarily attributable to the diminished margin in hardware sales because the hardware we most sold in 2010, which was more popular in market, had lower margins than what we most sold in prior year. Gross margins were 19.6% and 12.6% in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Cost of service fee income. Cost of service fee income includes labor costs, business taxes and costs related to technical support services. Cost of services fee income increased 39.3% from RMB22.1 million in 2009 to RMB30.7 million in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the increase in service fee income, but its increase was not as fast as the increase of service fee income.

As a percentage of service fee income, cost of service fee income was 66.6% in 2009 and 58.9% in 2010. The 2010 decrease was primarily attributable to the improvement in efficiency.

Amortization of acquired technology. The amortization of acquired software technology in 2009 and 2010 resulted from amortization of software technology acquired in a variety of acquisitions. The amortization of acquired technology expense decreased 10.1% from RMB11.5 million in 2009 to RMB10.4 million in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the complete amortization of parts of our acquired technology in 2010.

Amortization of software costs. Intangible assets include the cost of computer software we acquired and developed. These costs are amortized over the useful lives of the softwares. Costs are primarily consist of salary and employee benefits for those involved in the development of the software. Amortization expense increased 10.6% from RMB4.3 million in 2009 to RMB4.7 million in 2010.

The increases are due to the increase of software products being amortized. Because we are continually developing our products, we expect amortization to increase in future years based upon our success in developing new products for our customers.

Impairment loss of intangible assets subject to amortization. We performed impairment test for our intangible assets on an annual basis and identified impairment on certain internally generated software as they were not expected to generate future revenue, or be sellable to a third party, and did not fit our development strategy going forward. As a result, we recorded a intangible assets impairment loss of RMB2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Operating expenses

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses, which are expensed as incurred, consist primarily of salaries and related costs of our R&D centre; consultants; and an allocation of our facilities and depreciation expenses. We believe that our success depends on continued enhancement of our current products and our ability to develop new technologically advanced products that meet the increasingly sophisticated requirements of our customers. Research and development expenses increased 157.5% from RMB3.2 million in 2009 to RMB8.2 million in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the increased costs incurred on research projects that are still in the preliminary project stage of software development. Research and development expenses represented 2.9% of total revenue for 2009 and 5.3% of total revenue for 2010.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs from our finance, human resources and administration departments; third party legal and other professional services fees; and an allocation of our facilities costs and depreciation expenses. General and administrative expenses increased 16.8% from RMB33.6 million in 2009 to RMB39.3 million in 2010, which was attributable to the increase in bad debt provision for other receivables related to previously acquired companies of RMB3.6 million and the increase in salaries for employees in administrative departments of RMB1.9 million. General and administrative expenses were 30.9% of total revenues in 2009 and 25.8% of the total revenues in 2010.

Selling and distribution expenses. Selling and distribution expenses consist primarily of salaries and related costs of our sales and marketing departments, sales bonuses, costs of our marketing programs, public relations, advertising, trade shows, collateral sales bonuses, and an allocation of our facilities. Selling and distribution expenses increased 26.3% from RMB27.5 million in 2009 to RMB34.8 million in 2010, which was primarily due to increased sales commissions as result of revenue growth. We anticipate that sales and marketing expenses will increase to support our intended expansion of our sales and marketing organization. Selling and distribution expenses were 25.3% of total revenues in 2009 and 22.9% of total revenues in 2010.

Other Expenses

Interest Income. Interest income represents the interest accrued as a result of bank deposits. Our interest income decreased 0.2% from RMB589,508 in 2009 to RMB588,600 in 2010.

Interest Expense. Our interest expense increased from RMB450,817 in 2009 to RMB636,050 in 2010, which was primarily due to the increase in interest rate from 7% to 10% as stipulated by the terms of the convertible notes.

Gain on Derivative. On March 13, 2007, the Company raised \$10 million through the issuance of Convertible Notes. On conversion into shares or at every reporting period, the fair value of changes on the carrying amount is treated as a gain or loss in the current period operations.

Our gain on derivatives increased from RMB1.3 million in 2009 to RMB3.4 million in 2010.

Finance cost - exchange warrants. On November 29, 2010, we entered into two separate exchange agreements with Capital Ventures and Hudson Bay, whereby we exchanged the outstanding Series A Warrants held by each of Capital Ventures and Hudson Bay for a new Series A Warrants to purchase the same number of ordinary shares and under exactly the same terms prescribed by the Series A Warrants and an additional 20,000 ordinary shares of the Company, respectively. The fair value of the ordinary shares of RMB1.4 million was recorded as finance cost in the consolidated financial statements.

Income tax expenses (benefit). Our income tax benefit increased from RMB1,513,216 in 2009 to RMB1,770,001 in 2010, which was primarily attributable to the effects of the realization of the deferred tax liability resulting from the amortization of the intangible assets acquired from the Group's acquisition of Royalstone and Proadvancer and deferred tax liabilities of eFuture Beijing.

Gain (Loss) from discontinued operations. Our loss from discontinued operations of RMB5,377,587 in 2009 became a gain from discontinued operations of RMB63,471 in 2010, which was primarily attributable to a decrease in loss before income taxes generated by the discontinued operations of Biaoshang and Wangku from approximately RMB5.3 million in 2009 to approximately RMB3.3 million in 2010 offset by the gain on disposal of Biaoshang of RMB3.4 million.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2008 and 2009

Revenue

Total revenue. Total revenue is comprised of software sales, hardware sales and service fee revenue. Total revenue decreased 16.0% from RMB129.5 million in 2008 to RMB108.8 million in 2009, which was primarily attributable to decrease in software sales and hardware sales resulting from the economic downturn and the competitive market.

Software sales. Our software sales decreased 18.2% from RMB66.2 million in 2008 to RMB54.2 million in 2009, which was primarily attributable to reduced sales to our Supermarket, Department Store and Shopping Mall and Specialty Retailing customers, many of whom delayed plans for new store opening as result of the economic downturn.

Hardware sales. Our hardware sales decreased 19.3% from RMB26.7 million in 2008 to RMB21.5 million in 2009.

In recent years, we decided to de-emphasize hardware sales in an increasingly competitive hardware sales market. As a relatively young company, we do not believe that it is strategically justifiable to leverage a low margin, high volume sales sector. Consequently, while we will continue to sell computer hardware in connection with our software sales, we have not emphasized and do not expect to emphasize hardware sales as part of our marketing and sales strategies. Nonetheless, there may be occasions where we may profitably include hardware in projects that we complete for clients that possess superior credit. But the decrease in hardware sales in fiscal year 2009 was a result of the economic slowdown.

Service fee income. Service fee income decreased 9.7% from RMB36.7million in 2008 to RMB33.1 million in 2009. Service fee income revenues represented 28.3% and 30.4% of our total revenues in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

In 2009, we experienced a slight decrease in service fee income, compared with fiscal year 2008. The decrease is mainly attributable to the fact that some of our major customers delayed or reduced professional services expenditures in 2009 as result of the economic downtown.

Cost of revenues

Cost of software sales. Cost of software sales consists of labor costs, materials, overhead expenses and other expenses associated with the development of our software. Cost of software sales decreased 39.8% from RMB22.9 million in 2008 to RMB13.8 million in 2009, which resulted directly from the decrease in software sales we experienced in 2009.

As a percentage of software sales, cost of software sales was 34.6% for 2008 and 25.5% for 2009. The decreases were primarily attributable to the increase of software license income compared with the prior year. The margin for our software license income was relatively higher than the margins of other forms of income.

Cost of hardware sales. Cost of hardware sales consists primarily of fees for third party hardware products that are utilized in connection with our software products. Cost of hardware sales decreased by 21.3% from RMB22.0 million in 2008 to RMB17.3 million in 2009, which resulted directly from the decrease in hardware sales we experienced in 2009.

As a percentage of hardware sales, cost of hardware sales was 82.5% in 2008 and 80.4% in 2009, which was primarily attributable to an increase in sales of hardware products with higher margins.

Cost of service fee income. Cost of service fee income includes labor costs and costs related to technical support services. Cost of services increased 15.3% from RMB19.1 million for 2008 to RMB22.1 million for 2009. These increases were a result of several factors:

- Increased allotment of senior technical personnel on major accounts to explore service expansion and additional monetization opportunities. In addition, high-end configurations and higher salaries of senior personnel added extra expenses to our projects.
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Increased marketing efforts on major accounts to further explore customers' potential needs in their IT operating plans.

Amortization of acquired technology. The amortization of acquired technology expense decreased 10.9% from RMB12.9 million in 2008 to RMB11.5 million in 2009, which was primarily due to the complete amortization of parts of our acquired technology in 2009.

Amortization of software costs. Intangible assets include the cost of computer software we acquired and developed. These costs are amortized over the useful lives of the software. Costs included are mostly salary and employee benefits for those involved in the development of the software. Amortization expense increased 17.8% from RMB3.6 million in 2008 to RMB4.3 million in 2009, which was due to the increase of software products being amortized. Because we are continually developing our products, we expect amortization to increase in future years based upon our success in developing new products for our customers.

Impairment loss of intangible assets subject to amortization. We performed impairment test for our intangible assets on an annual basis. As a result, we recorded a intangible assets impairment loss of RMB2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, which was primarily related to the intangible assets which expected to have lower market demand and the recoverable amount should be lower than their carrying amount.

Operating expenses

Research and development. Research and development expenses, which are expensed as incurred, consist primarily of salaries and related costs of our R&D centre; consultants; and an allocation of our facilities and depreciation expenses. We believe that our success depends on continued enhancement of our current products and our ability to develop new technologically advanced products that meet the increasingly sophisticated requirements of our customers. Research and development expenses decreased 51.4% from RMB6.5 million in 2008 to RMB3.2 million in 2009, which was primarily attributable to the fact that product launches following the successful completion of product development and pilot phases which resulted in an increase of research and development capitalization. Research and development represented 5.0% of total revenue for 2008 and 2.9% of total revenue for 2009.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs from our finance and human resources departments; third party legal and other professional services fees; and an allocation of our facilities costs and depreciation expenses. General and administrative expenses increased 14.8% from RMB29.3 million in 2008 to RMB33.6 million in 2009, which was attributable to a RMB1.8 million increase in incentive compensation, a RMB1.8 million increase in rental, electricity and water expenses.

General and administrative expenses were 22.6% of total revenues for 2008 and 30.9% of total revenues in 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue was attributable to the increase of general and administrative expenses noted above.

Selling and distribution expenses. Selling and distribution expenses consist primarily of salaries and related costs of our sales and marketing departments, sales bonuses, costs of our marketing programs, public relations, advertising, trade shows, collateral sales bonuses, and an allocation of our facilities. Selling and distribution expenses increased 54.0% from RMB17.9 million in 2008 to RMB27.5 million in 2009.

The increase in selling and distribution expenses was primarily due to additional labor costs associated with the expansion of our sales force and the expansion of our business year over year. We added 15 employees to our sales department in 2009. We anticipate that sales and marketing expenses will increase to support our intended expansion of our sales and marketing organization. Selling and distribution expenses were 13.8% of total revenue for 2008 and 25.3% of total revenues in 2009.

Other Expenses

Interest Income. Interest income represents the interest accrued as a result of bank deposits. Our interest income decreased 58.3% from RMB1.4 million in 2008 to RMB0.6 million in 2009, which was mainly attributable to a reduction in the amount of interest earned from bank deposits during 2009.

Interest Expense. Our interest expense decreased from RMB1.1 million in 2008 to RMB0.5 million in 2009, which was primarily due to the reduced principle of convertible notes.

