

Cellular Biomedicine Group, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
May 15, 2014

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014

OR

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

Commission File Number 000-52282

CELLULAR BIOMEDICINE GROUP, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
State of Incorporation

86-1032927  
IRS Employer Identification No.

530 University Avenue, #17  
Palo Alto, California 94301  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(650) 566-5064  
(Registrant's telephone number)

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 than 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" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐

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Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☒

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

As of May 2, 2014, there were 7,580,831 shares of common stock, par value \$.001 per share issued and outstanding.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.	Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	
	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)	3
	Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss (unaudited)	4
	Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)	5
	Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	6
Item 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	22
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	38
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	38

### PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	39
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	39
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	55
Item 5.	Other Information	55
Item 6.	Exhibits	56
SIGNATURES		57

CELLULAR BIOMEDICINE GROUP, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,957,304	\$7,175,215
Accounts receivable	34,581	10,581
Other receivable	150,903	78,521
Inventory	133,689	119,119
Prepaid expenses	177,336	56,911
Other current assets	131,304	134,661
Total current assets	6,585,117	7,575,008
Investments	6,184,040	5,105,891
Property, plant and equipment, net	895,271	1,014,805
Goodwill	3,299,566	3,299,566
Intangibles, net	506,889	601,456
Long-term prepaid expenses and other assets	300,186	-
Total assets (1)	\$17,771,069	\$17,596,726
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$177,367	\$213,891
Accrued expenses	286,617	503,717
Advances payable to related party	34,542	67,999
Other current liabilities	1,320,479	1,416,046
Total current liabilities	1,819,005	2,201,653
Total liabilities (1)	1,819,005	2,201,653
<b>Stockholders' equity:</b>		
Preferred stock, par value \$.001, 50,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	-	-
Common stock, par value \$.001, 300,000,000 shares authorized; 7,580,831 and 7,382,797 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	7,581	7,383
Additional paid in capital	39,398,178	37,861,593
Accumulated deficit	(22,862,510)	(22,415,979)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(591,185)	(57,924)
Total stockholders' equity	15,952,064	15,395,073
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$17,771,069	\$17,596,726

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- (1) The Company's consolidated assets as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 included \$1,078,430 and \$1,031,350, respectively, of assets of variable interest entities, or VIEs, that can only be used to settle obligations of the VIEs. Each of the following amounts represent the balances as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. These assets include cash and cash equivalents of \$62,170 and \$9,100; other receivables of \$90,646 and \$50,383; inventory of \$30,043 and \$26,526; prepaid expenses of \$66,048 and \$33,015; other current assets of \$81,137 and \$84,661; property, plant and equipment, net, of \$663,615 and \$772,872; intangibles of \$51,363 and \$54,793, and long-term prepaid expenses and other assets of \$33,408 and \$0. The Company's consolidated liabilities as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 included \$303,567 and \$387,703, respectively, of liabilities of the VIEs whose creditors have no recourse to the Company. These liabilities include accounts payable of \$22,057 and \$24,868; other payables of \$125,763 and \$268,301; payroll accrual of \$155,747 and \$74,384; and tax payable of \$0 and \$20,150. See further description in Note 5, Variable Interest Entity.

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

CELLULAR BIOMEDICINE GROUP, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS  
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net sales and revenue:		
Biomedical	\$61,051	\$-
Consulting	1,636,746	-
Total sales and revenue	1,697,797	-
Operating expenses:		
Biomedical cost of sales	40,600	-
Consulting operating expenses	207,206	403,944
General and administrative	1,382,513	4,179,753
Selling and marketing	31,065	28,701
Research and development	498,147	480,505
Total operating expenses	2,159,531	5,092,903
Operating loss	(461,734 )	(5,092,903 )
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	-	(257,438 )
Interest income	269	971
Other income (expense)	14,934	(66,676 )
Total other income (expense)	15,203	(323,143 )
Loss before taxes	(446,531 )	(5,416,046 )
Income tax expense	-	-
Net loss	\$(446,531 )	\$(5,416,046 )
Other comprehensive loss:		
Cumulative translation adjustment	(11,813 )	(1,960 )
Unrecognized loss on investments	(521,448 )	(622,320 )
Comprehensive loss	\$(979,792 )	\$(6,040,326 )
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$(0.06 )	\$(1.16 )
Diluted	\$(0.06 )	\$(1.16 )
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	7,494,815	4,668,283
Diluted	7,494,815	4,668,283

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



CELLULAR BIOMEDICINE GROUP, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

For the Three Months  
Ended  
March 31,  
2014                      2013

**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**

Net loss	\$(446,531 )	\$(5,416,046)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	217,064	216,751
Loss on disposal of assets	12,313	-
Stock based compensation expense	279,445	710,402
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	35,358	125,179
Common stock issued for services	-	1,776,681
Loss recognized in excess of cash received on disposition of investment stock	5,203	60,625
Value of stock received for services	(1,610,000)	-
Deferred tax	-	(10,622 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivables	(24,000 )	20,683
Investments	5,200	-
Other receivables	(72,382 )	(11,615 )
Inventory	(14,570 )	(1,596 )
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(120,425 )	(63,057 )
Other current assets	3,357	-
Long-term prepaid expenses and other assets	(300,186 )	14,802
Accounts payables	(36,524 )	(57,128 )
Other current liabilities	(95,567 )	(117,478 )
Accrued expenses	(217,100 )	927,507
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,379,345)	(1,824,912)

**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**

Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	-	2,568,995
Proceeds from the sale of assets	-	8,267
Purchases of intangibles	-	(1,722 )
Purchases of assets	(19,342 )	(35,219 )
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(19,342 )	2,540,321

**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**

Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	1,221,980	-
Advances to affiliate	-	(725 )
Repayment of advances from affiliate	(33,457 )	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,188,523	(725 )

EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	(7,747 )	(1,960 )
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(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(1,217,911)	712,724
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	7,175,215	4,144,896
CASH, END OF PERIOD	\$5,957,304	\$4,857,620

#### SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

##### Non cash financing and investing activities:

Issuance of company stock for accrued liabilities and advances	\$-	\$82,000
Issuance of stock for services	\$-	\$1,776,681

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

CELLULAR BIOMEDICINE GROUP, INC.  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014 AND 2013  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

As used in this quarterly report, "we", "us", "our", "CBMG", "Company" or "our company" refers to Cellular Biomedicine Group, Inc. and, unless the context otherwise requires, all of its subsidiaries.

Overview

Cellular Biomedicine Group, Inc. is primarily a biomedicine company, principally engaged in the development of new treatments for cancerous and degenerative diseases utilizing proprietary cell-based technologies. Our technology includes four cell platforms: (i) TC-DC (tumor cell specific dendritic cells) for treatment of a broad range of cancers, (ii) haMPC (human adipose-derived mesenchymal progenitor cells) for treatment of joint disease, (iii) huMPC (human umbilical cord-derived mesenchymal progenitor cells), (iv) MNP (human embryo-derived motor neuron precursor cells) and NP (human embryo-derived neuronal precursor cells) for treatment of central nervous system diseases.

We are focused on developing and marketing safe and effective cell-based therapies based on our cellular platforms, to treat serious chronic and degenerative diseases including cancers, orthopedic diseases including osteoarthritis and tissue damage, spinal muscular atrophy, various inflammatory diseases and metabolic diseases. We have developed proprietary practical knowledge in the use of cell-based therapeutics that we believe could be used to help a great number of people suffering from serious chronic diseases. We have two therapies undergoing clinical studies in China: stem cell based therapies to treat knee osteoarthritis ("KOA") and an immune cell therapy to treat liver cancer ("HCC"). We have initiated preclinical studies in asthma.

Our primary target market is Greater China. Our first two therapy candidates are currently used to treat patients in research studies conducted in China. We are also engaged in a number of pre-clinical studies for other product or therapy candidates, which we believe have the potential to become safe and effective treatment options for a variety of degenerative and debilitating conditions. We believe that the results of our research studies will support expanded preclinical and clinical trials with a larger population of patients, which we expect to carry out through authorized treatment centers throughout Greater China.

Corporate History

Cellular Biomedicine Group, Inc., (formerly known as EastBridge Investment Group Corporation) was originally incorporated in the State of Arizona on June 25, 2001 under the name ATC Technology Corporation. ATC Technology Corporation changed its corporate name to EastBridge Investment Group Corporation in September 2005 and changed its business focus to providing investment related services in Asia, with a strong focus on high GDP growth countries, such as China. The Company provides consulting services necessary for small to medium-sized companies to obtain capital to grow their businesses. The Company assists its clients in locating investment banking, financial advisory and other financial services necessary to become public companies in the United States or find joint venture partners or raise capital to expand their businesses. While it still maintains its consulting services business, effective with the merger in the first quarter of 2013, the Company has shifted its focus to the field of biomedicine.

Reorganization and Share Exchange

Effective January 18, 2013, the Company completed its reincorporation from the State of Arizona to the State of Delaware (the “Reincorporation”). The Company filed its Certificate of Incorporation and Certificate of Conversion with the Delaware Secretary of State on January 18, 2013. In connection with the Reincorporation, each 100 shares of common stock of the Company was converted into 1 share, with the same effect as a 1:100 reverse stock split, effective on January 31, 2013. All share and per share information in this 10-Q, unless otherwise specified, are retroactively restated to reflect this conversion.

## Merger with CBMG BVI

On November 13, 2012, EastBridge Investment Group Corporation, an Arizona corporation (“EastBridge”), CBMG Acquisition Limited, a British Virgin Islands company and the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary (“Merger Sub”) and Cellular Biomedicine Group Ltd. (“CBMG BVI”), a British Virgin Islands company, entered into a Merger Agreement, pursuant to which CBMG BVI was the surviving entity in a merger with Merger Sub whereby CBMG BVI became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the “Merger”). The Merger was consummated on February 6, 2013 (the “Closing Date”). Upon consummation of the Merger, CBMG BVI shareholders were issued 3,638,941 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company (the “Company Common Stock”) constituting approximately 70% of the outstanding stock of the Company on a fully-diluted basis and the then current Company shareholders retained approximately 30% of the Company on a fully-diluted basis. Specifically, each of CBMG BVI’s ordinary shares (“CBMG BVI Ordinary Shares”) were converted into the right to receive 0.020019 shares of Company Common Stock.

Also in connection with the Merger, the Company created a new Delaware subsidiary named EastBridge Investment Corp. (“EastBridge Sub”). Pursuant to a Contribution Agreement by and between the Company and EastBridge Sub dated February 5, 2013, the Company contributed all of its then current assets and liabilities to EastBridge Sub which continued the business and operations of the Company at the subsidiary level. A copy of the Contribution Agreement is attached as Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on February 12, 2013.

As a result of the Merger: CBMG BVI and EastBridge Sub became the two direct subsidiaries of the Company.

In connection with the Merger, effective March 5, 2013, the Company (formerly named “EastBridge Investment Group Corporation”) changed its name to “Cellular Biomedicine Group, Inc.” In addition in March 2013, the Company changed its corporate headquarters to 530 University Avenue in Palo Alto, California.

Since the 2013 Merger, we have operated our business in two separate reportable segments: (i) Biomedicine Cell Therapy (“Biomedicine”); and (ii) Financial Consulting (“Consulting”). Our Consulting segment is conducted through EastBridge Sub.

## NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

As of February 6, 2013, in connection with the Merger, Cellular Biomedicine Group, Ltd. became the accounting acquirer thus resulting in a reverse merger for accounting purposes. Therefore, the accompanying financial statements are on a consolidated basis subsequent to February 6, 2013, but only reflect the operations of CBMG BVI prior to the date of acquisition.