Gain on Derivative. On March 13, 2007, the Company raised \$10 million through the issuance of Convertible Notes. On conversion into shares or at every reporting period, the fair value of changes on the carrying amount is treated as a gain or loss in the current period operations.

Our gain on derivatives decreased from RMB33.1 million in 2008 to RMB1.3 million in 2009.

Gain or Loss on Extinguishment of Convertible Notes. Upon conversion of Convertible Notes, the Company recognized a gain or loss on extinguishment of Convertible Notes.

The Company recognized a loss of RMB22.5 million in 2008, but nil in 2009 on extinguishment of Convertible Notes as there was no conversion in 2009. This is recorded as a non-operating expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

Holding Company Structure

We are a holding company with no operations of our own. All of our operations are conducted through eFuture Beijing, our Chinese subsidiary. As a result, our ability to pay dividends and to finance any debt that we may incur is dependent upon dividends and other distributions paid by eFuture Beijing. If eFuture Beijing incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends to us. In addition, Chinese legal restrictions permit payment of dividends to us by eFuture Beijing only out of its net income, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. Under Chinese law, eFuture Beijing may also be required to set aside a portion (at least 10%) of its after tax net income, if any, each year for certain reserve funds until the amount of the reserve reaches 50% of eFuture Beijing's registered capital. According to Chinese law, however, eFuture Beijing is required to withdraw reserve funds only in fiscal years following the elimination of its accumulated deficit in which it paid income tax. Noting our accumulated deficit and the tax deferrals associated with our business, we have not funded these reserves in the past and do not expect to do so in the near future. Consequently, we do not believe that these fund reserves had or will have a material impact upon our liquidity. Although these statutory reserves can be used, among other ways, to increase the registered capital and eliminate future losses in excess of retained earnings, the reserve funds are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of a solvent liquidation of eFuture Beijing. This reserve fund is not distributable as a cash dividend.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with US GAAP, which requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect our reporting of, among other things, assets and liabilities, contingent assets and liabilities and net revenues and expenses. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experiences and other factors that we believe to be relevant under the circumstances. Since our financial reporting process inherently relies on the use of estimates and assumptions, our actual results could differ from what we expect. This is especially true with some accounting policies that require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our audited consolidated financial statements because they involve the greatest reliance on our management's judgment.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue from the sale of software, related hardware, professional services including maintenance and support contracts, and professional consulting, training and contract development services and eService including business to business ("B2B") services and SaaS services. At this time, we generally license our products to customers on a perpetual basis and we recognize revenue upon delivery of the products. Under certain of our license agreements, we

will provide technical advisory services after the delivery of our products to help our customers exploit the full value and functionality of our products. We recognize revenue from the sale of software licenses and technical advisory services under these agreements as the services are performed over the contract period. We recognize revenue from eService over the period of the agreement.

We recognize revenue when it is realized and earned. We consider revenue realized or realizable and earned when:

- we have persuasive evidence of an arrangement;
- delivery has occurred;
- the sales price is fixed or determinable; and
- collectability is reasonably assured.

We consider delivery to occur when (i) products have been shipped or services have been provided to the client, (ii) risk of loss has transferred to the client, (iii) we have obtained client acceptance, (iv) client acceptance provisions have lapsed, or (v) we have objective evidence that the criteria specified in client acceptance provisions have been satisfied. We consider the sales price to be fixed or determinable when all contingencies related to the sale have been resolved. We have not encountered significant difficulty in the past with our customers accepting our products and services. Our products and services have generally fulfilled our customers' needs. Should other products or services be introduced in the market that compete with our products and services, our future customers may choose those products and services instead of ours, which may affect our ability to generate revenues. We believe that our continuous efforts to develop our software products will allow us to remain competitive in our market.

For software sales, the Company recognizes revenues in accordance with ASC 985-605, Software Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue from perpetual (one-time charge) licensed software at the inception of the license term. We recognize revenue from term (monthly license charge) arrangements on a subscription basis over the term of the license. We include revenues from maintenance for the first year and initial training in the purchase price of the software. We provide initial training at the time of installation and recognize such income as part of the price of the software since it is minimal in value. We value maintenance based on a fee schedule we use for providing our regular level of maintenance. We include maintenance revenue in the income statement under services and recognize it over the term of the agreement. We allocate revenues applicable to multiple-element fee arrangements among elements such as software, hardware, and post-contact service using vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value. Such evidence consists primarily of pricing of multiple elements sold as separate elements in the contract.

We generally recognize revenue from hardware sales when the product is shipped to the customer and when there are no unfulfilled company obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement.

We provide professional services for system integration which involve the design and development of complex information technology systems to the customer's specifications. We provide these services on a fixed-price contract, and the contract terms generally are short. We recognize revenue when delivery and acceptance is determined by a completion report signed by our customer. In addition to professional services, we provide eServices, including our B2B services, which help link local and overseas suppliers to stores throughout China and help efficiently exchange new product supply and demand information between potential suppliers and retailers, and our SaaS services, which serve the retail distribution industry in China by bringing retailers' suppliers onto a single platform, allowing them to exchange business information, arrange payments online and access purchase orders, returns, payment status, inventory levels and analysis of sales data. We recognize revenue over the period of the agreement.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Trade receivables, net are stated as the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. We maintain an allowance for potentially uncollectible accounts receivable based on our assessment of the collectability of accounts receivable. In evaluating the collectability of individual receivable balances, we consider many factors, including the age of the balance, the customer's past payment history, its current credit-worthiness and current economic trends. Our allowance for doubtful accounts was RMB2.6 million in 2008, RMB2.1 million in 2009 and RMB3.0 million in 2010.

Share-Based Compensation

We account for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC subtopic 718-10, or ASC 718-10, Compensation-Stock Compensation: Overall. Under the provisions of ASC 718-10, share-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the award's fair value as calculated by the Black-Scholes-Merton (BSM) option-pricing model and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. The BSM model requires various highly judgmental assumptions including volatility and expected option life. Volatility is measured using historical daily price changes of each ordinary shares over the respective expected life of the option. Expected option life is the number of years that we estimate, based on the vesting and contractual terms and employee demographics. The estimate of forfeitures will be adjusted over the requisite service period to the extent that actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures will be recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the period of change. If any of the assumptions used in the BSM model change significantly, share-based compensation expenses may differ materially in the future from that recorded in the current period.

Property and Equipment

We depreciate property and equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which range from five years for motor vehicles and four years for purchased software and communication and office equipment to three years for leasehold improvements. These estimated lives have been reasonably accurate in the past and have been based on historical experience and the estimated useful lives of similar assets by other software companies. These estimates are reasonably likely to change in the future since they are based upon matters that are highly uncertain such as the general economy, potential changes in technology and estimated cash flows from the use of these assets.

Research and Development and Intangible Asset

We charge all of our development costs to research and development expenses until we have established technological feasibility. We acknowledge technological feasibility of our software when a detailed program design or working model is completed. Upon reaching technological feasibility, we capitalize additional software costs until the software is available for general release to customers. The subsequent expenditure in connection with major upgrade for the developed intangible assets is capitalized as incurred.

We amortize the cost of intangible assets over the estimated useful lives, which is the shorter of four years or the estimated period of realization of revenue from the related software. The estimated lives of our software is based upon historical usefulness of similar software products and the rate of change in technology in general. Our estimate of the useful lives of our software has been reasonably accurate in the past, but it is reasonably likely to change in the future due to the highly uncertain nature of this estimate. Should economic conditions change or technological advances occur rapidly, our estimate of the useful lives of our software products could decline quickly, which would result in recognition of increased amortization.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate long-lived assets, such as fixed assets and purchased or internally developed intangible assets with finite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC subtopic 360-10, Property, Plant and Equipment: Overall. When such events occur, we assess the recoverability of the asset group based on the undiscounted future cash flow the asset group is expected to generate and recognizes an impairment loss when estimated undiscounted future cash flow expected to result from the use of the asset group plus net proceeds expected from disposition of the asset group, if any, is less than the carrying value of the asset group. If we identify an impairment, we reduce the carrying amount of the asset group to its estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, to

comparable market values. We use estimates and judgments in our impairment tests and if different estimates or judgments had been utilized, the timing or the amount of any impairment charges could be different. Asset groups to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and no longer depreciated. The assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale would be presented separately in the appropriate asset and liability sections of the balance sheet. However, circumstances could cause us to have to reduce the value of our capitalized software more rapidly than we have in the past if our revenues were to significantly decline. Estimated cash flows from the use of the long-lived assets are highly uncertain and therefore the estimation of the need to impair these assets is reasonably likely to change in the future. Should the economy or acceptance of our software change in the future, it is likely that our estimate of the future cash flows from the use of these assets will change materially. The amount of possible change is discussed above under Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in a business combination. Under ASC 350-20, Intangibles — Goodwill and Other: Goodwill, goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test. If an event occurs or circumstances change that would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount, an interim impairment test is performed between annual tests. The impairment test includes a comparison of estimated discounted cash flows associated with the asset's carrying amount. If the fair value is less than the carrying amount of the asset, the second step of the impairment test shall be performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. In the second step, the implied fair market value of goodwill is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. If the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair market value, an impairment loss equal to this excess is recorded. The recorded loss cannot exceed the carrying amount of goodwill.

We completed our annual impairment test as of December 31, 2010, and the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 6.9%. We utilized an income approach to estimate the fair value of each reporting unit. We selected this method because we believe that it most appropriately measures the income-producing capability of the reporting unit. The income approach is based on the projected cash flows, which are discounted to their present value using discount rates that consider the timing and risk of the forecasted cash flows. We believe that this approach is appropriate because it provides a fair value estimate based upon the reporting unit's expected long-term operating cash performance. Fair value is estimated using internally-developed forecasts and assumptions. The discount rate used is the average estimated value a market participant's cost of capital a debt, derived using the customary market metrics. Other significant assumptions include terminal growth rates, future capital expenditures, and changes in future working capital requirements. We also compare and reconcile our overall fair value to our market capitalization. The discount rate and terminal growth rate used in our impairment test were 21% and 3%, respectively. If the discount rate increased by 100 basis points, the fair value of the reporting unit would decrease by approximately RMB5.5 million. A decrease of 100 basis points in the terminal growth rate would result in approximately RMB 4.0 million of declines in the fair value of the reporting unit. Although there are inherent uncertainties related to the assumptions used and to our application of these assumptions to this analysis, we believe that the income approach provides a reasonable estimate of the fair value of our reporting unit.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

We record certain of our financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value reflects the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be recorded at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and consider assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

We apply a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active

markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, advances to suppliers, refundable value added tax, advances to employees, trade payables, taxes payable, other payables, accrued liabilities, advances from customers and acquisition obligations approximates fair value due to their immediate or short-term nature. The single compound embedded derivative within convertible notes we issued was recorded at fair value at the date of issuance, which was measured by using unobservable (Level 3) inputs.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We anticipate that our working capital will be sufficient to fund our cash needs and operations and to make payments on any existing liabilities for at least the next 12 months. We do not anticipate that we will need to use non-operational sources of cash, such as debt or equity financing, to meet our current cash needs. We may, however, require additional cash due to changing business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. If our existing cash is insufficient to meet our requirements, we may seek to sell additional equity securities, debt securities or borrow from banks.

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	2009	2010
	(In millions of RMB)	
Cash and cash equivalents	57.4	73.3
Net cash provided by operating activities	10.6	20.7
Net cash used in investing activities	(12.3)	(17.9)
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	12.2
Change in cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	1.0	1.2

Operating activities provided cash of RMB20.7 million in 2010 compared to RMB10.6 million in 2009. The principal sources of our cash flow from operations are net income adjusted for depreciation, software amortization, the gain on derivatives and loss on extinguishment of convertible notes and compensation expenses for directors and employees. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to a decrease in net loss in 2010 of RMB7.9 million and the increase in cash advances from customers of RMB22.9 million, offset by the increase in the inventory and work in process of RMB9.5 million, the increase in the trade receivables of RMB6.3 million and the decrease in the trade payables of RMB5.5 million.

Investing activities used cash of RMB17.9 million in 2010 and RMB12.3 million in 2009. In 2010, the primary increase in use of cash in investing was attributable to the decrease of capital expenditure on property and equipment and intangible assets of RMB7 million, the increase of investment income of RMB2.6 million, offset by RMB15 million payments for unpaid acquisition cost of Proadvancer.

Financing activities provided cash of RMB12.2 million in 2010 and nil in 2009. Financing activities in 2010 mainly included issuance of ordinary shares for cash consideration of RMB12.2 million to board members (other than independent directors), management and key employees of the Company.

Indebtedness

On March 13, 2007, we closed a Securities Purchase Agreement with three funds affiliated with two institutional investors, pursuant to which we raised RMB69,079,430 (net of cash loan costs of RMB8,330,570) by issuing \$10,000,000 senior convertible notes along with Series A warrants and Series B warrants.

The convertible notes were initially convertible into 400,160 of our ordinary shares at \$24.99 per share. Pursuant to the Agreement, the conversion price reset to \$19.00 on June 11, 2008 since the market price of the Company's ordinary shares was below \$19.00 on that day.

The Series A warrants are exercisable by the Holder within five years on any day on or after September 9, 2007 for an aggregate of 184,077 Shares, at an initial price of \$28.25 per ordinary share, subject to adjustment. The Series B warrants to purchase an aggregate of 230,097 ordinary shares at an initial exercise price of \$24.99 per Share expired on September 8, 2008. Likewise, the Placement Agent warrants to purchase 73,291 ordinary shares of the Company at an initial price of \$24.99 per Share expired on September 8, 2008.

On October 3, 2007, one of the investors converted RMB37,529,400 (\$5,000,000) of the convertible notes into 200,080 ordinary shares. In July and August of 2008, another investor converted RMB27,326,700 (\$4,000,000) of the convertible notes into 210,526 ordinary shares. As of the date of this filing, \$1,000,000 in convertible notes remains outstanding. These notes bear interest at an annual rate of 3% from issuance to March 12, 2008; 5% from March 13, 2008 through March 12, 2009; 7% from March 13, 2009 through March 12, 2010 and 10% from March 13, 2010 through maturity.

C. Research and Development

Our success depends on continued enhancement of our current products and our ability to develop new technologically advanced products that meet the increasingly sophisticated requirements of our customers. Research and development expenses were RMB6.5 million in 2008, RMB3.2 million in 2009 and RMB8.2 million in 2010. The information provided under Item 5.A, "Operating Results" details the Company's research and development activities.

D. Trend Information

China Outlook

China's presence in the global consumer market has grown dramatically in recent years. China is already the biggest vehicle market and the second largest luxury market and is expected to become the world's largest consumer market within the next ten years. These statistics, combined with our attractive offerings, deep market knowledge and strong sales capabilities give us many reasons to be excited about our future. We are optimistic about the outlook for 2011.

Industry and Market Outlook

In the wake of benefiting from China's booming retail and consumer goods industries, we believe that our innovative and attractive software and services offerings will enable our ongoing growth to outpace that of the industry. Thanks to our efforts on the sales front, we have grown our project pipeline, and with it, our backlog. As of December 31, 2010 our contract backlog amounted to approximately RMB94.5 million.

Top Line Growth Drivers

- As of December 31, 2010, our uncompleted project base was RMB94.5 million (US\$14.3 million), including RMB33.2 million (US\$5.0 million) of software license income, RMB42.5 million (US\$6.4 million) of service fee income and RMB18.7 million (US\$2.8 million) of hardware income, of which we expect to recognize approximately 70% in 2011.
- We anticipate strengthening our software core business while increasing more stable recurring service and consulting service revenues.

- We anticipate pursuing profitable growth by improving our delivery cost and operating expense structure.
 - We seek to use innovation to further broaden cloud service offerings.

Channel Expansion Initiatives

2010 was a transformative year for eFuture characterized by the restructuring of our sales organization, expansion of our client base, deepening of relationships with existing clients and the enhancement of our geographic footprint into tier 2 to tier 3 cities in China. As a result of our successful execution, full year 2010 revenues increased 40% over 2009. Going forward we plan to reinforce and further develop our sales matrix while simultaneously extending our presence in tier 3 and 4 cities in China. We were also successful in capturing new market share in the online retailing and fashion markets.

As we continue to focus on improving our delivery cost and operating expense structure with the aim of further expanding our margin profile, we are also driving growth on two fronts. First, we are continuing to strengthen our core software business and, second, we are expanding the scope of our business by growing recurring maintenance service and cloud service revenues. We are already making clear progress on these initiatives as service revenue was up 58% year-over-year in 2010.

As we move forward we will continue to focus on growing professional and cloud services for China's consumer and retail market. We believe these services are complementary to our core offering and integral to strengthening our business model. We also believe these services will help generate new, more stable and balanced revenue streams throughout the year.

As a testament to our commitment to focus on our core offerings, we made the strategic decision to sell our 51% stake in Wangku on September 27, 2010. This transaction will grant us the financial and operational flexibility to focus on our core strengths and on the areas where we see the greatest opportunities for growth.

In light of our results and our positive outlook, we are well positioned to achieve our objective of driving profitable growth. In addition, we are fully committed to our newly defined mission which can be summed up as creating a happy consumer world.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. Moreover, we do not have any variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010:

	Payments Due By Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Convertible Notes	¥7,392,000	¥660,000	¥6,732,000	¥-	¥-
Operating Lease Obligations	¥8,447,615	¥4,016,276	¥3,972,593	¥458,746	¥-
Total	¥15,839,615	¥4,676,276	¥10,704,593	¥458,746	¥-

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

The following table sets forth our executive officers and directors, their ages and the positions held by them as of June 27, 2011.

Name	Age	Position
Adam Yan (1)(8)	43	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Dehong Yang (1)	48	President
Sean Zheng(1)	42	Chief Financial Officer
Qicheng Yang (1)	45	Chief Technology Officer
Johnson Li(1)	44	Senior Vice President
Hongjun Zou (1)	43	Senior Vice President
Ping Yu (1)(7)	41	Director
Deliang Tong (1)(8)	46	Director
Dong Cheng, Ph.D. (1)(3)(4)(5)(9)	43	Independent director
John Dai (1)(4)(5)(8)	48	Independent director
Dennis O. Laing(3)(5)(6)(7)	65	Independent director
Brian Lin (1)(3)(4)(9)	46	Independent director
Weiquan Ren (1)(7)	48	Director
Ming Zhu (2)(9)	52	Independent director

(1) The individual's business address is c/o eFuture Information Technology Inc., 8/F Topnew Tower, 15 Guanghai Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100026, China.

(2) Mr. Zhu's business address is c/o RMCC International, Inc. 6724 Patterson Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23226.

(3) Member of audit committee.

(4) Member of compensation committee.

(5) Member of corporate governance committee.

(6) Mr. Laing's business address is 4860 Cox Road, Suite 200, Glen Allen, Virginia 23060.

(7) Class II director whose term expires in 2013.

(8) Class III director whose term expires in 2011.

(9) Class I director whose term expires in 2012.

Adam Yan. Mr. Yan is our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Co-founder. Mr. Yan co-founded eFuture in 1997, and is currently the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. He is also a member of the China Commerce Association for General Merchandise, the China Chain Store & Franchise Association and the China General Chamber of Commerce. Prior to founding eFuture, Mr. Yan was general manager of the Bangda Information Industry Center of Haikou Financial Bureau in Hainan Province from 1991 to 1997. From 1991 to 1994, he served as chief accounting software designer of Haikou Accounting Firm in Hainan Province. Mr. Yan holds a bachelor's degree in computer science and a master's degree in machine vision engineering from Chongqing University. He also studied accounting and finance at the Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing. Mr. Yan has extensive executive experience in the software industry and provides the Company with valuable advice strategic direction and insights into industry trends.

Dehong Yang. Mr. Yang joined eFuture as President in January 2010. He also serves as Vice Director of the IT Committee and permanent member of the China Chain Store & Franchise Association, Vice Director of the Chinese Electronic Commerce Association, and Vice Director of the Commercial Automation Committee of the China

Electronic Chamber of Commerce. From 2002 to 2009, Mr. Yang served as General Manager of the Retail Division of Wincor Nixdorf Retail & Banking Systems Co., Ltd. From 1995 to 2000, he was a consultant to the distribution industry for IBM China Company Ltd. Mr. Yang holds a bachelor's degree in mathematics from North-East University in Shenyang, Liaoning. His extensive international business management experience and proven track record of successfully executing on strategic initiatives equip him to manage eFuture's day-to-day operations and lead the implementation of its growth strategy.

Sean Zheng. Mr. Zheng has served as Chief Financial Officer since January 2011. He was most recently with New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listed Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), where he served in financial controller roles in both China and the United States. Prior to joining AMD, Mr. Zheng was China Financial Controller at U.S.-headquartered Walbro Engine Management. He spent the earlier part of his career at NYSE-listed Motorola, where he worked for over 10 years in financial controller and financial management roles at the company's China operations. Mr. Zheng holds an MBA degree from Arizona State University and a bachelor's degree in economics from Tianjin University of Finance and Economics in China. Mr. Zheng's strong finance and accounting track record with leading U.S.-listed companies operating in the technology sector makes him ideally suited to lead eFuture's finance function.

Qicheng Yang. Prior to co-founding eFuture in 1997, Mr. Yang served as Chief Technology Officer of Hainan Fujie Industrial Inc., an information technology company delivering software and system integration services in Hainan Province, from 1995 to 1997. From 1993 to 1995, he was a manager in the system network department of Hainan Zhouli Sci-Tech Industrial Inc. From 1990 to 1993, Mr. Yang taught computing at Huazhong University of Science and Technology. He holds a bachelor's and a master's degrees in automatic control from Huazhong University of Science and Technology. Mr. Yang's extensive technical background provides eFuture with the leadership and experience needed to further develop its leading edge software and services solutions.

Johnson Li. Mr. Li co-founded eFuture in 1997. As well as serving as Senior Vice President, he was also General Manager of eFuture's Key Account special business unit in 2008, and Secretary of the Board from 2006 to 2007. From 1994 to 1997, Mr. Li was a manager in the project implementation department of Hainan Fujie Industrial Inc. Mr. Li holds a bachelor's degree in computer science from China People's Police Officer University, and he is currently studying towards an Executive MBA from Guanghua School of Management (previously called Peking University Business School). His in-depth knowledge of the company and the industry make him a highly valued member of the senior management team.

Hongjun Zou. Currently Senior Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer, Mr. Zou co-founded eFuture in 1997 and previously served as Chief Operating Officer. From 1993 to 1997, Mr. Zou was General Manager and Chief Technology Officer of Hainan Fujie Industrial Company. He has a bachelor's degree in computer science from Chongqing University. Mr. Zou brings to eFuture a wealth of industry experience and the ability to broaden eFuture's solutions and service offerings.