Its Biomedicine segment is progressing along the developmental path management intended. As anticipated, this segment has incurred significant losses during the three months ended March 31, 2014; and is expected to continue from 2014 to 2017, before we complete our clinical trials to embark on commercialization of the cell therapy. The Company has experienced negative cash flows from operations since the inception of the Company, and has been funded with capital raises. These circumstances result in substantial doubt as to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Management plans to diligently achieve milestones with respect to the development of revenue generating activities from the Biomedicine segment upon completion of the clinical trials. The Company will need to obtain additional funding in the future in order to finance its business strategy, operations and growth through the issuance of equity, debt or collaboration, however, there can be no assurances that our efforts will prove successful. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, which are unaudited, include all normal and recurring adjustments considered necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position as of March 31, 2014 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the periods presented. The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements herein should be read together with the historical consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2014.

## NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

### Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, and reflect the accounts and operations of the Company and its majority or wholly-owned subsidiaries, beginning with the date of their respective acquisition. In accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”), Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Section 810, or ASC 810, Consolidation, the Company consolidates any variable interest entity, or VIE, of which it is the primary beneficiary. The typical condition for a controlling financial interest ownership is holding a majority of the voting interests of an entity; however, a controlling financial interest may also exist in entities, such as variable interest entities, through arrangements that do not involve controlling voting interests. ASC 810 requires a variable interest holder to consolidate a VIE if that party has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance, and the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company does not consolidate a VIE in which it has a majority ownership interest when the Company is not considered the primary beneficiary. The Company has determined that it is the primary beneficiary in a VIE—refer to Note 5, Variable Interest Entity. The Company evaluates its relationships with the VIE on an ongoing basis to ensure that it continues to be the primary beneficiary. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements.

These estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amounts of revenues, costs and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Revenue Recognition

The Company utilizes the guidance set forth in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, regarding the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in its financial statements.

For its Consulting segment, the Company engages in listing contracts with its clients which provide for the payment of fees, either in cash or equity, upon the achievement of certain milestones by the client, including, but not limited to the successful completion of a financial statement audit, the successful listing on a national stock exchange or over-the-counter market and the maintenance of ongoing 1934 Act reporting requirements with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In some instances, payment may be made in advance of performance; however, such payment is often refundable in the event that milestones are not reached. The Company recognizes revenue as milestones are reached in accordance with FASB’s ASC No. 605-28-25. Such guidance stipulates that revenue be recognized for individual elements in a multiple deliverable arrangement using the relative selling price method. The Company relies on internal estimates of the relative selling price of each element as objective third-party evidence is unattainable.

The Company has historically not recognized revenue for consulting services performed in exchange for shares of client stock until such shares are received as collectability has not been assured prior to receipt of such shares. At March 31, 2014, the Company has not recognized revenue for services that have been completed for which the Company is due to receive 5 million shares of Arem Pacific Corporation as such shares have not yet been received.

For its Biomedicine segment, the Company recognizes revenue when pervasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the price is fixed and determinable, collection is reasonably assured and delivery of products or services has been rendered. Based on current estimates we expect our biomedicine business to generate revenues primarily from the development of therapies for the treatment of KOA within the next three years and HCC within the next three to five years.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in the bank. At times, cash deposits may exceed government-insured limits.

### Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts earned but not collected in connection with the Company's Consulting segment sales. The Company's Consulting and Biomedicine segments may have account receivable balances at any given point in time. Account receivables are carried at their estimated collectible amounts.

The Company plans to follow the allowance method of recognizing uncollectible accounts receivable. The Company recognizes bad debt expense based on specifically identified customers and invoices that are anticipated to be uncollectable. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, an allowance was determined to not be needed as the Company is still performing clinical trials and has not yet generated revenues from its cell therapy candidates in the Biomedicine segment. Correspondingly, the Company has not recorded any bad debt expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013.

### Inventory

Inventory consists of finished goods, raw materials, work-in-process, and low value consumable materials. Inventory is initially recognized at cost and subsequently at the lower of costs and net realizable value. First-in first-out cost is used to determine the cost. Finished goods are comprised of direct materials, direct labor, depreciation and manufacturing overhead. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price, in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs to complete and dispose. The Company regularly inspects the shelf life of prepared finished goods and, if necessary, writes down their carrying value based on their salability and expiration dates into cost of goods sold.

### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided for on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to five years and begins when the related assets are placed in service. Maintenance and repairs that neither materially add to the value of the property nor appreciably prolong its life are charged to expense as incurred. Betterments or renewals are capitalized when incurred. Plant, property and equipment are reviewed each year to determine whether any events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, depreciation expense was \$130,392 and \$131,415, respectively.

### Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of assets acquired over the fair value of the net assets at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets represent the fair value of separately recognizable intangible assets acquired in connection with the Company's business combinations. The Company evaluates its goodwill and other intangibles for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or circumstances indicate that an impairment may have occurred. The Company intends to perform its annual impairment test in the fourth quarter of 2014. As of March 31, 2014, no impairment has been recorded with respect to any goodwill or intangible assets.

### Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in



which these temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance would be provided for those deferred tax assets for which if it is more likely than not that the related benefit will not be realized.

A full valuation allowance has been established against all net deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2014 based on estimates of recoverability. While the Company has optimistic plans for its business strategy, we determined that such a valuation allowance was necessary given the current and expected near term losses and the uncertainty with respect to the Company's ability to generate sufficient profits from its business model.

#### Share-Based Compensation

The Company periodically uses stock-based awards, consisting of shares of common stock, to compensate certain officers and consultants. Shares are expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period based on the grant date fair value, net of estimated forfeitures, if any.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Under the FASB's authoritative guidance on fair value measurements, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In determining the fair value, the Company uses various methods including market, income and cost approaches. Based on these approaches, the Company often utilizes certain assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated or generally unobservable inputs. The Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Based on observability of the inputs used in the valuation techniques, the Company is required to provide the following information according to the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy ranks the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Valuations for assets and liabilities traded in active exchange markets. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuations for assets and liabilities traded in less active dealer or broker markets. Valuations are obtained from third party pricing services for identical or similar assets or liabilities.

Level 3: Valuations for assets and liabilities that are derived from other valuation methodologies, including option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques, and not based on market exchange, dealer or broker traded transactions. Level 3 valuations incorporate certain unobservable assumptions and projections in determining the fair value assigned to such assets.

All transfers between fair value hierarchy levels are recognized by the Company at the end of each reporting period. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety, requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment. The inputs or methodology used for valuing financial instruments are not necessarily an indication of the risks associated with investment in those instruments.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value:

### Investments

The fair value of "investments" is dependent on the type of investment, whether it is marketable or non-marketable.

Marketable securities held by the Company are held for an indefinite period of time and thus are classified as available-for-sale securities. The fair value is determined by the closing price for the investment as of the balance sheet date. Realized investment gains and losses are included in the statement of operations, as are provisions for other than temporary declines in the market value of available for-sale securities. Unrealized gains and unrealized losses deemed to be temporary are excluded from earnings (losses), net of applicable taxes, as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). Factors considered in judging whether an impairment is other than temporary include the financial condition, business prospects and creditworthiness of the issuer, the length of time that fair value has been less than cost, the relative amount of decline, and the Company's ability and intent to hold the investment until the fair value recovers.

The carrying amounts of other financial instruments, including cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, income tax payable and related party payable approximate fair value due to their short maturities.

At March 31, 2014, the Company does not currently hold any non-marketable investments.

#### Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

Diluted income (loss) per share reflects potential dilution from the exercise or conversion of securities into common stock. The dilutive effect of the Company's share-based awards is computed using the treasury stock method, which assumes that all share-based awards are exercised and the hypothetical proceeds from exercise are used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. Share-based awards whose effects are anti-dilutive are excluded from computing diluted income (loss) per share.

#### Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars (\$), which is the Company's reporting currency, while some of the Company's subsidiaries' functional currency is Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of transaction. Any differences between the initially recorded amount and the settlement amount are recorded as a gain or loss on foreign currency transaction in the consolidated statements of income. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any differences are taken to profit or loss as a gain or loss on foreign currency translation in the statements of income. In accordance with ASC 830, Foreign Currency Matters, the Company translates the assets and liabilities into USD from RMB using the rate of exchange prevailing at the applicable balance sheet date and the statements of income and cash flows are translated at an average rate during the reporting period. Adjustments resulting from the translation are recorded in shareholders' equity as part of accumulated other comprehensive income. The People's Republic of China ("PRC") government imposes significant exchange restrictions on fund transfers out of the PRC that are not related to business operations. These restrictions have not had a material impact on the Company because it has not engaged in any significant transactions that are subject to the restrictions.

## Comprehensive Loss

We apply ASC No. 220, Comprehensive Income (“ASC 220”). ASC 220 establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income or loss, requiring its components to be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. Our accumulated comprehensive loss was \$591,185 and \$57,924 as of the periods ended March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

## Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentations. There was no change to previously reported accumulated deficit or net loss.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements that the Company has adopted or will be required to adopt in the future are summarized below.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, Foreign Currency Matters (“Topic 830”)—Parent’s Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity, (“ASU 2013-05”). This amendment clarifies the applicable guidance for the release of cumulative translation adjustment into net earnings. When an entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets within a foreign entity, the entity is required to apply the guidance in ASC 830-30 to release any related cumulative translation adjustment into net earnings. Accordingly, the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net earnings only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided. ASU 2013-05 is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim reporting periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the entity’s fiscal year. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on the presentation of the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

## NOTE 4 – BUSINESS COMBINATION

As indicated in Notes 1 and 2, on February 6, 2013, EastBridge merged with CBMG BVI with CBMG BVI being the accounting acquirer thus resulting in a reverse merger for accounting purposes. After consummation of this transaction, the pre-Merger stockholders retained approximately 30% of the Company on a fully-diluted basis. The Company has accounted for the merger as a business purchase of EastBridge by CBMG BVI with the purchase price of \$9,781,794 equal to the fair value of the shares retained by the pre-Merger stockholders.

The numbers in the table below have been adjusted from what was included in prior year quarterly filings to reflect the impact of a pre-merger tax liability that was not recorded at the time of the merger. This adjustment increased accrued expenses and goodwill by \$750,000. Prior year quarterly filings have not been restated to reflect this change as this adjustment did not have a material impact on prior quarters.