Ping Yu. Ms. Yu serves as Chief Financial Officer of New York Stock Exchange-listed Lentuo International, the largest non-state-owned automobile retailer in Beijing. She served as Chief Financial Officer of eFuture from January 2007 to July 2010. Prior to joining eFuture, she was business development manager and Sarbanes-Oxley Act Compliance Specialist with Beijing Smartdot Technologies, Inc. from August 2005 to December 2006. From 2004 to 2005, Ms. Yu worked at Dongfeng Nissan Passenger Vehicle Company Co., Ltd. as internal audit manager, and from 2002 to 2004, she was employed by Golf & Wroblewski Certified Public Accountants in New York as an auditor and consultant. Between 1993 and 2001, Ms. Yu worked with a number of companies in Guangzhou, China as an accountant or accounting manager. Ms. Yu received her bachelor's degree in accounting from Hubei University in 1993 and her master's degree in business administration from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey Graduate School of Management in 2002. She is a Certified Public Accountant in the United States. Ms. Yu's experience in both the U.S. and China, together with her in-depth knowledge of eFuture gained as its former Chief Financial Officer, make her ideally placed to advise on finance and strategy.

Deliang Tong. Mr. Tong served as Chief Operating Officer of eFuture from July 2008 to September 2010, as well as President of wholly-owned subsidiary, eFuture (Beijing). He founded Guangzhou Royalstone System Integration Co. Ltd. in 1992, and served as its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Tong holds a bachelor's degree in electronics and a master's degree in software engineering, both from the University of Electronic Science and

Technology of China. He served as department manager for Sichuan Xinchao Computing Group from 1989 to 1991, and as general manager for South China for Beijing Stone Group from 1991 to 1992. Mr. Tong's over 20 years of management experience and his extensive software and services industry background enable him to provide key insights into the development and management of an efficient and effective operational platform.

Dong Cheng, Ph.D. Dr. Cheng has served as a director since 2005. He has been at the School of Business, Renmin University of China, since 1993, working as an Assistant Professor from 1993 to 1995, an Associate Professor from 1995 to 2002, and as a Full Professor since 2002. Dr. Cheng has written numerous articles on the development of Chinese business practices. He holds bachelor's and master's degrees in computer software from Xi'an Jiao Tong University. He also holds a doctorate degree in business administration from Renmin University, and was a doctorate candidate in Computer Science at Peking University. Dr. Cheng leverages his role as Professor at Renmin University's business school to provide insight into emerging trends within China's economic and business development.

John Dai. Mr. Dai is an independent consultant on China strategy development, executive coaching, leadership development, sales management, large account management and business planning. He was previously Director of External Relations and International Cooperation at the China Association of Small and Medium Enterprises, an organization aimed at advancing the interests of China's small and medium enterprises internationally. From 2001 to 2002, Mr. Dai was Chief Executive Officer of Vanda Computer Systems, a Hong Kong based public company focused on systems integration and banking application services in China. Mr. Dai also has 12 years of experience in various executive positions at IBM, including General Manager of IBM's Greater China Distribution Industry Group. Mr. Dai holds a master's degree in civil engineering from Tsinghua University and a bachelor's degree in industrial and civil construction from Wuhan Industrial University. With over 20 years' experience in executive management positions within multinational companies and extensive knowledge of China's retail industry, Mr. Dai is ideally placed to advise on eFuture's strategic direction.

Dennis O. Laing. Mr. Laing has practiced law in Richmond, Virginia for over 30 years. He specializes in corporate law with a special interest in the energy, healthcare and technology sectors. Mr. Laing holds a bachelor's degree in government from the University of Virginia and a master's degree in law from the University of Richmond. He also serves as a director of NASDAQ-listed Sino-Global Shipping America, Ltd. Mr. Laing draws on over three decades of corporate law practice to offer the Board expert legal advice and guidance on regulations and compliance.

Brian Lin. Mr. Lin is Chief Executive Officer and a director of NASDAQ-listed China Fire & Security Group, Inc., a leading total solution provider of industrial fire protection systems in China. From 2001 to 2005, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Beijing Linkhead Technologies. Prior to Linkhead, Mr. Lin held technical and managerial positions in various companies in the United States and Canada. Mr. Lin holds a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Huazhong University of Science and Technology and a master's degree in Electrical Engineering from University of Toronto. His successful corporate career in managing listed companies allows him to advise eFuture on the most effective and efficient ways to further create shareholder value.

Wei-quan Ren. Mr. Ren has served as a senior partner at Cybernaut-Capital since 2006, and as Vice Dean at Zhejiang University Institute since 2007. He previously held senior management positions at Peking University, and worked at Founder Group Corp from 1993 to 2006. He was Chief Executive Officer of Hong Kong-listed Founder Electronics from 2001 to 2006, Vice President of Shanghai-listed Founder Technology Group Corp. from 1998 to 2001, and General Manager of the Eastern China Region of Founder Group in 1998 and general manager of the Hangzhou branch of Founder Group from 1998 to 2001. Before joining Founder, Mr. Ren spent seven years as a university professor. He holds a master's degree in engineering from the Department of Electric Machine Engineering of Zhejiang University and a bachelor's degree in engineering from the Department of Information Science and Electronic Engineering of Zhejiang University. Mr. Ren leverages his vast experience in the technology industry to provide the Board with key insights into the effective development and implementation of new, innovative platforms and services.

Ming Zhu. Mr. Zhu has served as a director since 2005, and he has been an international business consultant with RMCC International, Inc., a Richmond, Virginia based import/export consulting firm, since 1994. Mr. Zhu holds a bachelor's degree in English from Beijing Second Foreign Languages Institute and a master's degree in tourism and

business from Virginia Commonwealth University. Mr. Zhu draws on his extensive business and consulting background to offer advice on best practice and business development and expansion.

There are no family relationships among any of the persons named above, and there are no arrangements or understandings with major shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, pursuant to which any such person was selected as a director or member of senior management.

B. Compensation

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, we paid an aggregate compensation of RMB2.9 million (US\$446K) in cash to our executive officers. Our subsidiaries are required by law to make contributions equal to certain percentages of each employee's salary for his or her pension insurance, medical insurance, unemployment and other statutory benefits. Other than the above-mentioned pension insurance mandated by applicable PRC law, we have not set aside or accrued any amount to provide pension, retirement or other similar benefits to our executive officers and directors. We made contributions of RMB3.5 million (US\$531K) to statutory staff social benefit for all the employees including our executive officers for the fiscal year ended December 31 2010.

Executive and Director Compensation

The following table shows the estimated annual compensation paid by us to our executive officers and directors for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Name	Annual Compensation for Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Salary	Bonus	All Other Compensation
Adam Yan Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director	¥ 324,000	¥ 162,000	—
Dehong Yang President	¥ 840,000	¥ 420,000	—
Deliang Tong Ex-Chief Operating Officer and Director	¥ 504,960	¥ 234,000	—
Qicheng Yang Chief Technology Officer	¥ 396,000	¥ 198,000	—
Hongjun Zou Senior Vice President	¥ 360,000	¥ —	—
Ping Yu Ex-Chief Financial Officer and Director	¥ 267,960	¥ —	—
Tony Zhao Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer	¥ 324,000	¥ 162,000	—
Ming Zhu Director	\$ 15,200	—	—
Dong Cheng, Ph.D. Director	\$ 15,200	—	—
John Dai Director	\$ 13,400	—	—
Dennis O. Laing Director	\$ 13,400	—	—
Brian Lin Director	\$ 13,400	—	—
Weiquan Ren Director	\$ 15,100	—	—

Incentive Compensation Plans

On April 18, 2001, the Company adopted the 2001 Option Plan (the "2001 Plan"), under which 59,063 stock options were granted to key employees, each with an exercise price of \$4.71, a contractual life of 11 years and evenly vest over a five-year period.

Under the 2001 Plan, the Company's board of directors may amend or terminate the Plan at any time if required under the Plan, subject to shareholders' approval.

On January 31, 2007, the Company adopted the 2005 Option Plan Set One (the "2005 Plan I"), under which 65,875 stock options were granted to key employees (including directors and senior management who are key employees), each with an exercise price of \$25.42, a contractual life of 10 years and evenly vest over a five-year period.

On September 17, 2007, the Company adopted the 2005 Option Plan Set Two (the “2005 Plan II”), under which 65,800 stock options were granted to key employees, each with an exercise price of \$11.71, a contractual life of 10 years and evenly vest over a five-year period.

Under the 2005 Plan I and Plan II, the Company’s board of directors may amend or terminate the Plan at any time if required under the Plan, subject to shareholders’ approval.

On December 11, 2009, the Company adopted a share incentive plan (the “2009 Plan”), which provided for the granting of share incentives, including Incentive Stock Option (ISO) and restricted shares to our key employees. Under the 2009 Plan, 175,000 stock options were granted to our key employees with an exercise price of \$6.55 and a contractual life of 10 years, 84,000 and 69,000 restricted shares are granted to members of the board of directors and senior management, respectively, with no cash consideration. Pursuant to the 2009 Plan, options and restricted shares evenly vest over a three-year period with the first 25% vested on the grant day.

The 2009 Plan is administered by the Company’s Nominee and Compensation Committee. The Nominee and Compensation Committee has the authority to determine the individuals who will receive grants, the type of grant, the number of shares subject to the grant, the terms of the grant, the time the grants will be made, the duration of any exercise or restriction period, and to deal with any other matters arising under the Plan. The Company’s board of directors may amend or terminate the Plan at any time if required under the Plan, subject to shareholders’ approval.

Summarized details of the above incentive plans are as follows:

	2005 Plan I Option	2005 Plan II Option	2009 Plan Option	2009 Plan Restricted shares
Total Option/Restricted Shares Granted	65,875	65,800	175,000	153,000
Grant Date	31-Jan-07	17-Sep-09	11-Dec-09	11-Dec-09
Exercise Price	\$25.42	\$ 11.71	\$6.55	N/A
Vesting Period	5 years	5 years	3 years	3 years
Vesting Terms	20 %	20 %	25 % ⁽¹⁾	25 % ⁽¹⁾
Expired Period	10 years	10 years	10 years	N/A
Grant date fair value per option/restricted share	\$25.72	\$ 8.27	\$5.02	\$ 6.55

(1) Vesting occurs on the following schedule: (a) 25% on the grant date and (b) 25% on each anniversary of the grant date

As of December 31, 2010, the total compensation cost related to stock options and restricted shares not yet recognized were RMB5.3 million (US\$0.8 million) and RMB2.7 million (US\$0.4 million), respectively, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2 years and 2 years, respectively.

Total compensation cost for share-based payment arrangement recognized for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 were RMB3.1 million, RMB6.2 million and RMB5.5 million (US\$0.8 million), respectively.

C. Board practices

See information provided in response to Item 6.A. above as to the current directors and the expiration of current director terms.

Board of Directors and Board Committees

Our board of directors consists of nine members. There are no family relationships between any of our executive officers and directors.

The directors are divided into three classes, as nearly equal in number as the then total number of directors permits. Class I directors shall face re-election at our annual general meeting of shareholders in 2012 and every three years thereafter. Class II directors shall face re-election at our annual general meeting of shareholders in 2013 and every three years thereafter. Class III directors shall face re-election at our annual general meeting of shareholders in 2011 and every three years thereafter.

If the number of directors changes, any increase or decrease will be apportioned among the classes so as to maintain the number of directors in each class as nearly as possible. Any additional directors of a class elected to fill a vacancy resulting from an increase in such class will hold office for a term that coincides with the remaining term of that class. Decreases in the number of directors will not shorten the term of any incumbent director. These board provisions could make it more difficult for third parties to gain control of our company by making it difficult to replace members of the Board of Directors.

A director may vote in respect of any contract or transaction in which he is interested, provided, however that the nature of the interest of any director in any such contract or transaction shall be disclosed by him at or prior to its consideration and any vote on that matter. A general notice or disclosure to the directors or otherwise contained in the minutes of a meeting or a written resolution of the directors or any committee thereof that a director is a shareholder of any specified firm or company and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction with such firm or company shall be sufficient disclosure and after such general notice it shall not be necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction.

There are no membership qualifications for directors. Further, there are no share ownership qualifications for directors unless so fixed by us in a general meeting. Our independent directors do not have any service contracts with our company that provide for benefits upon termination of service.

Currently, three committees have been established under the board: the audit committee, the compensation committee and the corporate governance committee. The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of the financial statements of our company, including the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of our independent auditors. The audit committee consists of Dr. Cheng, Mr. Laing and Mr. Lin.

The compensation committee of the board of directors reviews and makes recommendations to the board regarding our compensation policies for our officers and all other forms of compensation, and also administers our incentive compensation plans and equity-based plans (but our board retains the authority to interpret those plans). The compensation committee consists of Dr. Cheng, Mr. Dai and Mr. Lin.

The corporate governance committee of the board of directors is responsible for the assessment of the performance of the board, considering and making recommendations to the board with respect to the nominations or elections of directors and other governance issues. The corporate governance committee consists of Dr. Cheng, Mr. Dai and Mr. Laing.

There are no other arrangements or understandings pursuant to which our directors are selected or nominated.

There are no family relationships among any of the persons named above, and there are no arrangements or understandings with major shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, pursuant to which any such person was selected as a director or member of senior management.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we had 740 employees, all of whom were based in China. We believe that our relations with our employees are good. We have never had a work stoppage, and our employees are not subject to a collective bargaining agreement. As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we had 740, 671 and 601 employees, respectively.

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010
Total	601	671	740

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General & Administrative	82	89	88
Sales & Marketing	117	132	75
Research & Development	130	150	160
Software Development & Services	272	300	417

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E. Share ownership

The following table sets forth information with respect to beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares and options as of the date of this annual report, for all of our executive officers and directors individually. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities. Except as indicated below, and subject to applicable community property laws, the persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all ordinary shares shown as beneficially owned by them. The number of our ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating the percentage for each listed person includes our ordinary shares underlying options held by such persons, but excludes ordinary shares underlying options held by any other person. Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 4,265,826 ordinary shares, which includes 3,977,221 ordinary shares currently outstanding and 288,605 options to purchase ordinary shares which have vested or will vest within 60 days. These shareholders do not possess voting rights that differ from our other shareholders.

	Amount of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percentage Ownership (2)
Adam Yan (3)	544,704	12.77%
Dehong Yang (4)	20,000	*
Deliang Tong (5)	179,947	4.22%
Qicheng Yang (6)	47,223	1.11%
Hongjun Zou (7)	171,520	4.02%
Ping Yu (8)	13,000	*
Johnson Li (9)	151,891	3.56%
Ming Zhu (10)	7,500	*
Dong Cheng, Ph.D. (11)	18,600	*
Dennis O. Laing (10)	7,500	*
Brian Lin (12)	9,000	*
John Dai (12)	9,000	*
Directors and executive officers as a group (12 people) (13)	1,179,885	27.66%

* Less than 1%.

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the ordinary shares.
- (2) The number of our ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating the percentage for each listed person includes the ordinary shares underlying currently exercisable options held by such person.
- (3) Includes 2,500 vested restricted shares, currently exercisable options to purchase 6,172 ordinary shares and 152,604 ordinary shares held by eFuture Inc., whose beneficial owner is Adam Yan.
- (4) Includes 10,000 vested restricted shares.
- (5) Includes 3,000 vested restricted shares.
- (6) Includes 4,000 vested restricted shares and currently exercisable options to purchase 5,779 ordinary shares.
- (7) Includes 1,500 vested restricted shares and currently exercisable options to purchase 5,977 ordinary shares.
- (8) Includes 5,000 vested restricted shares and currently exercisable options to purchase 8,000 ordinary shares.
- (9) Includes currently exercisable options to purchase 19,080 ordinary shares.
- (10) Includes 7,500 vested restricted shares.
- (11) Includes 9,000 vested restricted shares and currently exercisable options to purchase 9,600 ordinary shares.
- (12) Includes 9,000 vested restricted shares.
- (13) Includes 68,000 vested restricted shares and currently exercisable options to purchase 54,608 ordinary shares.

Share Incentive Plan

As of December 31, 2010, we had three share incentive plans in effect. 62,499 shares were reserved under our 2001 Share Incentive Plan, 131,675 shares were reserved under our 2005 Share Incentive Plan and 332,000 shares were reserved under our 2009 Share Incentive Plan. The following table displays the number of shares outstanding under each plan that have been granted and the number remaining under each plan as of the date of filing.

	2001 Share Incentive Plan	2005 Share Incentive Plan	2009 Share Incentive Plan
Shares Granted under Plan (1)	52,525	110,475	303,250
Remaining Shares Available under Plan (2)	9,974	21,200	28,750
Total	62,499	131,675	332,000

(1) Includes only those shares (including those underlying warrants or options) that were granted and remain outstanding as of the date of filing. Does not include shares (including those underlying warrants or options) that were granted and subsequently reverted back to the incentive plan upon forfeiture or expiration.

(2) Includes shares (including those underlying warrants or options) that were granted and subsequently reverted back to the incentive plan upon forfeiture or expiration.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major shareholders

The following table sets forth information with respect to beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares and options as of the date of this annual report, for all of our executive officers and directors individually. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities. Except as indicated below, and subject to applicable community property laws, the persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all ordinary shares shown as beneficially owned by them. The number of our ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating the percentage for each listed person includes our ordinary shares underlying options held by such persons, but excludes ordinary shares underlying options held by any other person. Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 4,265,826 ordinary shares, which includes 3,977,221 ordinary shares currently outstanding and 288,605 options to purchase ordinary shares which have vested or will vest within 60 days. These shareholders do not possess voting rights that differ from our other shareholders.

	Amount of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percentage Ownership (2)
Adam Yan (3)	544,704	12.77%
Unitrust	397,175	9.31%
Hudson Bay Fund, LP	214,489	5.03%
Hudson Bay Overseas Fund Ltd.	257,772	6.04%

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the ordinary shares.

(2) The number of our ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating the percentage for each listed person includes the ordinary shares underlying options held by such person.

(3) Includes 2,500 vested restricted shares, currently exercisable options to purchase 6,172 ordinary shares and 152,604 ordinary shares held by eFuture Inc., whose beneficial owner is Adam Yan.

B. Related party transactions

On March 15, 2010, the Company acquired 15% of the equity interest of cFuture, and cFuture became a related party of the Company. For the period from March 15, 2010 to December 31, 2010, eService purchased from cFuture was RMB367,000 (US\$55,606), and the implementation service fee revenue derived from cFuture was RMB35,460 (US\$5,373).

The senior Vice President of the Company, Hongjun Zou, is the Chief Executive Officer of cFuture. The Company paid his salary and statutory social welfare on behalf of cFuture of RMB137,939 and RMB150,000 (US\$22,727) for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

In March 2010, the Company acquired 15% equity interests in aggregate of cFuture from Peter Jiang (the CEO of Biaoshang), Chuangyeqiankun (Beijing) Investments Limited and Weiquan Ren (the director of the Company) with total cash consideration of RMB240,000 (US\$36,364).

On September 23, 2010, the Company signed a Share Purchase Agreement (“September Agreement”) to sell 337,685 ordinary shares to 13 purchasers. The price of the shares is equal to US\$5.37 per share, the average closing price of the Company’s ordinary shares for the 20 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, September 23, 2010. 152,604 of the shares was purchased by eFuture Inc., a Cayman Islands holding company controlled by the Company’s chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Adam Yan. 78,212 and 36,320 of the shares were sold to a board member (other than independent directors) and executive management of the Company, respectively.

C. Interests of experts and counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

The consolidated financial statements of eFuture Information Technology Inc. are included at the end of this annual report, beginning with page F-1.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and listing details

The following table sets forth the high and low market prices for (i) the Company’s most recent five fiscal years, (ii) the quarterly periods for the Company’s last two fiscal years and the first two quarters of 2011, and (iii) the most recent six months on a monthly basis.

Full Financial Years	Low	High
January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010	\$4.35	\$7.39
January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009	\$4.71	\$13.84
January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008	\$2.51	\$19.44
January 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007	\$14.70	\$37.26
January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006	\$10.52	\$48.64
Fiscal Quarters	Low	High
April 1, 2011 – June 23, 2011	\$3.32	\$5.68
January 1, 2011 – March 31, 2011	\$4.75	\$6.46
October 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010	\$5.20	\$7.39
July 1, 2010 – September 30, 2010	\$4.45	\$6.05
April 1, 2010 – June 30, 2010	\$4.35	\$6.57
January 1, 2010 – March 31, 2010	\$5.25	\$6.92
October 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009	\$6.26	\$10.05

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July 1, 2009 – September 30, 2009	\$7.50	\$11.28
April 1, 2009 – June 30, 2009	\$5.45	\$13.84
January 1, 2009 – March 31, 2009	\$4.71	\$7.48
Monthly	Low	High
June 2011 (through June 23, 2011)	\$3.32	\$4.33
May 2011	\$4.34	\$5.06
April 2011	\$4.30	\$5.84
March 2011	\$5.36	\$6.23
February 2011	\$4.75	\$6.46
January 2011	\$4.91	\$5.86

B. Plan of distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ordinary shares are listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol “EFUT.”

D. Selling shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the issue

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and articles of association

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the material headed “Description of Share Capital” in our Registration Statement on Form F-1, File No. 333-126007, as filed with the SEC.

C. Material contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described in Item 4, “Information on the Company”

D. Exchange controls

Foreign Currency Exchange

The principal regulations governing foreign currency exchange in China are the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations (1996), as amended in 2007 and 2008, and the Administration Rules of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange (1996). Under these regulations, Renminbi are freely convertible for current account items, including the distribution of dividends, interest payments, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not for most capital account items, such as direct investment, loan, repatriation of investment and investment in securities outside China, unless the prior approval of SAFE or its local counterparts is obtained. In addition, any loans to an operating subsidiary in China that is a foreign invested enterprise, cannot, in the aggregate, exceed the difference between its respective approved total investment amount and its respective approved registered capital amount. Furthermore, any foreign loan must be registered with SAFE or its local counterparts for the loan to be effective. Any

increase in the amount of the total investment and registered capital must be approved by the PRC Ministry of Commerce or its local counterpart. We may not be able to obtain these government approvals or registrations on a timely basis, if at all, which could result in a delay in the process of making these loans.

The dividends paid by the subsidiary to its shareholder are deemed shareholder income and are taxable in China. Pursuant to the Administration Rules of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange (1996), foreign-invested enterprises in China may purchase or remit foreign exchange, subject to a cap approved by SAFE, for settlement of current account transactions without the approval of SAFE. Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account are still subject to limitations and require approvals from, or registration with, SAFE and other relevant PRC governmental authorities.

Dividend Distribution

The principal regulations governing the distribution of dividends by foreign holding companies include the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law (1986), as amended, and the Administrative Rules under the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law (2001).

Under these regulations, foreign investment enterprises in China may pay dividends only out of their retained profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, foreign investment enterprises in China are required to allocate at least 10% of their respective retained profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds unless these reserves have reached 50% of the registered capital of the enterprises. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends.

Notice 75

On October 21, 2005, SAFE issued Notice 75, which became effective as of November 1, 2005. According to Notice 75, prior registration with the local SAFE branch is required for PRC residents to establish or to control an offshore company for the purposes of financing that offshore company with assets or equity interests in an onshore enterprise located in the PRC. An amendment to registration or filing with the local SAFE branch by such PRC resident is also required for the injection of equity interests or assets of an onshore enterprise in the offshore company or overseas funds raised by such offshore company, or any other material change involving a change in the capital of the offshore company.