The following table presents the initial allocation of the purchase price of EastBridge by CBMG BVI:

Cash	\$2,568,995
Other current assets	50,000
Investments	2,026,334
Goodwill	7,558,533

Total assets acquired	12,203,862
Accounts payable	(149,098 )
Accrued expenses	(1,906,223 )
Deferred revenue	(251,834 )
Advances payable to related party	(32,635 )
Other current liabilities	(5,734 )
Deferred tax liability non-current	(76,544 )
Total liabilities assumed	(2,422,068 )
Net assets acquired	\$9,781,794

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 have been prepared as if the acquisition of EastBridge had occurred on January 1, 2013:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014			Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		
	CBMG	EastBridge Pro forma	Pro forma	CBMG	EastBridge Pro forma	Pro forma
	As stated	Adjustment	Consolidated	As stated	Adjustment	Consolidated
Net revenue	\$1,697,797	\$ -	\$ 1,697,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net loss	(446,531 )	-	(446,531 )	(5,416,046)	(230,707 )	(5,646,753 )
Weighted average shares						
Basic	7,494,815	-	7,494,815	4,668,283	-	4,668,283
Diluted	7,494,815	-	7,494,815	4,668,283	-	4,668,283
Earnings per share						
Basic	\$(0.06 )	\$ -	\$(0.06 )	\$(1.16 )	\$ -	\$(1.21 )
Diluted	\$(0.06 )	\$ -	\$(0.06 )	\$(1.16 )	\$ -	\$(1.21 )

#### NOTE 5 – VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY

Variable interest entities are those entities in which a company, through contractual arrangements, bears the risk of, and enjoys the rewards normally associated with ownership of the entity, and therefore the company is the primary beneficiary of the entity. Cellular Biomedicine Group Ltd (“Shanghai”) (“CBMG Shanghai”) is a VIE, through which the Company conducts stem cell research and clinical trials in China. The shareholders of record for CBMG Shanghai are Cao Wei and Chen Mingzhe, who together own 100% of the equity interests in CBMG Shanghai. The initial capitalization and operating expenses of CBMG Shanghai are funded by our wholly foreign-owned enterprise (“WFOE”), Cellular Biomedicine Group Ltd. (“Wuxi”) (“CBMG Wuxi”). The initial registered capital of CBMG Shanghai is 10 million RMB and was incorporated on October 19, 2011.

In February 2012, CBMG Wuxi provided financing to CBMG Shanghai in the amount of \$1,587,075 for working capital purposes. In conjunction with the provided financing, exclusive option agreements were executed granting CBMG Wuxi the irrevocable and exclusive right to convert the unpaid portion of the provided financing into equity interest of CBMG Shanghai at CBMG Wuxi’s sole and absolute discretion. CBMG Wuxi and CBMG Shanghai additionally executed a business cooperation agreement whereby CBMG Wuxi is to provide CBMG Shanghai with technical and business support, consulting services, and other commercial services. The shareholders of CBMG Shanghai pledged their equity interest in CBMG Shanghai as collateral in the event CBMG Shanghai does not perform its obligations under the business cooperation agreement.

The Company has determined it is the primary beneficiary of CBMG Shanghai by reference to the power and benefits criterion under ASC 810, Consolidation. This determination was reached after considering the financing provided by CBMG Wuxi to CBMG Shanghai is convertible into equity interest of CBMG Shanghai and the business cooperation agreement grants the Company and its officers the power to manage and make decisions that affect the operation of CBMG Shanghai.

There are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation, application and enforcement of PRC laws and regulations, including but not limited to the laws and regulations governing our business or the enforcement and performance of our contractual arrangements. See Risk Factors below regarding “Risks Related to Our Structure”. The Company has not provided any guarantees related to CBMG Shanghai and no creditors of CBMG Shanghai have recourse to the general credit of the Company.



As the primary beneficiary of CBMG Shanghai, the Company consolidates in its financial statements the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of CBMG Shanghai, and all intercompany balances and transactions between the Company and CBMG Shanghai are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company has aggregated the financial information of CBMG Shanghai in the table below. The aggregate carrying value of CBMG Shanghai's assets and liabilities (after elimination of intercompany transactions and balances) in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, are as follows:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	\$62,170	\$9,100
Other receivable	90,646	50,383
Inventory	30,043	26,526
Prepaid expenses	66,048	33,015
Other current assets	81,137	84,661
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>330,044</b>	<b>203,685</b>
Property, plant and equipment, net	663,615	772,872
Intangibles	51,363	54,793
Long-term prepaid expenses and other assets	33,408	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$1,078,430</b>	<b>\$1,031,350</b>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$22,057	\$24,868
Other payable	125,763	268,301
Payroll accrual	155,747	74,384
Tax payable	-	20,150
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$303,567</b>	<b>\$387,703</b>

#### NOTE 6 – OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

##### Other Receivables

The Company pays deposits on various items relating to office expenses. Management has classified these deposits as receivables as the intention is to recover these deposits in less than 12 months. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 the amounts of other receivables was \$150,903 and \$78,521.

#### NOTE 7 – INVENTORY

At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, inventory consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Raw materials	\$43,366	\$27,979
Finished goods	90,323	91,140
	<b>\$133,689</b>	<b>\$119,119</b>



This inventory is from the Biomedicine segment. The Consulting segment does not have inventory.

## NOTE 8 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, property, plant and equipment, carried at cost, consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Office equipment	\$ 16,947	\$ 17,100
Manufacturing equipment	769,665	775,449
Computer equipment	41,234	38,147
Leasehold improvements	1,055,098	1,049,889
Construction work in process	18,477	18,645
	1,901,421	1,899,230
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,006,150)	(884,425 )
	\$ 895,271	\$ 1,014,805

Depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$130,392 and \$131,415, respectively.

## NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE ACCOUNTING

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

		As of March 31, 2014		
		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:	Total			
Equity position in Alpha Lujo, Inc.	\$ 588,470	\$ 588,470	\$ -	\$ -
Equity position in Arem Pacific Corporation	4,080,000	4,080,000	-	-
Equity position in Wonder International Education & Investment Group Corporation	1,515,570	1,515,570	-	-
	\$ 6,184,040	\$ 6,184,040	\$ -	\$ -

		As of December 31, 2013		
		Fair Vaue Measurements at Reporting Date Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	Total			

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Assets:

Equity position in Alpha Lujo, Inc.	\$ 107,118	\$ 107,118	\$ -	\$ -
Equity position in Arem Pacific Corporation	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	-
Equity position in Wonder International Education & Investment Group Corporation	1,498,773	1,498,773	-	-
	\$ 5,105,891	\$ 5,105,891	\$ -	\$ -

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company received 3,000,000 shares of Arem Pacific Corporation and 800,000 shares of Alpha Lujo, Inc. as compensation for services performed by the Company's Consulting segment. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company received 5,000,000 shares of Arem Pacific Corporation as compensation for services performed by the Company's Consulting segment. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company holds 8,000,000 and 5,000,000 shares in Arem Pacific Corporation, 2,942,350 and 2,142,350 shares in Alpha Lujo, Inc., and 2,134,604 and 2,141,105 shares in Wonder International Education and Investment Group Corporation, respectively. The Company has valued these shares at the closing OTCBB quoted price on March 31, 2014. As such, the estimated fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the reporting date may be different than the amounts reported at period end.

#### NOTE 10 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for potential impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Assets not subject to amortization are tested for impairment at least annually. The Company evaluates the continuing value of the intangibles at each balance sheet date and records write-downs if the continuing value has become impaired. An impairment is determined to exist if the anticipated future cash flow attributable to the asset is less than its carrying value. The asset is then reduced to the net present value of the anticipated future cash flow. Goodwill is reviewed for possible impairment at least annually or more frequently upon the occurrence of an event or when circumstances indicate that a reporting unit's carrying amount is greater than its fair value.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, intangible assets, net consisted of the following:

##### Patents

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cost basis	\$1,019,774	\$1,020,577
Less: accumulated amortization	(554,213 )	(475,381 )
	\$465,561	\$545,196

##### Software

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cost basis	\$56,520	\$57,031
Less: accumulated amortization	(15,192 )	(12,479 )
	\$41,328	\$44,552

##### Trademark

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cost basis	\$-	\$11,708
Less: accumulated amortization	-	-
	\$-	\$11,708

Total intangibles, net	\$506,889	\$601,456
------------------------	-----------	-----------

All software is provided by a third party vendor, is not internally developed, and has an estimated useful life of five years. Patents are amortized using an estimated useful life of three to five years. Amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$86,672 and \$85,336, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for

each of the ensuing years are as follows for the years ending December 31:

Years ending December 31,	Amount
2014	\$260,017
2015	225,439
2016	11,368
2017 and thereafter	10,065
	\$506,889

## NOTE 11 – LEASES

Our corporate headquarters are located at 530 University Avenue in Palo Alto, California. We currently pay rent in the amount of \$1,400 per month on a month-to-month basis.

As a result of the Merger, the Company inherited the following lease obligations. The Company is leasing office space in Scottsdale, Arizona under a two year non-cancelable operating lease agreement initiated in August 2012. The monthly rent amount is \$776 and expires in July 2014. In 2012, the Company agreed to continue the lease agreement for housing in Beijing. This lease continues on a month-to-month basis. The company incurred rent expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 of \$133,895 and \$73,210, respectively, including events to related parties described in Note 12.

Additionally, the Biomedicine segment has entered into eight tenancy agreements. The details of the eight tenancy agreements are as follows:

CBMG Wuxi, the lessee, has a tenancy agreement with Wuxi HuishanXin Cheng Life Technology Industry Development Co., LTD's., the lessor, for lease of the demised premises in Room E2301, Life Technology Industry A Zone, 1619, Huishan Da Dao, Huishan District, Wuxi, P. R. China. The lease term is three years, commencing from March 1, 2011 to February 28, 2014. This lease continues on a month-to-month basis at March 31, 2014.

CBMG Shanghai, the lessee, has a tenancy agreement with Shanghai Guilin Industry Company Ltd., the lessor, for lease of the demised premises in level 5 and level 6, Building 1,333 Guiping Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, P.R. China. The lease term is three years, commencing from December 31, 2011 to November 30, 2014.

CBMG Shanghai, the lessee, has a tenancy agreement with HuiQian, the lessor, for lease of the demised premises in Room 202, Lianhua Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, P.R. China. The renewed lease term is one year, commencing from February 12, 2014 to February 11, 2015.

CBMG Shanghai, the lessee, has a tenancy agreement with WangJing, the lessor, for lease of the demised premises in Room 3-308, Alley 1458, Gumei Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, P.R. China. The lease term is one year, commencing from March 4, 2013 and was terminated on March 3, 2014.

CBMG Shanghai, the lessee, has a tenancy agreement with Zhilin Chen, the lessor, for lease of the demised premises in Room 704, 66 Longcao Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, P.R. China. The lease term is one year, commencing from March 1, 2014 to February 28, 2015.

CBMG Shanghai, the lessee, has a tenancy agreement with Qinhu Zhu, the lessor, for lease of the demised premises in Room 601, 300 Pinyang Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, P.R. China. The lease term is one year, commencing from March 1, 2014 to February 28, 2015.

Cellular Biomedicine Group Hong Kong ("HK"), the lessee, has a tenancy agreement with Global Incorporation Centre (HK) Limited, the lessor, for lease of the demised premises in Unit 402, 4th Floor, Fairmont House, No. 8 Cotton Tree Drive, Admiralty, Hong Kong. The lease term is one year, commencing from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.

CBMG Shanghai, the lessee, has a tenancy agreement with Shanghai Xuhui Huizhong Public rental housing, the lessor, for lease of the demised premises in Room 1210, NO. 36 Caodong Road, Xuhui District. The lease term is two years, commencing from December 17, 2012 to December 31, 2014.

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As of March 31, 2014, the Company has the following future minimum lease payments due under the foregoing lease agreements:

Years ending December 31,	Amount
2014	\$275,503
2015	\$3,432
	\$278,935

## NOTE 12 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The net balance due to related parties is \$34,542 as of March 31, 2014, representing \$4,327 for combined advances from the Company's executives and \$30,215 to a subsidiary of Global Health Investment Holdings Ltd., CBMG's largest shareholder. The net balance due to related parties is \$67,999 as of December 31, 2013, representing \$37,784 for combined advances from the Company's executives and \$30,215 to a subsidiary of Global Health, CBMG's largest shareholder.

The Company received income from the Subsidiaries of Global Health Investment Holdings Ltd. for cell kits with cell processing and storage of \$61,051 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The Biomedicine segment did not have revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company paid \$1,493,439 to the executives of the consulting segment subsidiary to settle all outstanding accrued compensation liabilities. The executive employment agreements and deferred compensation arrangements discussed in Note 14 is incorporated into this Note 12.

## NOTE 13 – EQUITY

ASC Topic 505 Equity paragraph 505-50-30-6 establishes that share-based payment transactions with nonemployees shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. Accounting Standard Codification Topic 470 Debt paragraph 470-50-40-3 states that, in an early extinguishment of debt through exchange for common or preferred stock, the reacquisition price of the extinguished debt shall be determined by the value of the common or preferred stock issued or the value of the debt whichever is more clearly evident. The Company's policy is to record all stock transactions at the quoted market price on the day of issuance, as the most consistently reliable measurement of the transaction value.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company entered into several Subscription Agreements with selected investors that met the criteria as "Accredited Investors" as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Act"), and other investors who met the criteria as "non-U.S. persons" who agreed to comply with the applicable requirements of Regulation S under the Act. As a result of these transactions, the Company issued to the purchasers an aggregate of 194,029 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$0.001, at a price per share of \$6.70 for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1,220,000.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company expensed \$314,803 and \$125,178 associated with unvested restricted and option awards that generally vest over a three year period, of which restricted awards of 4,005 shares vested during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Immediately prior to the Merger the Company had 1,570,299 shares outstanding. The Company issued 3,638,941 shares in connection with the Merger. See Note 1 for a discussion of the accounting for the Merger.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company issued 0 and 20,000 shares of common stock, respectively, to third parties for services rendered. The Company expensed \$0 and \$82,000, respectively, in connection with these issuances based on the quoted market prices on the dates of issuance.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company issued 0 and 60,000 shares of common stock, respectively, to the former officers of the Company. The Company expensed \$0 and \$360,000, respectively, in connection with these issuances based on the quoted market prices on the dates of issuance.



During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company issued 71,814 shares of common stock, respectively, to employees that had earned these shares as compensation as of the date of merger. The Company expensed \$350,402, respectively, in connection with these issuances based on the quoted market prices on the dates of issuance.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company issued 342,360 shares of common stock, to specific stockholders for failing to achieve ten Phase II clinical trials by March 31, 2013 in accordance with the terms and conditions of certain private placement agreements entered into by private investors in CBMG BVI and assumed by the Company. The Company expensed \$1,694,682 in connection with these issuances based on the quoted market prices on the dates of issuance. There are no further milestones that would require additional stock issuances. No such issuances were made during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

On July 24, 2013, the Company entered into a Subscription Agreement with selected investors that met the criteria as “Accredited Investors” as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Act, and other investors who met the criteria as “non-U.S. persons” who agreed to comply with the applicable requirements of Regulation S under the Act. The Company offered to sell up to an aggregate of 1,194,030 shares of the Company’s common stock, \$0.001 par value. During the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Company issued to the Purchasers an aggregate of 597,763 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$6.70 for an aggregate purchase price of \$4,005,072.

On December 13, 2013, the Company entered into several Subscription Agreements with selected investors that met the criteria as “Accredited Investors” as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Act, and other investors who met the criteria as “non-U.S. persons” who agreed to comply with the applicable requirements of Regulation S under the Act. As a result of these transactions, the Company issued to the Purchasers an aggregate of 837,105 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$0.001, at a price per share of \$6.70 for an aggregate purchase price of \$5,608,024.

## NOTE 14 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### Executive Employment Agreements

At the close of the Merger with CBMG BVI, the Company entered into executive employment agreements with each of Wen Tao (Steve) Liu, Wei (William) Cao and Andrew Chan (the “New Officers”) dated February 6, 2013 (each an “Employment Agreement,” collectively, the “Employment Agreements”). Pursuant to Amendment 1 to the Employment Agreement, Andrew Chan will receive an annual base salary of \$200,000. On September 29, 2013, the Company’s board of directors approved new annual base salaries to Steve Liu and William Cao of \$200,000 and \$225,000, respectively. The New Officers are also eligible to participate in the Company’s Amended and Restated 2011 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the “2011 Plan”) and receive an option grant thereunder for the purchase of common stock of the Company at the discretion of the board of directors of the Company (the “Board”). The term of the New Officers’ employment agreements are effective as of February 6, 2013 and continue for three years thereafter. After the three year term, if the New Officers continue to be employed, they will be employed on an at-will basis and their agreements shall automatically renew for successive one year terms, until and unless their employment is terminated.

Each of the above Executive Employment Agreements contain termination provisions that dependent on the reason an executive is terminated, severance payments and the payment of COBRA premiums may be triggered.

On January 3, 2014 the Company entered into an executive employment agreement with Bizuo (Tony) Liu (the “Liu Employment Agreement”). Pursuant to the Liu Employment Agreement, Tony Liu will receive an annual base salary of \$210,000 with substantially similar terms and conditions as the New Officers.

### EastBridge Employment Agreements with Norman Klein and Keith Wong

On February 6, 2013, EastBridge entered into employment agreements with Norman Klein and Keith Wong (each a “Subsidiary Employment Agreement,” collectively, the “Subsidiary Employment Agreements”).

Pursuant to Mr. Wong’s Subsidiary Employment Agreement with EastBridge, Mr. Wong is entitled to an annual base salary of \$240,000. Mr. Wong is also eligible to participate in the Plan.

Pursuant to Mr. Klein’s Subsidiary Employment Agreement with EastBridge, Mr. Klein is entitled to an annual base salary of \$180,000. Mr. Klein is also eligible to participate in the Plan.

The Subsidiary Employment Agreements are effective as of February 6, 2013 and shall continue for three years thereafter unless earlier terminated. After the three year term, Mr. Wong and Mr. Klein shall continue to be employed on an at-will basis and their employment agreements automatically renew for successive one year terms until terminated.

Each of the above Subsidiary Employment Agreements contain termination provisions dependent on the reason employment is terminated, severance payments and the payment of COBRA premiums may be triggered.

### Deferred Compensation Arrangement with Former Officers

On February 5, 2013, the Company entered into a Deferred Compensation Agreement with Keith Wong and Norman Klein (the “Former Executives”), in which the Company agreed to: (i) pay its Former Executives certain accrued unpaid cash compensation consisting of \$676,839 payable to Keith Wong and \$459,300 payable to Norman Klein, plus aggregate accrued interest calculated at the simple rate of 12% per annum; and (ii) pay on August 31, 2013, a cash bonus payment of \$204,723 to Mr. Wong and \$152,577 to Mr. Klein. As of September 30, 2013, all such amounts

were paid. No such agreements are in 2014.

## NOTE 15 – STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Our stock-based compensation arrangements include grants of stock options and restricted stock awards under the Stock Option Plan (the “2009 Plan”, “2011 Plan”, and the “2013 Plan”), and certain awards granted outside of these plans. Refer to the Current Report on Form 10-K filed April 15, 2014, for further information on our stock-based compensation arrangements. The compensation cost that has been charged against income related to stock-based compensation (including shares issued for services and expense true-ups and reversals described in Note 14) for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$279,445 and \$49,695, respectively, and is included in general and administrative expense in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. As indicated in Note 4 and Note 14, the Company recognized expense of \$35,358 and \$75,484 associated with restricted stock awards during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of March 31, 2014, there was \$3,759,042 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to an aggregate of 896,456 of non-vested stock option awards and \$168,782 related to an aggregate of 16,973 of non-vested restricted stock awards. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years for the stock options awards and 1.45 years for the restricted stock awards.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company issued options under the 2011 and 2013 Plans to purchase an aggregate of 400,700 shares of the Company’s common stock to officers, directors and employees. The grant date fair value of these options was \$1,831,795 using Black-Scholes option valuation models with the following assumptions: exercise price equal to the grant date stock price of \$5.00 to \$5.50, volatility of 129% to 131%, expected life 6.0 years, and risk-free rate of 1.89 to 2.08%. The Company is expensing these options on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

The following table summarizes stock option activity as of December 31, 2013 and for the three months ended March 31, 2014:

	Number of Units	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	705,073	\$4.19	9.2	\$735,132
Grants	400,700	5.11		26,200
Forfeitures	-	-		
Exercises	-	-		
Outstanding at March 31, 2014	1,105,773	\$4.52	9.4	\$761,332
Vested and exercisable at March 31, 2014	209,317	\$3.76	9.0	\$294,716

Exercise Price	Number of Shares Outstanding	Exercisable
\$3.00 - \$4.95	350,883	141,161
\$5.00 +	754,890	68,156
	1,105,773	209,317



## NOTE 16 – NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted net loss per common share is computed on the basis of our weighted average number of common shares outstanding, as determined by using the calculations outlined below:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net loss	\$ (446,531 )	\$ (5,416,046)
Weighted average shares of common stock	7,494,815	4,668,283
Dilutive effect of stock options	-	-
Restricted stock vested not issued	-	-
Common stock and common stock equivalents	7,494,815	4,668,283
Net loss per basic share	\$ (0.06 )	\$ (1.16 )
Net loss per diluted share	\$ (0.06 )	\$ (1.16 )

## NOTE 17 – INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period during which such rates are enacted.

The Company considers all available evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become realizable. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities (including the impact of available carryback and carry-forward periods), and projected taxable income in assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets. In making such judgments, significant weight is given to evidence that can be objectively verified. Based on all available evidence, in particular our three-year historical cumulative losses, recent operating losses and an expected U.S. pre-tax loss for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013, we recorded a valuation allowance against our U.S. net deferred tax assets. In order to fully realize the U.S. deferred tax assets, we will need to generate sufficient taxable income in future periods before the expiration of the deferred tax assets governed by the tax code.

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, income tax expense (benefit) was \$0 as the Company applied a valuation allowance to the net tax benefit.

## NOTE 18 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates two business units, biomedicine and consulting. The biomedicine business unit is in development stage, conducting research and development activities to commercialize stem cell and immune cell therapeutics, related tools and products. The majority of the biomedicine unit operations are located in the PRC. The majority of all tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill are contained in the Biomedicine business unit. The Company's consulting business unit provides services to foreign and domestic companies seeking access to the U.S. capital markets and contains long-term investments and goodwill. As of March 31, 2014, substantially all revenue generating activities of the company are conducted in the U.S. by the consulting business unit and the biomedicine business unit has yet to begin generating revenue from its principal operations. Management operates these two business units as a single unit and does not prepare discrete financial statement information below the cost of revenue for each unit, accordingly, the Company effectively only has one operating segment. During 2014, we expect to further refine how we manage these business units and will develop discrete financial information at an operational level. Once that is accomplished, we expect that we will report each business unit as an operating segment.

The following tables outlines the revenue and noncurrent assets for each of the Company's business units for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014			2013		
	(in USD)	(% of Total)		(in USD)	(% of Total)	
Net sales and revenue						
Biomedicine	\$61,051	3.6	%	\$-	0.0	%
Consulting	\$1,636,746	96.4	%	\$-	0.0	%
Total:	\$1,697,797	100.0	%	\$-	100.0	%

	As of March 31, 2014			
	Biomedicine	Consulting	Corporate	Total
Non current assets				
Fixed assets and Intangibles, net	\$1,402,160	\$-	\$-	\$1,402,160
Goodwill	\$-	\$3,299,566	\$-	\$3,299,566

	As of December 31, 2013			
	Biomedicine	Consulting	Corporate	Total
Non current assets				
Fixed assets and Intangibles, net	\$1,616,261	\$-	\$-	\$1,616,261
Goodwill	\$-	\$3,299,566	\$-	\$3,299,566

## NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On May 1, 2014, in connection with the a change in Wen Tao (Steve) Liu's position, the Company terminated Mr. Liu's prior employment agreement and entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Liu. The terms of the new agreement are substantially similar to the original agreement and provide for an initial three-year term, commencing on the initial employment date of February 6, 2013, except that Mr. Liu shall serve the Company on a part-time basis, for 12 hours per week, and his salary is accordingly reduced to \$150,000 per year.





## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis summarizes the significant factors affecting our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity position for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, and should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this filing.

This report contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or to our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Factors that might affect our forward-looking statements include, among other things:

- overall economic and business conditions;
- the demand for our products and services;
- competitive factors in the industries in which we compete;
- the results of our pending and future litigation;
- the emergence of new technologies which compete with our product and service offerings;
- our cash position and cash burn rate;
- other capital market conditions, including availability of funding sources;
- the strength of our intellectual property portfolio; and
- changes in government regulations in China and the U.S. related to our industries.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “expect,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “projects,” “predicts,” “potential” and similar expressions. These statements are not guarantees of our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We discuss many of these risks in greater detail under the heading “Risk Factors” included in other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Also, these forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of the document containing the applicable statement.

Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information or future events or developments. Thus, you should not assume that our silence over time means that actual events are bearing out as expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements.

### OVERVIEW

For purposes of this periodic report, “CBMG BVI” refers to Cellular Biomedicine Group Ltd., a British Virgin Islands corporation, which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the registrant, together with its business, operations, subsidiaries and controlled entities). The “Company”, “CBMG”, “we”, “us”, “our” and similar terms refer to Cellu

Biomedicine Group, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) as a combined entity including each of its subsidiaries and controlled companies following the merger (formerly EastBridge Investment Group Corporation), unless the context otherwise requires. “EastBridge Sub” refers to the Company's wholly owned subsidiary EastBridge Investment Corp.

## Recent Developments

In 2013, we completed Phase I clinical trials for our Knee Osteoarthritis (“KOA”) and Hepatocellular Carcinoma (“HCC”) therapies. We have received six-month MRI data for our KOA Phase IIa clinical trial on statistically relevant evidence of cartilage growth and have started patient enrollment for our Phase IIb KOA trial. We expect to have half of the requisite number of trial patients enrolled within the second quarter of 2014 and mid-point observation (48 patients and 12-month follow-up) published in the first half of 2015. We are continuing our observation of Phase I HCC Tumor Cell Targeted Dendritic Cell (“TC-DC”) therapy trial patients beyond the safety analysis and expect to have an update in late 2014. We have also launched pre-clinical study on human adipose derived mesenchymal progenitor cell (“haMPC”) therapy for Asthma.

With regard to our intellectual property portfolio, in the first quarter of 2014 we secured patents relating to the use of allogeneic stromal vascular fraction (“SVF”) or mesenchymal progenitor cells for the prevention, and treatment of Osteoarthritis and a patent for using allogeneic stromal vascular fraction and haMPCs or mesenchymal progenitor cells for the prevention and treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis.

In the next 12 months, we aim to accomplish the following in our biomedicine business:

- Complete the preclinical safety studies on Asthma.

- Publish the KOA Phase IIa six months MRI data that demonstrates clear signs of efficacy.

- Obtain approval for pending Patent Cooperation Treaty (“PCT”) patents.

- Develop a strategy to launch Phase II clinical trials for HCC.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 we generated \$61,051 in revenue from the sales of A-Stromal™ enzyme reagent kits. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, the biomedicine business did not generated revenue from the sales of enzyme reagent kits. We expect our biomedicine business to generate revenues primarily from the development of therapies for the treatment of KOA in 2014 and HCC in 2015 or 2016.

Our operating expenses for the three months ending March 31, 2014 were in line with management’s plans and expectations. We incurred a decrease in total operating expenses of approximately \$2,950,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2013, which is attributable to costs incurred in 2013 in connection with our Merger and expenses related to being a public company.

In addition, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 we issued 342,360 shares of common stock, for which we recorded an expense of \$1,694,682, based on the quoted market prices on the dates of issuance. These issuances were made to certain pre-merger private investors in CBMG BVI while it was a privately-held corporation. CBMG BVI agreed that if it did not achieve ten Phase II clinical trials by March 31, 2013 it would issue certain contingent shares to its private investors. This contingent share obligation to investors was assumed by the Company in the merger. On March 29, 2013 the Company issued the contingent shares to these pre-merger investors as required. No further agreements exists as of March 31, 2014.

## Corporate History

#### Merger Between CBMG and EastBridge Investment Group Corporation

On November 13, 2012, EastBridge Investment Group Corporation (then an Arizona corporation) signed an agreement to merge with Cellular Biomedicine Group Limited (“CBMG BVI”), at that time a British Virgin Islands company. Under the merger agreement, EastBridge’s wholly-owned merger subsidiary agreed to merge with CBMG BVI, with CBMG BVI as the surviving entity. As a result of the merger, which was consummated on February 6, 2013, Cellular Biomedicine Group Ltd. became the wholly-owned subsidiary of EastBridge Investment Group Ltd. The transactions under the merger agreement as amended are referred to as the “Merger”.

Also in connection with the Merger, we created a new Delaware subsidiary called EastBridge Investment Corp. ("EastBridge Sub"). Pursuant to a Contribution Agreement by and between EastBridge and EastBridge Sub dated February 5, 2013 (the "Contribution Agreement"), EastBridge contributed all of its current assets and liabilities to a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of EastBridge, named "EastBridge Investment Corp.," which will continue the current business and operations of EastBridge. A copy of the agreement and plan of merger, and all related exhibits, were previously filed on Form 8-K filed on February 12, 2013. For additional information regarding our Merger, please refer to our current report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 2013 as amended on April 24, 2013, including all subsequent amendments, which reports are incorporated by reference.

Effective on March 5, 2013 we changed our corporate name to "Cellular Biomedicine Group, Inc." As of the date of this report, our primary business is in the field of biomedicine.

## BIOMEDICINE BUSINESS

Our biomedicine business was founded in 2009 as a newly formed specialty biomedicine company by a team of seasoned Chinese-American executives, scientists and doctors. In 2010 we established a GMP facility in Wuxi, and in 2012 we established a U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") GMP standard protocol-compliant manufacturing facility in Shanghai. Our focus has been to monetize the rapidly growing health care market in China by marketing and commercializing stem cell and immune cell therapeutics, related tools and products from our patent-protected homegrown cell technology developed by our research and development team, as well as by utilizing exclusively in-licensed intellectual properties.

Our treatment focal points are cancer, neurodegenerative and other degenerative diseases comprised of KOA, Spinal Muscular Atrophy ("SMA"), Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis ("ALS"), and Stroke.

In the cancer field, our in-licensed product candidate TC-DC has successfully completed a U.S. FDA Phase II clinical trial for the treatment of Metastatic Melanoma at the Hoag Medical Center in California. Under applicable international reciprocity procedures we are utilizing data generated in a U.S. Phase II clinical trial in an analogous China-based CFDA Phase I/II Clinical Trial for the treatment of HCC, a major type of Liver Cancer. Management believes we will be able to leverage skin cancer data produced in ongoing trials in the U.S., and apply it toward advancing our product candidate for the treatment of liver cancer and other cancer-related indications.

As the cancers that our potential therapies target all have relatively low survival rates, annual incidence (number of new cases) is roughly equivalent to the existing available market served. If a disease span is long, the number of patients will be accumulative and larger than new cases per year. There are 340,000 new cases of HCC per year in China. There are 80,000 new cases of Metastatic Melanoma, with those diagnosed to be Stage IV having a median survival time of 18 months.

According to International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases, 2011, there are over 57 million people with KOA in China. There are about 1,000 newborns with Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type I ("SMA-I") disease in China annually. The median life span of these children is less than 6 months. Adult incidence is approximately 2 million in China.

We have completed our Phase I/IIa KOA Clinical Trial and published the 3 months observation results. We have started the Phase IIb patient enrollment and expect to publish our Phase IIb interim update in early 2015. We are collaborating with CSC to develop and market TC-DC, Motor Neuron Precursor Cells ("MNP") and Neuronal Precursor Cells ("NP") in Greater China including Taiwan and Hong Kong. These methodologies enable us to conduct certain clinical trials and commercialization. Our TC-DC therapy utilizes dendritic cells that have been taught the unique "signature" of the patient's cancer, in order to trigger an effective immune response against cancer stem cells, the root

cause of cancer metastasis and recurrence. We have a process to develop MNP and NP cells with high purity levels, validated by synapse formation, and have shown functional innervation with human muscle cells. These products enable us to conduct certain clinical trials and pursue commercialization for TC-DC, and explore the development of new therapies for a variety of neurodegenerative diseases. As of December 31, 2013, we have completed the HCC Phase I trial with CSC.

The four unique lines of TC-DC, adult adipose-derived, umbilical cells, and neural stem cells enable us to create multiple cell formulations in treating specific medical conditions and diseases, as well as applying single cell types in a specific treatment protocol. Management believes that our adult adipose-derived line will become commercially viable and market-ready within three to four years. Our facilities are certified to meet the international standards NSF/ANSI 49, ISO-14644 (or equivalent), ANSI/NCSL Z-540-1 and 10CFR21, as well as Chinese CFDA standards CNAS L0221. In addition to standard protocols, we use proprietary processes and procedures for manufacturing our cell lines, comprised of:

Banking processes that ensure cell preservation and viability;

DNA identification for stem cell origin chain of custody; and

Bio-safety testing at independently certified laboratories.

We are proud to have a share in an emerging field that has great potential for a significant positive impact on society. Our directors, scientists, doctors and employees share a sense of responsibility that ensures we maintain stringent international safety and quality control standards and focus on the patients and caregivers who will benefit the most from the application of breakthroughs in regenerative medicine.

## Regenerative Medicine and Cell Therapy

Regenerative medicine is the “process of replacing or regenerating human cells, tissues or organs to restore or establish normal function”. Cell therapy as applied to regenerative medicine holds the promise of regenerating damaged tissues and organs in the body by rejuvenating damaged tissue and by stimulating the body’s own repair mechanisms to heal previously irreparable tissues and organs. Medical cell therapies are classified into two types: allogeneic (cells from a third-party donor) or autologous (cells from one’s own body), with each offering its own distinct advantages. Allogeneic cells are beneficial when the patient’s own cells, whether due to disease or degeneration, are not as viable as those from a healthy donor. Similarly, in cases such as cancer, where the disease is so unique to the individual, autologous cells can offer true personalized medicine.

Regenerative medicine can be categorized into major subfields as follows:

**Cell Therapy.** Cell therapy involves the use of cells, whether derived from adults, children or embryos, third party donors or patients, from various parts of the body, for the treatment of diseases or injuries. Therapeutic applications may include cancer vaccines, cell based immune-therapy, arthritis, heart disease, diabetes, Parkinson’s and Alzheimer’s diseases, vision impairments, orthopedic diseases and brain or spinal cord injuries. This subfield also includes the development of growth factors and serums and natural reagents that promote and guide cell development.

**Tissue Engineering.** This subfield involves using a combination of cells with biomaterials (also called “scaffolds”) to generate partially or fully functional tissues and organs, or using a mixture of technology in a bioprinting process. Some natural materials, like collagen, can be used as biomaterial, but advances in materials science have resulted in a variety of synthetic polymers with attributes that would make them uniquely attractive for certain applications. Therapeutic applications may include heart patch, bone re-growth, wound repair, replacement neo-urinary conduits, saphenous arterial grafts, inter-vertebral disc and spinal cord repair.