Moreover, Notice 75 applies retroactively. As a result, PRC residents who have established or acquired control of offshore companies that have made onshore investments in the PRC in the past are required to complete the relevant registration procedures with the local SAFE branch by March 31, 2006. Under the relevant rules, failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth in Notice 75 may result in restrictions being imposed on the foreign exchange activities of the relevant onshore company, including the increase of its registered capital, the payment of dividends and other distributions to its offshore parent or affiliate and capital inflow from the offshore entity, and may also subject relevant PRC residents to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

PRC residents who control our company are required to register with SAFE in connection with their investments in us. Such individuals completed this registration in 2007. If we use our equity interest to purchase the assets or equity interest of a PRC company owned by PRC residents in the future, such PRC residents will be subject to the registration procedures described in Notice 75.

New M&A Regulations and Overseas Listings

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the Ministry of Commerce, the State Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the State Administration for Taxation, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, CSRC and SAFE, jointly issued the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the New M&A Rule, which became effective on September 8, 2006. This New M&A Rule, 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 CSRC prior to the listing and trading of such special purpose vehicle's securities on an overseas stock exchange.

On September 21, 2006, 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. The application of this new PRC regulation remains unclear with no consensus currently existing among leading PRC law firms regarding the scope of the applicability of the CSRC approval requirement.

E. Taxation

Cayman Islands Taxation

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to our company levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or after execution brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands are not party to any double tax treaties. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

Pursuant to Section 6 of the Tax Concessions Law (1999 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, we have obtained an undertaking from the Governor-in-Council:

- that no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits or income or gains or appreciation shall apply to us or our operations; and
- that the aforesaid tax or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall not be payable on the shares, debentures or other of our obligations.

The undertaking for us is for a period of twenty years from December 19, 2000.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following is a summary of material United States federal income tax consequences under present law relating to the purchase, ownership, and disposition of our ordinary shares. This description does not provide a complete analysis of all potential tax consequences. The information provided below is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, Treasury Regulations, proposed Treasury Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, published rulings and court decisions, all as of the date hereof. These authorities may change, possibly on a retroactive basis, or the IRS might interpret the existing authorities differently. In either case, the tax consequences of purchasing, owning or disposing of ordinary shares could differ from those described below. We do not intend to obtain a ruling from the IRS with respect to the tax consequences of acquiring or holding the ordinary shares.

This description is general in nature and does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular investor in light of the investor's particular circumstances, or to certain types of investors

subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, such as:

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- banks or financial institutions;
- life insurance companies;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- dealers in securities or foreign currencies;
- traders in securities that elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting;
- persons holding ordinary shares as part of a position in a “straddle” or as part of a “hedging,” “conversion” or “integrated” transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code; and
- persons that have a “functional currency” other than the U.S. dollar.

This description generally applies to purchasers of our ordinary shares as capital assets. This description does not consider the effect of any foreign, state, local or other tax laws that may be applicable to particular investors.

Investors considering the purchase of ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situations and the consequences of U.S. federal estate or gift tax laws, foreign, state, or local laws, and tax treaties.

U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of ordinary shares that is:

- a citizen or resident of the U.S. or someone treated as a U.S. citizen or resident for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes organized in or under the laws of the U.S. or any political subdivision thereof;
 - an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if such trust validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or if (a) a court within the U.S. can exercise primary supervision over its administration and (b) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of such trust.

If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of the ordinary shares, the U.S. tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A holder of the ordinary shares that is a partnership and partners in such partnership should consult their individual tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the ordinary shares.

If you are not a U.S. Holder, this subsection does not apply to you and you should refer to “Non-U.S. Holders” below.

Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions on Ordinary shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, all distributions to a U.S. Holder with respect to the ordinary shares, other than certain pro rata distributions of our shares, will be includible in a U.S. Holder’s gross income as ordinary dividend income when received, but only to the extent that the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. For this purpose, earnings and profits will be computed under U.S. federal income tax principles. The dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations. To the extent that the amount of the distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, it will be treated first as a tax-free return of the tax basis in the ordinary shares, and to the extent the amount of the distribution exceeds the U.S. Holder’s tax basis, the excess will be taxed as capital gain. Any gain recognized by a non-corporate U.S. Holder on the sale or exchange of ordinary shares generally will be subject to a maximum tax rate of 15%, which maximum tax rate will increase under current law to 20% for dispositions occurring during taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009.

Dividends paid in Renminbi will be included in your income as a U.S. dollar amount based on the exchange rate in effect on the date that the U.S. Holder receives the dividend, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the U.S. Holder does not receive U.S. dollars on the date the dividend is distributed, the U.S. Holder will be required to include either gain or loss in income when the U.S. Holder later exchanges the Renminbi for U.S. dollars. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount that the U.S. Holder includes in income when the dividend is received and the amount that the U.S. Holder receives on the exchange of the Renminbi for U.S. dollars. The gain or loss generally will be ordinary income or loss from United States sources. If we distribute as a dividend non-cash property, the U.S. Holder will generally include in income an amount equal to the U.S. dollar equivalent of the fair market value of the property on the date that it is distributed. Dividends will constitute foreign source income for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends distributed by us with respect to the ordinary shares will be “passive income” or, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, “financial services income.” In particular circumstances, a U.S. Holder that:

- has held the ordinary shares for less than a specified minimum period during which it is not protected from risk of loss,
- is obligated to make payments related to the dividends, or
- holds the ordinary shares in arrangements in which the U.S. Holder’s expected economic profit, after non-U.S. taxes, is insubstantial will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed on dividends paid on the ordinary shares.

Distributions to a U.S. Holder of shares or rights to subscribe for shares that are received as part of a pro rata distribution to all our shareholders should not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. The basis of the new shares or rights so received will be determined by allocating the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the ordinary shares between the ordinary shares and the new shares or rights received, based on their relative fair market values on the date of distribution. However, the basis of the new shares or rights will be zero if:

- the fair market value of the new shares or rights is less than 15.0% of the fair market value of the old ordinary shares at the time of distribution; and
- the U.S. Holder does not make an election to determine the basis of the new shares by allocation as described above.

The U.S. Holder’s holding period in the new shares or rights will generally include the holding period of the old ordinary shares on which the distribution was made.

Taxation of Disposition of Ordinary shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, a U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale or exchange of ordinary shares equal to the difference between the amount realized (in U.S. dollars) for the ordinary shares and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis (in U.S. dollars) in the ordinary shares. The gain or loss will be capital gain or loss. Any gain or loss that you recognize will generally be treated as United States source income or loss, except that losses will be treated as foreign source losses to the extent you received dividends that were includible in the financial services income basket during the 24-month period prior to the sale. If the ordinary shares are not stock in a passive foreign investment company with respect to a U.S. Holder in either the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, the distribution otherwise constitutes qualified dividend income for United States federal income tax purposes, certain holding period and other requirements are met, and the distribution is received in a taxable year beginning prior to January 1, 2009, the distribution will be taxable to a non-corporate U.S. Holder at a maximum rate of 15%.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

We believe that we are not a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but we cannot be certain whether we will be treated as a passive foreign investment company for any future taxable year. If we are a passive foreign investment company in any year in which a U.S. Holder holds ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder generally will be subject to increased U.S. tax liabilities and reporting requirements on receipt of certain dividends or on a disposition of ordinary shares, in that year and all subsequent years although a shareholder election to terminate such deemed passive foreign investment company status may be made in certain circumstances. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding our status as a passive foreign investment company, the consequences of an investment in a passive foreign investment company, and the consequences of making a shareholder election to terminate deemed passive foreign investment company status if we no longer meet the income or asset test for passive foreign investment company status in a subsequent taxable year.

A company is considered a passive foreign investment company for any taxable year if either:

- at least 75.0% of its gross income is passive income, or
- at least 50.0% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

We will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the assets and earning our proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25.0% (by value) of the stock of such corporation.

Our belief that we are not a passive foreign investment company is based on our estimate of the fair market value of our intangible assets, including goodwill, not reflected in our financial statements under US GAAP. In the future, in calculating the value of these intangible assets, we will value our total assets, in part, based on our total market value determined using the average of the quarterly selling prices of the ordinary shares for the relevant year. We believe this valuation approach is reasonable. However, it is possible that the IRS will challenge the valuation of our intangible assets, which may result in our classification as a passive foreign investment company. In addition, if our actual acquisitions and capital expenditures do not match our projections, the likelihood that we are or will be classified as a passive foreign investment company may also increase.

A separate determination must be made each year as to whether we are a passive foreign investment company. As a result, our passive foreign investment company status may change.

If we are a passive foreign investment company for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder will be subject to special tax rules with respect to:

- Any “excess distribution” that the U.S. Holder receives on ordinary shares, and
- Any gain the U.S. Holder realizes from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of the ordinary shares, unless the U.S. Holder makes a “mark-to-market” election as discussed below.

Distributions the U.S. Holder receives in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions the U.S. Holder received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ordinary shares will be treated as an excess distribution. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the ordinary shares,
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a passive foreign investment company, will be treated as ordinary income, and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

The tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition or “excess distribution” cannot be offset by any net operating losses, and gains (but not losses) realized on the sale of the ordinary shares cannot be treated as capital, even if the U.S. Holder holds the ordinary shares as capital assets.

A U.S. shareholder of a passive foreign investment company may avoid taxation under the excess distribution rules discussed above by making a “qualified electing fund” election to include the U.S. Holder’s share of our income on a current basis. However, a U.S. Holder may make a qualified electing fund election only if the passive foreign investment company agrees to furnish the shareholder annually with certain tax information, and we do not presently intend to prepare or provide such information.

Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of “marketable stock” in a passive foreign investment company may make a mark-to-market election for stock of a passive foreign investment company to elect out of the excess distribution rules discussed above. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election for the ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder will include in income each year an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the ordinary shares as of the close of your taxable year over the U.S. Holder’s adjusted basis in such ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder is allowed a deduction for the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of the ordinary shares over their fair market value as of the close of the taxable year only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains on the ordinary shares included in the U.S. Holder’s income for prior taxable years. Amounts included in a U.S. Holder’s income under a mark-to-market election, as well as gain on the actual sale or other disposition of the ordinary shares, are treated as ordinary income. Ordinary loss treatment also applies to the deductible portion of any mark-to-market loss on the ordinary shares, as well as to any loss realized on the actual sale or disposition of the ordinary shares, to the extent that the amount of such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included for such ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder’s basis in the ordinary shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. The tax rules that apply to distributions by corporations which are not passive foreign investment companies would apply to distributions by us. The mark-to-market election is available only for stock which is regularly traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC or on NASDAQ, or an exchange or market that the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury determines has rules sufficient to ensure that the market price represents a legitimate and sound fair market value. The mark-to-market election would be available to a U.S. Holder unless our ordinary shares are delisted from The NASDAQ Capital Market and do not subsequently become regularly traded on another qualified exchange or market.

A U.S. Holder who holds our ordinary shares in any year in which we are a passive foreign investment company would be required to file IRS Form 8621 regarding distributions received on our ordinary shares and any gain realized on the disposition of our ordinary shares.

Non-U.S. Holders

A Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on dividends paid by us with respect to our ordinary shares unless the income is effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

A Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain attributable to a sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares unless such gain is effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder’s conduct of a trade or business within the United States or the Non-U.S. Holder is a natural person who is present in the United States for 183 days or more and certain other conditions exist.