**Diagnostics and Lab Services.** This subfield involves the production and derivation of cell lines that may be used for the development of drugs and treatments for diseases or genetic defects. This sector also includes companies developing devices that are designed and optimized for regenerative medicine techniques, such as specialized catheters for the delivery of cells, tools for the extraction of stem cells and cell-based diagnostic tools.

All living complex organisms start as a single cell that replicates, differentiates (matures) and perpetuates in an adult through its lifetime. Cell therapy is aimed at tapping into the power of cells to prevent and treat disease, regenerate damaged or aged tissue and provide cosmetic applications. The most common type of cell therapy has been the replacement of mature, functioning cells such as through blood and platelet transfusions. Since the 1970s, bone marrow and then blood and umbilical cord-derived stem cells have been used to restore bone marrow and blood and immune system cells damaged by chemotherapy and radiation used to treat many cancers. These types of cell therapies have been approved for use world-wide and are typically reimbursed by insurance.

Over the past number of years, cell therapies have been in clinical development to attempt to treat an array of human diseases. The use of autologous (self-derived) cells to create vaccines directed against tumor cells in the body has been demonstrated to be effective and safe in clinical trials. Dendreon Corporation’s Provenge therapy for prostate cancer received FDA approval in early 2010. Researchers around the globe are evaluating the effectiveness of cell therapy as a form of replacement or regeneration of cells for the treatment of numerous organ diseases or injuries, including those of the brain and spinal cord. Cell therapies are also being evaluated for safety and effectiveness to treat heart disease, autoimmune diseases such as diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease and bone diseases. While no assurances can be given regarding future medical developments, we believe that the field of cell therapy is a subset of biotechnology that holds promise to improve human health, help eliminate disease and minimize or ameliorate the

pain and suffering from many common degenerative diseases relating to aging.

#### Market for Cell-Based Therapies

In 2013, U.S. sales of products which contain stem cells or progenitor cells or which are used to concentrate autologous blood, bone marrow or adipose tissues to yield concentrations of stem cells for therapeutic use were, conservatively, valued at \$236 million at the hospital level. It is estimated that the orthopedics industry used approximately 92% of the stem cell products.

The forecast is that in the United States, shipments of treatments with stem cells or instruments which concentrate stem cell preparations for injection into painful joints will fuel an overall increase in the use of stem cell based treatments resulting in a 61% increase to \$380 million in 2014, and an increase to \$5.7 billion in 2020, with key growth areas being Spinal Fusion, Sports Medicine and Osteoarthritis of the joints.

According to data published in the executive summary of the 2014 New York stem cell summit Report, the U.S. specific addressable market in KOA is \$83 million, estimated to grow to \$1.84 billion by 2020. It is forecast that within the Orthopedic Stem Cell Market, in 2014 23% (\$77 million) will be in the field of cartilage repair, rising to 56% (\$1.7 billion) by 2020. According to International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases, 2011 there are over 57 million people with KOA in China.



China accounts for about 45% of cases and 40% of liver cancer deaths globally, and about 340,000 new cases of HCC (90% of liver cancer cases are HCC) per year. Aggressive surgical resection (surgical removal) of tumors is one of the primary treatment options for patients with HCC. However, post-surgery 2-year recurrence rate of HCC is still over 51%. There are an estimated 30,000 new cases of metastatic melanoma each year in China. In 2009, the global market for cell-based cancer therapies reached \$2.7 billion, and was expected to reach \$7.5 billion in 2013.

Approved cell therapies have been appearing on the market in recent years. In 2011, however, the industry was dealt two setbacks when Geron Corporation discontinued its embryonic program, and when Sanofi-Aventis acquired Genzyme Corporation and did not acquire the product rights relating to the allogeneic cell technology of Osiris Therapeutics, Inc., a partner of Genzyme and a leader in the field. In both cases there were difficulties navigating the U.S. regulatory requirements for product approval. Inadequate trial designs were cited in the executive summary of the 2012 New York Stem Cell Summit Report as contributing to these failures.

The number of cell therapy companies that are currently in Phase 2 and Phase 3 trials has been gathering momentum, and we anticipate that new cellular therapy products will appear on the market within the next several years.

#### Cell Therapy Development for Chronic Diseases

Stem cells are very primitive and undifferentiated cells that have the unique ability to transform into many different cells, such as white blood cells, nerve cells or heart muscle cells. Adult stem cells are found in the bone marrow, in peripheral blood umbilical cord blood and other body organs. For over 40 years, physicians have been using adult stem cells to treat various blood cancers, and only recently has the promise of using adult stem cells to treat a myriad of other diseases begun to be realized.

Within the adult stem cell classification, the use of cells is either autologous (meaning donor and recipient/patient are the same) or allogeneic (donor and recipient are different people). The use of allogeneic stem cells will be appropriate for certain disease conditions while autologous will have its advantages depending on the indication and therapeutic goal.

#### Our Strategy

The majority of our biomedicine business is in the development stage. In 2013 we launched our A-Stromal™ adipose stromal cell isolation kit on the China market.

Our A-Stromal™ Kits use a series of enzyme formulas to extract stromal cells directly from human adipose tissue, to purify and grow the stromal cells, and to preserve the stromal cells at low- temperature during transportation. In 2013, we sold units of the A-Stromal™ kits at approximately RMB 20,000 each (approximately US \$3,280 with the exchange rate on December 31, 2013). The kits were produced by us and sold for research purposes only.

We are developing our business in cell therapeutics and capitalizing on the increasing importance and promise that adult stem cells have in regenerative medicine. Our most advanced candidate involves adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells to treat KOA. Based on current estimates we expect our biomedicine business to generate revenues primarily from the development of therapies for the treatment of KOA within the next three to four years and HCC within the next three to five years.

Presently we have two autologous cell therapy candidates undergoing clinical trials in China, for the treatment of HCC and KOA. If and when these therapies gain regulatory approval in the PRC, we will be able to market and offer them for clinical use. Although our biomedicine business was very recently organized, our technologies have been in development for decades, and our focus is on the latest translational stages of product development, principally from

the pre-clinical trial stage to regulatory approval and commercialization of new therapies.

Our strategy is to develop safe and effective cellular medicine therapies for indications that represent a large unmet need in China, based on technologies developed both in-house and obtained through licensing and collaboration arrangements with other companies. Our near term objective is to pursue successful clinical trials in China for our KOA application, followed by our HCC therapy and Asthma therapy. We intend to utilize our comprehensive cell platform to support multiple cell lines to pursue multiple therapies, both allogeneic and autologous. We intend to apply U.S. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and protocols while complying with Chinese regulations, while owning, developing and executing our own clinical trial protocols. We plan to establish domestic and international joint ventures or partnerships to set up cell laboratories and/or research facilities, in-license technology from outside of China, and build affiliations with hospitals, to develop a commercialization path for our therapies, once approved. We intend to use our first-mover advantage in China, against a backdrop of enhanced regulation by the central government, to differentiate ourselves from the competition and establish a leading position in the China cell therapeutic market. We also intend to out-license our technologies to interested parties.

CBMG initially plans to use its centralized manufacturing facility located in Shanghai to service multiple hospitals within 200 km of the facility. We aim to complete clinical trials for our KOA and HCC therapy candidates as soon as practicable. Our goal is to first obtain regulatory permission for commercial use of the therapies for the respective hospitals in which the trials are being conducted. CBMG plans to scale up its customer base by qualifying multiple additional hospitals for the post-trial use of therapies, once approved, by following regulatory guidelines. Based on current regulation and estimates we expect our biomedicine business to generate revenues primarily from the development of therapies for the treatment of KOA within the next three to four years and HCC within the next three to five years.

We believe that few competitors in China are as well-equipped as we are in the clinical trial development, diversified U.S. FDA protocol compliant manufacturing facilities, regulatory compliance and policy making participation, as well as a long-term presence in the U.S. with U.S.-based management and investor base.

We intend to continue our business development efforts by adding other proven domestic and international biotechnology partners to monetize the China health care market.

#### CBMG's Cellular Biomedicine Technology Platforms

In order to expedite fulfillment of patient treatment CBMG has been actively developing technologies and products with a strong intellectual properties protection, including haMPC, derived from fat tissue, for the treatment of KOA and other indications, and human umbilical cord derived mesenchymal progenitor cells ("huMPC") for the treatment of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus ("SLE") and other indications. CBMG has also been actively engaging with world leading scientists and companies, to develop TC-DC therapy for the treatment of HCC. In addition, through our cooperative arrangement with California Stem Cell, Inc. ("CSC"), CBMG has rights to develop cell therapies based on MNP and NP.

CBMG's proprietary and patent-protected production processes and clinical protocols enable us to produce raw material, manufacture cells, and conduct cell banking and distribution. Our proprietary cell lines (haMPC, huMPC, TC-DC, MNP, as further discussed below) provide us with the ability to customize specialize formulations to address complex diseases and debilitating conditions.

CBMG has been developing disease-specific clinical treatment protocols. These protocols are designed for each of these proprietary cell lines (haMPC, huMPC, TC-DC, MNP) to address patient-specific medical conditions. These protocols include medical assessment to qualify each patient for treatment, evaluation of each patient before and after a specific therapy, cell transplantation methodologies including dosage, frequency and the use of adjunct therapies, potential adverse effects and their proper management.

The protocols of haMPC therapy for KOA and TC-DC therapy for HCC have been approved by the Institutional Review Board of qualified hospitals for clinical trials. Once the trials are completed, the clinical data will be analyzed by a qualified third party statistician and reports will be filed by the hospitals to regulatory agencies for approval for use in treating patients.

CBMG has two cGMP facilities in Shanghai and Wuxi, China that meet international standards and have been certified by the CFDA. In any precision setting, it is vital that all controlled-environment equipment meet certain design standards. To achieve this goal, our Shanghai cleanroom facility underwent an ISO-14644 cleanroom certification. Additionally, our facilities have been certified to meet the ISO-9001 Quality Management standard by SGS Group, and accredited by the American National Bureau of Accreditation ("ANBA"). These cGMP facilities make CBMG one of the few companies in China with facilities that have been certified by US- and European-based, FDA authorized ISO accreditation institutions.

In total, our cGMP facilities have over 13,000 sq. ft. of cleanroom space with the capacity for eight independent cell production lines and a manufacturing capability for over 5,000 patients for autologous cell therapies per year. In addition, CBMG has two cell banks located in Shanghai and Wuxi facilities with a storage capacity to host more than 200,000 individual cell sources. There is also a 400 sq. ft. CFDA-standard products quality control center and an 800 sq. ft. laboratory with state of the art equipment. Our cell banking services include collection, processing and storage of cells from patients. This enables healthy individuals to donate and store their stem cells for future personal therapeutic use.

Most importantly, CBMG has a manufacturing and technology team with more than 30 years of relevant experience in China, EU, and the United States. All of these factors make CBMG a high quality cell products manufacturer in China.

#### Human Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Progenitor Cells (haMPC)

Adult mesenchymal stem cells can currently be isolated from a variety of adult human sources, such as liver, bone marrow, and adipose (fat) tissue. The advantages in using adipose tissue (as opposed to bone marrow or blood) are that it is one of the richest sources of pluripotent cells in the body, the easy and repeatable access to fat via liposuction, and the simple cell isolation procedures that can begin to take place even on-site with minor equipment needs. The procedure we are testing for KOA involves extracting a very small amount of fat using a minimally invasive extraction process which takes up to 20 minutes, and leaves no scarring. The haMPC cells are then processed and isolated on site, and injected intra articularly into the knee joint with ultrasound guidance.

These haMPC cells are capable of differentiating into bone, cartilage, tendon, skeletal muscle, and fat under the right conditions. As such, haMPCs are an attractive focus for medical research and clinical development. Importantly, we believe both allogeneic and autologously sourced haMPCs may be used in the treatment of disease. Numerous studies have provided preclinical data that support the safety and efficacy of allogeneic and autologously derived haMPC, offering a choice for those where factors such as donor age and health are an issue.

Additionally, certain disease treatment plans call for an initial infusion of these cells in the form of SVF, an initial form of cell isolation that can be completed and injected within ninety minutes of receiving lipoaspirate. The therapeutic potential conferred by the cocktail of ingredients present in the SVF is also evident, as it is a rich source for preadipocytes, mesenchymal stem cells, endothelial progenitor cells, T regulatory cells and anti-inflammatory macrophages.

#### Human Umbilical Cord Derived Mesenchymal Progenitor Cells (huMPC)

CBMG has developed a stem cell line called human umbilical cord derived mesenchymal progenitor cells. These huMPCs have a tremendous capacity for self-renewal whilst also maintaining their multipotent ability to differentiate into osteoblasts, adipocytes, and chondrocytes as well as myocytes and neurons.

The youngest, most potent huMPCs are obtained from umbilical cord tissue, called Wharton's jelly, which is normally discarded as medical waste after the birth of a newborn. This tissue contains a much higher concentration of huMPCs compared to cord blood. Researchers have shown that allogeneic huMPCs have potential therapeutic effects in cerebral palsy, Autism, cardiovascular diseases, spinal cord injury, autoimmune diseases, cartilage damage, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and many other degenerative diseases. CBMG has built a huMPC line with a high safety profile and preliminary evidence suggests therapeutic use in systemic lupus erythematosus ("SLE") and cerebral palsy.

#### Tumor Cell Specific Dendritic Cells (TC-DC)

Recent scientific findings indicate the presence of special cells in tumors that are responsible for cancer metastases and relapse. Referred to as "cancer stem cells", these cells make up only a small portion of the tumor mass. The central concept behind TC-DC therapy is to immunize against these cells. TC-DC therapy takes a sample of the patient's own purified and irradiated cancer cells and combines them with specialized immune cells, thereby 'educating' the immune cells to destroy the cancer stem cells from which tumors arise. We believe the selective targeting of cells that drive tumor growth would allow for effective cancer treatment without the risks and side effects of current therapies that also destroy healthy cells in the body.

#### Motor Neuron Precursor Cells (MNP) and Neuronal Precursor Cells (NP)

Though our joint venture we have rights originating from CSC to produce clinical-quality motor neuron and neuronal progenitor cells from human embryonic stem cells ("ES"). These stem cell-derived motor neurons have potential applications in treating amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (motor neuron disease, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease), a condition caused by a debilitating rapid progressive weakness, muscle atrophy and loss of motor function; and SMA, a group of debilitating disorders characterized by degeneration of lower motor neurons situated in the lower spinal cord, causing atrophy of various muscle groups in the body. Presently none of these conditions or disorders have any known cure.

#### Our Targeted Indications and Potential Therapies

##### Knee Osteoarthritis (KOA)

We have completed the Phase I/IIa clinical trial for the treatment of KOA. Three-month Phase I/IIa follow up data revealed statistically significant improvement in KOA from the baseline in clinical scores for WOMAC, NRS-11, SF-36, and KSCRS knee osteoarthritis indices, showing significantly reduced knee pain, improved knee mobility, and prolonged walking distance. MRI examination revealed an increase in cartilage thickness as early as three months after the therapy. Data of three patients who have completed six-month follow-up has confirmed the three-month findings, and full analysis of the six-month follow-up for all patients in the trial is still ongoing. Additional studies are being carried out to confirm the cartilage regrowth. Enrollment of Phase IIb patients is ongoing, and is expected to be completed in the first half of 2014.

Osteoarthritis is a degenerative disease of the joints. KOA is one of the most common types of osteoarthritis. Pathological manifestation of osteoarthritis is primarily local inflammation caused by immune response and subsequent damage of joints. Restoration of immune response and joint tissues are the objective of therapies.

According to International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases, 2011, 53% of KOA patients will degenerate to the point of disability. Conventional treatment usually involves invasive surgery with painful recovery and physical therapy. As drug-based methods of management are ineffective, the same journal estimates that some 1.5 million patients with this disability will degenerate to the point of requiring artificial joint replacement surgery every year. However, only 40,000 patients will actually be able to undergo replacement surgery, leaving the majority of patients to suffer from a life-long disability due to lack of effective treatment.

HhaMPCs are currently being considered as a new and effective treatment for osteoarthritis, with a huge potential market. Osteoarthritis is one of the ten most disabling diseases in developed countries. Worldwide estimates are that 9.6% of men and 18.0% of women aged over 60 years have symptomatic osteoarthritis. It is estimated that the global OA therapeutics market was worth \$4.4 billion in 2010 and is forecast to grow at a compound annual growth rate (“CAGR”) of 3.8% to reach \$5.9 billion by 2018.

In order to bring haMPC-based KOA therapy to market, our market strategy is to: (a) establish regional laboratories that comply with cGMP standards in Shanghai and Beijing that meet Chinese regulatory approval; and (b) file joint applications with Class AAA hospitals to use haMPCs to treat KOA in a clinical trial setting.

Our competitors are pursuing treatments for osteoarthritis with knee cartilage implants. However, unlike their approach, our KOA therapy is not surgically invasive – it uses a small amount (30ml) of adipose tissue obtained via liposuction from the patient, which is cultured and re-injected into the patient. The injections are designed to induce the body’s secretion of growth factors promoting immune response and regulation, and regrowth of cartilage. The down-regulation of the patient’s immune response is aimed at reducing and controlling inflammation which is a central cause of KOA.

We believe our proprietary method, subsequent haMPC proliferation and processing know-how will enable haMPC therapy to be a low cost and relatively safe and effective treatment for KOA. Additionally, banked haMPCs can continue to be stored for additional use in the future.

#### Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)

CBMG is in the process of negotiating exclusive rights to market TC-DC therapy for late stage HCC in Greater China. We are co-developing HCC therapy candidates in collaboration with CSC and its affiliate.

In January 2013, we commenced a Phase I clinical trial with PLA 85 hospital in Shanghai, for HCC therapy. Treatment for all the patients was completed in 2013 and the study revealed the TC-DC therapy to be safe. The purpose of this trial was to evaluate the safety of an autologous immune cell therapy in primary HCC patients following resection (surgical tumor removal) and Transarterial Chemo Embolization (“TACE”) Therapy, a type of localized chemotherapy technique.

Recent scientific findings indicate that tumors contain specialized cells that allow for the generation of new tumors. Named cancer stem cells, these cells are responsible for both tumor metastases and recurrence. The central concept behind CBMG’s technology is to immunize against these cancer stem cells.

A number of our competitors are developing cancer treatment therapies, such as Promethera Biosciences of Belgium, and Shenzhen Beike Biotechnology Co. Ltd. However unlike our competitors, the therapies we are researching utilize the liver cancer stem cells as antigen source – these proliferating, self-renewing liver cancer stem cells provide comprehensive source of tumor antigens, without contamination from extraneous cells. The patient’s immune cells are isolated and trained to recognize, attack and eliminate the cancer cells.

TC-DC therapy was developed by Dr. Robert Dillman through more than 20 years of clinical research at the Hoag Cancer Center, California. The core idea of the TC-DC technique is to activate a patient's immune system by exposure of cancer stem cell antigens to the key antigen presenting cells, dendritic cells. In order to expose cancer stem cell antigens effectively, cancer tissue from patients is digested and its cancer stem cell is expanded and co-cultured with the patient's own dendritic cells in vitro. Together with GM-CSF the patient's dendritic cells are loaded with fixed cancer stem cells and are administered back to the patient in order to boost the patient's immune system to recognize cancer stem cell antigens and then effectively eliminate them.

The safety and efficacy profiles of TC-DC are outstanding based on Phase II clinical trials of TC-DC therapy for metastatic melanoma (see Dillman, R.O., et al. 2009. Phase II Trial of Dendritic Cells Loaded with Antigens from Self-Renewing, Proliferating Autologous Tumor Cells as Patient-Specific Antitumor Vaccines in Patients with Metastatic Melanoma: Final Report. Cancer Biotherapy and Radiopharmaceuticals, Volume 24 Number 3.) The most recent Phase II clinical trial of metastatic melanoma has shown five-year survival rate of 54%, and this therapy has been shown to significantly reduce the rate of tumor recurrence and metastasis, improve patient longevity and quality of life. CSC has filed, and the FDA has accepted, its Phase III clinical trial of Metastatic Melanoma using TC-DC technology. In addition, CSC has received U.S. FDA approval of Phase II TC-DC Clinical Trial for Ovarian Cancer.



According to existing laws in the PRC, TC-DC therapy is considered a Category III medical technology, which must be managed and approved by the PRC's Ministry of Health ("MOH"). The current market strategy is for CBMG to partner with Class-AAA hospitals to set up either on-site or localized cGMP standard cell biology laboratories, and apply to MOH for Phase I/II clinical trials to use TC-DC therapy for liver cancer. Upon completion of these clinical trials, partnered Class-AAA hospitals will jointly file applications to MOH for a license to treat liver cancer using TC-DC technology. For hospitals that have received a license, CBMG will provide liver cancer targeted DC cells, with the hospital charging appropriate cell therapy fees to the patient as determined by local government guidelines. We expect to derive revenues from services fee to hospitals.

One of the primary difficulties in administering effective cancer therapy is in the uniqueness of the disease – no two cancers are the same. Importantly, CBMG sources both immune and cancer cells directly from the patient, and our completely autologous approach to cancer therapy means that each dose is specific to each individual, an ultimate personalized therapeutic approach.

Using a proprietary cell production platform, CBMG has the ability to process, prepare and produce cancer stem cells directly from patient tissue. These cells are then purified and irradiated, and combined with specialized immune cells to destroy the cancer stem cells from which tumors arise. This therapy is delivered to the patient in the form of a minimally invasive subcutaneous injection.

After receiving resected tumor tissue at our lab, the first step is to perform an enzyme digest that breaks down the solid tumor into individual cells. These cells then enter a process and purification stage, where contaminating cells are eliminated. The next step is to establish a cell line in the expansion phase, which typically takes 6 weeks, depending on the quality and proliferation rate of the sample. Also during this stage, the patient undergoes a leukapheresis procedure in which circulating white blood cells are extracted, and further processed into dendritic cells in the lab. In the last step, the patient's dendritic cells are combined with irradiated cancer stem cells and thus learn the particular cancer's "signature", and finally these dendritic cells are delivered over a series of subcutaneous injections.

## CONSULTING SERVICES BUSINESS

Cellular Biomedicine Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation (formerly known as EastBridge Investment Group Corporation), was originally incorporated in the State of Arizona on June 25, 2001 under the name ATC Technology Corporation. ATC Technology Corporation changed its corporate name to EastBridge Investment Group Corporation in September 2005 and shifted its business to providing finance-related services in Asia, with a focus on China. On February 5, 2013, the Company formed a new Delaware subsidiary named EastBridge Investment Corp. ("EastBridge Sub"). Pursuant to a Contribution Agreement by and between the Company and EastBridge Sub dated February 5, 2013, the Company contributed all assets and liabilities related to its consulting services business, and all related business and operations, to its newly formed subsidiary, EastBridge Investment Corp.