Dividends and gains that are effectively connected with a Non-U.S. Holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States generally will be subject to tax in the same manner as they would be if the Non-U.S. Holder were a U.S. Holder, except that the passive foreign investment company rules will not apply. Effectively connected dividends and gains received by a corporate Non-U.S. Holder may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30.0% rate or a lower tax treaty rate.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to dividends in respect of our ordinary shares or the proceeds received on the sale, exchange or redemption of our ordinary shares paid within the United States (and, in certain cases, outside the United States) to U.S. Holders other than certain exempt recipients, such as corporations, and backup withholding tax may apply to such amounts if the U.S. Holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or to report interest and dividends required to be shown on its U.S. federal income tax returns. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as credit against the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability provided that the appropriate returns are filed.

A Non-U.S. Holder generally may eliminate the requirement for information reporting and backup withholding by providing certification of its foreign status to the payer, under penalties of perjury, on IRS Form W-8BEN.

F. Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on display

We are subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act. In accordance with these requirements, the Company files reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the interest income generated by our cash deposits in banks and interest expense arising from our short-term bank borrowings that we incur in our ordinary course of business. We have not used derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. Interest-earning instruments and floating rate debt carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not been exposed, nor do we anticipate being exposed, to material risks due to changes in interest rates. Our future interest income may fluctuate in line with changes in interest rates. However, the risk associated with fluctuating interest rates is principally confined to our cash deposits in banks, and, therefore, our exposure to interest rate risk is minimal and immaterial.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Virtually all of our revenues and costs are denominated in Renminbi and substantially all of our assets and liabilities are denominated in Renminbi. As a result, we are exposed to foreign exchange risk as our revenues and results of operations may be impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rate between U.S. dollars and Renminbi. We have not hedged exposures denominated in foreign currencies using any derivative financial instruments. Any significant revaluation of RMB against the U.S. dollar may materially affect our revenues, earnings and financial position in U.S. dollars. The RMB appreciated by 6.47% against the U.S. dollar in 2008 and the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar was relatively stable in 2009 and 2010. If the Renminbi continuously appreciates against the U.S. dollar, the value of our Renminbi revenues and assets as expressed in U.S. dollars in our financial statements will be subject to change. See “Risk Factors — Fluctuation of the Renminbi could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.”

Inflation

Inflation in China has not had a material impact on our results of operations in recent years. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the change in the Consumer Price Index in China was 5.9%, negative 0.7% and 3.3% in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. The Chinese government may introduce measures in the future intended to reduce the inflation rate in China. We cannot assure you that these measures will not have a significant impact on our business. Any such measures may not be successful or immediately effective in reducing or slowing the increase in China's inflation rate. Sustained or increased inflation in China may have an impact on China's economy and our customers, which may adversely affect our business and financial results.

Taxation

The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and conducts its primary business operations through the subsidiary and VIEs in the PRC. Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands and BVI, the Company is not subject to tax on income or capital gains. Additionally, upon payments of dividends by the Company to its shareholders, no Cayman Islands and BVI withholding tax will be imposed.

According to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, or the CIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, as further clarified by subsequent tax regulations implementing the CIT Law, foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises are subject to corporate income tax, at a uniform rate of 25%. The CIT rate of enterprises established before March 16, 2007 that were eligible for preferential tax rates according to then effective tax laws and regulations will gradually transition to the uniform 25% CIT rate by January 1, 2013. In addition, certain enterprises may still benefit from a preferential tax rate of 15% under the CIT Law if they qualify as "high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the state," subject to certain general factors described in the CIT Law and the related regulations.

In December 2008, our subsidiary eFuture Beijing was designated as "High and New Technology Enterprises" under the CIT Law, which entitles it to a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2008 to 2010. Biaoshang and Wangku were subject to a 25% tax rate in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The CIT Law treats enterprises established outside of China with "effective management and control" located in China as PRC resident enterprises for tax purposes. The term "effective management and control" is generally defined as exercising overall management and control over the business, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise. The Company, if considered a PRC resident enterprise for tax purposes, would be subject to the PRC CIT at the rate of 25% on its worldwide income for the period after January 1, 2008. As of December 31, 2010, the Company has not accrued for PRC tax on such basis. The Company will continue to monitor its tax status.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Securities Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Because of their inherent limitations, disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of such disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that such procedures and controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with such policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 (b) under the Securities Exchange Act, our management has carried out an evaluation, with the participation of an external consultant and under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the period covered by this report.

Based upon that evaluation, our management has concluded that as of December 31, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file and furnish under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this assessment, management used the framework set forth in the report entitled "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, or COSO. The COSO framework summarizes each of the components of a company's internal control system, including (i) the control environment, (ii) risk assessment, (iii) control activities, (iv) information and communication and (v) monitoring. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that these controls were not effective at December 31, 2010, based on the following internal control matters that constitute material weaknesses:

1. We did not maintain sufficient control over the financial reporting processes due to an insufficient complement of internal personnel with a level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of US GAAP to ensure that the financial statements were prepared in compliance with US GAAP and SEC requirements. As a result, we did not adequately review accounting policies and US GAAP adjustments and disclosures relating to revenue recognition, discontinued operations and goodwill.
2. We did not maintain sufficient internal controls over the monthly and year end closing process to ensure that standard and non-standard transactions were accurately recorded. Furthermore, controls in place were insufficient to ensure that adequate identification, review, and approval of journal entries was performed and documented.

Despite the issues above, the Company's management believes that the consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 20-F fairly state, in all material respects, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Remediation of Material Weaknesses

To remediate the material weaknesses described above in "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting," we have implemented or plan to implement the measures described below, and will continue to evaluate and may in the future implement additional measures.

We have planned remediation measures of hiring and training of personnel which are intended to generally address these material weaknesses by ensuring that we will have sufficient personnel with knowledge, experience and training in the application of US GAAP commensurate with our financial reporting requirements. These measures include the following:

1. We have already hired certain personnel in 2011 with relevant accounting experience, skills and knowledge to monitor the preparation of financial statements under the requirements of US GAAP and financial reporting disclosure under the requirement of SEC rules;
2. We are training up our staff internally regarding relevant accounting knowledge in preparation of financial statements;
3. We are continuing to establish a formalized documented set of internal audit processes to ensure that adequate and proper supervisory review is in place that the significant internal control deficiencies can be detected or prevented.

We believe that we are taking the steps necessary for remediation of the material weaknesses identified above, and we will continue to monitor the effectiveness of these steps and to make any changes that our management deems appropriate.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Other than the remediation measures described above, there were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16. [Reserved]

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Brian Lin qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" in accordance with applicable NASDAQ Capital Market standards. Mr. Lin is not deemed to be an "expert" for any purpose, including for purposes of section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as a result of being designated as an audit committee financial expert, and this designation does not impose on Mr. Lin any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than those imposed on him as a member of the Audit Committee and Board of Directors in the absence of that designation.

The Company's Board of Directors has also determined that Mr. Lin and the other members of the Audit Committee are all "independent" in accordance with the applicable NASDAQ Capital Market standards.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to the Company's employees, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and persons performing similar functions. A copy of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics was filed as an exhibit to our 2006 Annual Report. In addition, the Company has posted this information on its website at www.eFuture.com.cn. The Company will provide any person a copy of its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, without charge, upon request. Such request should be addressed to:

eFuture Information Technology Inc.
8F Topnew Tower
15 Guanghua Road
Chaoyang District
Beijing 100026, People's Republic of China
Attention: Secretary

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Audit Fees

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we incurred in the aggregate amounts of \$234,870 for the annual audit of our financial statements, which was billed by JBPB & Co. (formerly known as Grant Thornton Hong Kong). For the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred in the aggregate amounts of \$169,000 and \$9,000 for the annual audit of our financial statements and the quarterly review of our financial information, which was billed or expected to be billed by Grant Thornton China and JBPB & Co., respectively.

We incurred fees in the aggregate amounts of \$12,000 for the consent letter on Share Purchase Agreement in July 2010, which was billed by JBPB & Co..

Audit Related Fees

There were no audit related fees incurred for fiscal years 2009 and 2010.

Tax and All Other Fees

We did not pay JBPB & Co. and Grant Thornton China any fees for tax or other services for fiscal years 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Pre-Approval Policies

Our Audit Committee has the sole authority to approve all audit engagement fees and terms, and the Audit Committee, or as member of the Audit Committee, must pre-approve any audit and non-audit service provided to the Company by the Company's independent auditor. Our Audit Committee approved all of the services provided by Grant Thornton China and JBPB & Co. for fiscal year 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

Item 16E.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Not applicable.

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Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant.

The Registrant's independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton Hong Kong announced in November 2010 that it would be merging its assurance and tax businesses with BDO and practice in the name of BDO Limited. As a consequence of this merger, the Grant Thornton Hong Kong entity changed its name to JBPB & Co. ("JBPB") on December 10, 2010 and ceased trading. In order to continue to engage a Grant Thornton member firm as the Registrant's independent registered public accounting firm, the Audit Committee of the Registrant's Board of Directors approved the replacement of JBPB with Grant Thornton China (and related dismissals and appointments), effective December 16, 2010.

JBPB's reports on the financial statements of the Registrant as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and through December 16, 2010, there were no disagreements with JBPB on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which if not resolved to JBPB's satisfaction would have caused it to make reference thereto in connection with its reports on the financial statements for such periods. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and through December 16, 2010, there were no reportable events of the type described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

Prior to engaging Grant Thornton China, the Registrant did not have any discussions with Grant Thornton China 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 Registrant'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.

The Registrant provided JBPB with a copy of the foregoing disclosure and requested JBPB to furnish it with a letter addressed to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission stating whether it agrees with the statements made therein. A copy of the letter, dated June 27, 2011, furnished by JBPB, is filed as Exhibit 15.1 to this Form 20-F.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

Our corporate governance practices do not differ from those followed by domestic companies listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

PART III
Financial Statements

Item 17.

The consolidated financial statements of eFuture Information Technology Inc. are included at the end of this annual report, beginning with page F-1.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of eFuture Information Technology Inc. are included at the end of this annual report, beginning with page F-1.

Item 19. Exhibits

- 1.1 Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant (1)
- 1.2 Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association of the Registrant (1)
- 1.3 Written resolutions of the Registrant amending the terms of its Memorandum of Association dated June 16, 2005 (1)
- 2.1 Specimen Certificate for Ordinary shares (1)
- 4.1 Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of March 13, 2007 by and among the Company, Capital Ventures International (“CVI”), Hudson Bay Fund, LP (“HBF”) and Hudson Bay Overseas Fund, Ltd. (“HBOF”) (2)
- 4.2 Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 13, 2007 by and among the Company, CVI, HBF and HBOF (2)
- 4.3 Form of Senior Convertible Note issued pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of March 13, 2007 (2)
- 4.4 Form of Series A Warrant issued pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of March 13, 2007 (2)
- 4.5 Form of Series B Warrant issued pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of March 13, 2007 (2)
- 4.6 Acquisition of Beijing Wangku Hutong Information Technology Co., Ltd. (3)
- 4.7 Acquisition of Crownhead Holdings Ltd. and Royalstone System Integrated Co., Ltd (4)
- 8.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant (5)
- 12.1 Section 302 Certification of Adam Yan (5)
- 12.2 Section 302 Certification of Sean Zheng (5)
- 13.1 Section 906 Certification of Adam Yan (5)
- 13.2 Section 906 Certification of Sean Zheng (5)
- 15.1 Letter from JBPB & Co. indicating agreement with disclosure in Item 16F (5)

-
- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant’s Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-126007).
 - (2) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 6-K (File No. 001-33113) filed with the SEC on March 15, 2007.
 - (3) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 6-K (File No.) filed with the SEC on May 21, 2007 (File No. 011-33113).
 - (4) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 6-K (File No.) filed with the SEC on August 15, 2007 (File No. 011-33113).
 - (5) Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the undersigned certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 on Form 20-F to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the People's Republic of China, on the 27th day of June, 2011.

EFUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
INC.

By: /s/ Adam Yan
Name: Adam Yan
Title: Chairman and Chief Executive
Officer

Date: June 27, 2011

EFUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

eFuture Information Technology Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of eFuture Information Technology Inc. (a Cayman Islands corporation) and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and the related consolidated statement of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of eFuture Information Technology Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON

Beijing, The People's Republic of China
June 27, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders of

eFuture Information Technology Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of eFuture Information Technology Inc. (a Cayman Islands corporation) and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of eFuture Information Technology Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ JBPB & Co. (formerly known as GRANT THORNTON)

Hong Kong
June 29, 2010

EFUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2010

		Chinese Yuan (Renminbi) December 31,		U.S. Dollars December 31,
	Note	2009	2010	2010
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		¥ 57,441,322	¥ 73,250,856	\$ 11,098,615
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of ¥2,088,870 and ¥2,987,733(\$452,687), respectively	4	14,369,702	14,577,251	2,208,674
Refundable value added tax		2,600,299	2,655,666	402,374
Advances to employees		1,612,691	2,469,570	374,177
Advances to suppliers		136,760	2,050,911	310,744
Other receivables due from previously consolidated entities	3	3,140,000	3,095,000	468,939
Other receivables		2,799,773	2,361,686	357,831
Prepaid expenses		1,402,237	670,619	101,610
Inventory and work in process, net of inventory provision of ¥1,103,382 and ¥3,138,266(\$475,495), respectively	5	5,509,042	15,625,686	2,367,528
Current assets of discontinued operations	3	2,680,711	1,593,013	241,366
Total current assets		91,692,537	118,350,258	17,931,858
Non-current assets				
Long-term investments, at cost		654,192	240,000	36,364
Deferred loan costs		836,337	471,808	71,486
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of ¥3,172,949 and ¥4,641,786(\$703,301), respectively	6	3,704,546	4,617,831	699,671
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of ¥50,089,962 and ¥54,687,822(\$8,286,034), respectively	7	39,298,471	24,264,471	3,676,434
Goodwill	7	80,625,667	80,625,667	12,216,010
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	3	14,935,868	13,262,120	2,009,412
Total non-current assets		140,055,081	123,481,897	18,709,377
Total assets		¥ 231,747,618	¥ 241,832,155	\$ 36,641,235

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

EFUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2010 (CONTINUED)

	Note	Chinese Yuan (Renminbi) December 31,		U.S. Dollars December 31,
		2009	2010	2010
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Trade payables		¥ 8,933,266	¥ 6,763,668	\$ 1,024,798
Other payables	8	11,026,164	11,236,527	1,702,504
Accrued expenses	9	9,757,241	16,000,966	2,424,389
Taxes payable		7,093,662	6,508,039	986,067
Advances from customers		16,984,681	42,688,878	6,468,012
Royalstone acquisition obligation		6,420,168	-	-
Proadvancer System acquisition obligation		29,973,448	-	-
bFuture acquisition obligation		392,877	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities, current portion	15	1,389,121	995,104	150,773
Liabilities of discontinued operations	3	17,441,555	18,182,475	2,754,920
Total current liabilities		109,412,183	102,375,657	15,511,463
Long-term liabilities				
3%-10% ¥6,825,900 and ¥6,600,000 (\$1,000,000) convertible notes payable, net of ¥6,789,061 and ¥6,552,850 (\$992,856) of unamortized discount, respectively				
	16	36,839	47,150	7,144
Derivative liabilities	16	3,824,552	354,420	53,700
Deferred tax liabilities	15	4,109,092	2,733,107	414,107
Total long-term liabilities		7,970,483	3,134,677	474,951
Commitments and contingencies				
	18			
Equity				
Ordinary shares, \$0.0756 U.S. dollars par value; 6,613,756 shares authorized; 3,368,424 shares and 3,599,536 shares issued and outstanding, respectively				
	10	2,042,384	2,161,766	327,540
Additional paid-in capital	10	179,821,900	220,293,916	33,377,866
Statutory reserves		3,084,020	3,084,020	467,276
Accumulated deficits		(68,687,892)	(86,011,313)	(13,032,017)
Total eFuture Information Technology Inc. Shareholders' Equity		116,260,412	139,528,389	21,140,665
Non-controlling interest	12	(1,895,460)	(3,206,568)	(485,844)
Total equity		114,364,952	136,321,821	20,654,821
Total liabilities and equity		¥ 231,747,618	¥ 241,832,155	\$ 36,641,235

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

EFUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010

	Chinese Yuan (Renminbi)	U.S. Dollars		
	For the Years Ended December 31,			For the
Note	2008	2009	2010	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Revenues				
Software revenue	¥ 66,215,769	¥ 54,187,769	¥ 63,887,988	\$ 9,679,998
Hardware revenue	26,655,967	21,518,084	35,805,127	5,425,019
Service fee revenue	36,674,919	33,130,034	52,209,569	7,910,541
Total Revenues	129,546,655	108,835,887	151,902,684	23,015,558
Cost of revenues				
Cost of software revenue	(22,928,605)	(13,805,682)	(11,952,426)	(1,810,974)
Cost of hardware revenue	(21,989,087)	(17,294,931)	(31,282,457)	(4,739,766)
Cost of service fee revenue	(19,147,040)	(22,067,175)	(30,748,994)	(4,658,938)
Amortization of acquired technology	(12,918,134)	(11,513,910)	(10,353,492)	(1,568,711)
Amortization of software costs	(3,632,744)	(4,280,233)	(4,734,364)	(717,328)
Impairment loss of intangible assets subject to amortization	7 (2,143,290)	-	(2,401,502)	(363,864)
Total Cost of Revenues	(82,758,900)	(68,961,931)	(91,473,235)	(13,859,581)
Gross Profit	46,787,755	39,873,956	60,429,449	9,155,977
Operating Expenses				
Research and development expenses	(6,512,776)	(3,165,788)	(8,152,923)	(1,235,291)
General and administrative expenses	(29,285,165)	(33,620,855)	(39,253,368)	(5,947,480)
Selling and distribution expenses	(17,872,517)	(27,519,934)	(34,755,979)	(5,266,057)
Total Operating Expenses	(53,670,458)	(64,306,577)	(82,162,270)	(12,448,828)
Loss from operations	(6,882,703)	(24,432,621)	(21,732,821)	(3,292,851)
Other income (expenses)				
Interest income	1,414,816	589,508	588,600	89,182
Interest expenses	(1,097,565)	(450,817)	(636,050)	(96,371)
Interest expenses - amortization of discount on convertible notes payable	(33,212)	(13,316)	(13,712)	(2,078)
	(978,204)	(350,996)	(369,516)	(55,987)

Interest expenses - amortization of deferred loan costs					
Finance cost - exchange warrants	10	-	-	(1,443,888)	(218,771)
Loss on investments		(3,552,902)	-	(54,192)	(8,211)
Gains on derivative liabilities	16	33,122,465	1,290,329	3,429,479	519,618
Loss on extinguishment of convertible notes	16	(22,529,233)	-	-	-
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)		368,127	(133,087)	(530,939)	(80,446)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(168,411)	(23,501,000)	(20,763,039)	(3,145,915)
Less: Income tax expenses (benefit)	15	481,773	(1,513,216)	(1,770,001)	(268,182)
Loss from continuing operations		(650,184)	(21,987,784)	(18,993,038)	(2,877,733)
Less: Net profit (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	12	204,414	(2,099,874)	(1,606,146)	(243,355)
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to eFuture Information Technology Inc.		(854,598)	(19,887,910)	(17,386,892)	(2,634,378)
Discontinued operations					
Gain (Loss) from discontinued operations (including gain on disposal of ¥3,427,236 (\$519,279))	3	(3,294,544)	(5,260,675)	63,471	9,617
Less: Income tax expenses		328,970	116,912	-	-
Gain (Loss) from discontinued operations		(3,623,514)	(5,377,587)	63,471	9,617
Net loss		¥ (4,478,112)	¥ (25,265,497)	¥ (17,323,421)	(2,624,761)
Earnings (Loss) per ordinary share	17				
Basic		¥ (1.39)	¥ (7.51)	¥ (4.53)	\$ (0.69)
- Continuing operations		(0.26)	(5.91)	(4.55)	(0.69)
- Discontinued operations		(1.13)	(1.60)	0.02	0.00
Diluted		¥ (1.39)	¥ (7.51)	¥ (4.53)	\$ (0.69)
- Continuing operations		(0.26)	(5.91)	(4.55)	(0.69)
- Discontinued operations		(1.13)	(1.60)	0.02	0.00
Basic Weighted-average Shares Outstanding		3,214,466	3,362,986	3,822,386	3,822,386
Fully-Diluted Weighted-average Shares Outstanding		3,214,466	3,396,881	3,831,803	3,831,803

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

EFUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010

	Chinese Yuan (Renminbi)						Total
	Ordinary Shares		Additional	Statutory	Accumulated	Non-	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Reserves	Deficits	controlling Interest	
Balance as of January 1, 2008	2,924,702	¥1,811,589	¥137,261,443	¥3,084,020	¥(38,944,283)	¥-	¥103,212,769
Conversion of convertible notes	210,526	108,518	14,834,371	-	-	-	14,942,889
Issuance of ordinary shares in Health Field acquisition	6,184	3,192	590,808	-	-	-	594,000
Issuance of ordinary shares in Royalstone acquisition	66,035	34,158	6,382,812	-	-	-	6,416,970
Issuance of ordinary shares in Proadvancer acquisition	83,944	43,357	7,255,788	-	-	-	7,299,145
Warrants exercised	70,850	38,382	3,619,526	-	-	-	3,657,908
Compensation expenses for options granted to employees	-	-	3,109,903	-	-	-	3,109,903
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(4,478,112)	204,414	(4,273,698)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	3,362,241	¥2,039,196	¥173,054,651	¥3,084,020	¥(43,422,395)	¥204,414	¥134,959,886
Issuance of ordinary shares in Health Field acquisition	6,183	3,188	591,195	-	-	-	594,383
Compensation expenses for options granted to	-	-	4,464,698	-	-	-	4,464,698

employees							
Compensation expenses for restricted shares awarded to directors and senior managements	-	-	1,711,356	-	-	-	1,711,356
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(25,265,497)	(2,099,874)	(27,365,371)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	3,368,424	¥2,042,384	¥179,821,900	¥3,084,020	¥(68,687,892)	¥(1,895,460)	¥114,364,952
Issuance of ordinary shares in Royalstone acquisition	60,405	31,202	6,395,268	-	-	-	6,426,470
Issuance of ordinary shares in Proadvancer acquisition	169,584	87,600	14,912,400	-	-	-	15,000,000
Issuance of ordinary shares to certain managements	-	-	12,158,096	-	-	-	12,158,096
Issuance of ordinary shares to warrants holders	-	-	1,443,888	-	-	-	1,443,888
Exercise of options by employees	1,123	580	35,489	-	-	-	36,069
Compensation expenses for options granted to employees	-	-	3,930,160	-	-	-	3,930,160
Compensation expenses for restricted shares awarded to directors and senior managements	-	-	1,596,715	-	-	-	1,596,715
Disposal of Biaoshang	-	-	-	-	-	295,038	295,038

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Net loss	-	-	-	-	(17,323,421)	(1,606,146)	(18,929,567)
Balance as of December 31, 2010	3,599,536	¥2,161,766	¥220,293,916	¥3,084,020	¥(86,011,313)	¥(3,206,568)	¥136,321,821

U.S. Dollars

Ordinary Shares Additional