Our business plan for our consulting services division aims to provide financial structure planning and guidance for capital raising transactions, whether in the form of public offerings, joint ventures, or financial advisory services, to small-to-medium-sized businesses in Asia and the United States. Through our EastBridge Sub, we manage our clients' investor relations services, public relations services, and render advice on marketing, sales, and strategic planning. EastBridge Sub provides clients with valuable information about various U.S. stock markets, and their general entry requirements, as well as information about U.S. investors before clients become reporting companies. Through EastBridge Sub, we also serve as consultants and advisors to these companies to obtain loans, find business partners, find merger candidates or assist with feasibility studies.

The target clients for our consulting services are mostly in the Chinese territories and other Asian countries as well as the United States. We search for companies our management believes have viable business strategies which have

potential for raising capital in U.S. markets. Though we focus on opportunities that management believes will create value for both our stockholders and clients, we cannot provide any assurance that such opportunities will create value for our stockholders, or otherwise increase the value of their investment in the Company.

Our consulting business sector derives income from the following:

Cash fees and stock equities received as compensation from clients for our listing service;

Revenues from operating joint ventures with operating companies generating cash flows; and

Fees earned in providing bridge loans to small companies through U.S. lending sources.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, Eastbridge Sub continued to provide consulting services to its existing clients on how to strategically grow their businesses and assist with any plans to list to a higher U.S. exchange or OTC market. We also engaged a new European client to list on the OTC Markets.

## Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our management periodically evaluates the estimates and judgments made. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates as a result of different assumptions or conditions.

The following summarizes critical estimates made by management in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

### Stock-Based Compensation

We periodically use stock-based awards, consisting of shares of common stock or stock options, to compensate certain officers and consultants. Awards are expensed on a straight line basis over the requisite service period based on the grant date fair value, net of estimated forfeitures, if any.

**Options** - The compensation cost that has been charged against income related to stock-based compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$279,445 and \$49,695, respectively, and is included in general and administrative expense in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of March 31, 2014, there was \$3,759,042 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock option awards. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years for the stock option awards.

**Restricted shares** – The compensation expense that has been charged against income related to stock-based compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$35,358 and \$75,484, respectively, and is included in general and administrative expense in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss. As of March 31, 2014, a total of 16,973 restricted shares awards have been granted that remain unearned. As of March 31, 2014, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested awards was \$168,782 for which the weighted average period over which such compensation cost is to be recognized is 1.45 years.

### Revenue Recognition

We utilize the guidance set forth in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, regarding the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in financial statements.

We engage in listing contracts with our clients which provide for the payment of fees, either in cash or equity, upon the achievement of certain milestones by our clients with our assistance, including the successful completion of a financial statement audit, the successful listing on a national stock exchange and the maintenance of ongoing Exchange Act registration requirements with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In some instances, payment may be made in advance of performance; however, such payment is often refundable in the event that milestones are not reached. We recognize revenue on a systematic basis as milestones are reached in accordance with FASB's ASC 605 Revenue Recognition Update No. 2009-13. Such guidance stipulates that revenue be recognized for individual elements in a multiple deliverable arrangement using the relative selling price method. We rely on internal estimates of the relative selling price of each element as objective third-party evidence is unattainable.

For its Biomedicine segment, the Company recognizes revenue when pervasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the price is fixed and determinable, collection is reasonably assured and delivery of products or services has been

rendered.

#### Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method as prescribed by ASC 740 Income Taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which these temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance would be provided for those deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not that the related benefit will not be realized.

A full valuation allowance has been established against the majority of net deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2014 based on estimates of recoverability. While we have optimistic plans for our business strategy, we determined that such a valuation allowance was necessary given the current and expected near term losses and the uncertainty with respect to our ability to generate sufficient profits from our business model.

## Results of Operations

Below is a discussion of the results of our operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. These results are not necessarily indicative of result that may be expected in any future period. Our prospects should be considered in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties that we may encounter. We may not be successful in addressing these risks and difficulties.

As of February 6, 2013, the Company (formerly "EastBridge Investment Group Corporation") merged with CBMG BVI, with CBMG BVI being the accounting acquirer thus resulting in a reverse merger for accounting purposes. Accordingly, our accompanying financial statements are reported on a consolidated basis subsequent to February 6, 2013, but reflect solely the operations of CBMG BVI prior to the date of acquisition. Except where indicated, the following analysis compares the results of operations of the consolidated company for the three months ending March 31, 2014, with the results of operations (unaudited) of CBMG BVI for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Please refer to Note 2 of our financial statements for further details regarding the basis of presentation.

### Comparison of Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 to Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

Although the descriptions in the results of operations below reflect our operating results as set forth in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss filed herewith, we are presenting consolidated pro forma information below to reflect the impacts of the business combination as if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014			Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		
	CBMG	EastBridge	Pro forma	CBMG	EastBridge	Pro forma
	As stated	Pro forma Adjustment	Consolidated	As stated	Pro forma Adjustment	Consolidated
Net sales and revenue						
Biomedical	\$61,051	\$-	\$ 61,051	\$-	\$-	\$-
Consulting	1,636,746	-	1,636,746	-	-	-
Total sales and revenue	1,697,797	-	1,697,797	-	-	-
Operating expenses:						
Biomedical cost of sales	40,600	-	40,600	-	-	-
Consulting operating expenses	207,206	-	207,206	403,944	212,770	616,714
General and administrative	1,382,513	-	1,382,513	4,179,753	-	4,179,753
Selling and marketing	31,065	-	31,065	28,701	18,392	47,093
Research and development	498,147	-	498,147	480,505	-	480,505
Impairment expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	2,159,531	-	2,159,531	5,092,903	231,162	5,324,065
Operating loss	(461,734 )	-	(461,734 )	(5,092,903 )	(231,162 )	(5,324,065 )
Other income (expense)						
Interest expense	-	-	-	(257,438 )	-	(257,438 )
Interest income	269	-	269	971	455	1,426
Other expense	14,934	-	14,934	(66,676 )	-	(66,676 )

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Total other income						
(expense)	15,203	-	15,203	(323,143 )	455	(322,688 )
Loss before taxes	(446,531 )	-	(446,531 )	(5,416,046)	(230,707 )	(5,646,753 )
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss	\$(446,531 )	\$-	\$(446,531 )	\$(5,416,046)	\$(230,707 )	\$(5,646,753 )
Other comprehensive loss:						
Cumulative translation						
adjustment	(11,813 )	-	(11,813 )	\$(1,960 )	-	(1,960 )
Unrecognized loss on						
investments	(521,448 )	-	(521,448 )	(622,320 )	(4,047,912)	(4,670,232 )
Comprehensive net loss	\$(979,792 )	\$-	\$(979,792 )	\$(6,040,326)	\$(4,278,619)	\$(10,318,945)
Earnings per share:						
Basic	\$(0.06 )	\$-	\$(0.06 )	\$(1.16 )	\$-	\$(1.21 )
Diluted	\$(0.06 )	\$-	\$(0.06 )	\$(1.16 )	\$-	\$(1.21 )
Weighted average common shares						
outstanding:						
Basic	7,494,815	-	7,494,815	4,668,283	-	4,668,283
Diluted	7,494,815	-	7,494,815	4,668,283	-	4,668,283

## Results of Operations

## Revenues

For the three months ended March 31,	2014	2013	Change	Percent	
Biomedicine	\$61,051	\$-	\$61,051	100	%
Consulting	1,636,746	-	1,636,746	100	%
	\$1,697,797	\$-	\$1,697,797	100	%

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, we sold units of the A-Stromal™ kits at approximately RMB 20,000 each (approximately US \$3,250 with the exchange rate on March 31, 2014). No such revenue was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Based on current estimates we expect our biomedicine business to generate revenues primarily from the development of therapies for the treatment of KOA after we successfully complete all of the requisite clinical trials.

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company recorded revenues in its Consulting segment from shares received from clients for services provided. No such revenue was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

## Biomedicine Cost of Sales

	2014	2013	Change	Percent	
For the three months ended March 31,	\$40,600	\$-	\$40,600	100	%

The increase in Biomedicine cost of sales was attributable to the A-Stromal™ kits sold. The Biomedicine segment is still in the development phase.

## Consulting Operating Expenses

	2014	2013	Change	Percent	
For the three months ended March 31,	\$207,206	\$403,944	\$(196,738 )	(49 )	%

The Consulting operating expenses are a combination of the following:

A decrease in payroll expenses of \$251,000; partially offset by,  
 An increase in legal, professional and accounting expenses of \$22,000;  
 An increase in rent expense of \$3,000; and  
 An increase in other expenses of \$29,000.

## General and Administrative Expenses

	2014	2013	Change	Percent	
For the three months ended March 31,	\$1,382,513	\$4,179,753	\$(2,797,240)	(67 )	%

General and administrative expenses decreased due primarily to the following:

Increased expenses in 2013 associated with increased corporate activities related to the effects of our Merger, integration and compliance costs, and the development of our biomedicine business, including:

- An increase in investor relations expense of \$1,670,000;
- An increase in stock-based compensation expense of \$521,000;
- An increase in legal, professional and accounting services of \$368,000;
- An increase in payroll expenses of \$307,000;
- An increase in travel expense of \$158,000; partially offset by,
- An decrease in other expenses of \$143,000; and
- An decrease in depreciation expense of \$77,000;

#### Sales and Marketing Expenses

	2014	2013	Change	Percent
For the three months ended March 31,	\$31,065	\$28,701	\$2,364	8 %

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$2,364 in the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2013, as a result of an increase in payroll expenses by approximately \$15,000 partially offset by a decrease in travel expenses of approximately \$13,000.

#### Research and Development

	2014	2013	Change	Percent
For the three months ended March 31,	\$498,147	\$480,505	\$17,642	4 %

Research and development costs increased by approximately \$18,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2013 due primarily to a decrease in the usage of raw materials and consumables and other research and development costs as in 2014 we have undertaken significant activities surrounding the development of our biomedicine intellectual property, including the implementation of Phase IIb clinical trials for KOA, which began recruiting patients in the first quarter of 2014.

#### Operating Loss

	2014	2013	Change	Percent
For the three months ended March 31,	\$(461,734 )	\$(5,092,903 )	\$4,631,169	91 %

The decrease in the operating loss for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013 is primarily due to changes in revenues, sales and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses, each of which is described above.



## Total Other Income (Expense)

	2014	2013	Change	Percent
For the three months ended March 31,	\$15,203	\$(323,143 )	\$338,346	105 %

Other income (expense) consists primarily of foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions in our biomedicine segment.

## Income Tax Benefit (Provision)

	2014	2013	Change	Percent
For the three months ended March 31,	\$-	\$-	\$-	-

While we have prudent plans for our business strategy, we determined that a valuation allowance was necessary given the current and expected near term losses and the uncertainty with respect to our ability to generate sufficient profits from our business model. Therefore, we established a valuation allowance for all deferred tax assets.

## Net Loss

	2014	2013	Change	Percent
For the three months ended March 31,	\$(446,531 )	\$(5,416,046)	\$4,969,515	92 %

Changes in net loss are primarily attributable to changes in operating loss as described above.

## Comprehensive Net Loss

	2014	2013	Change	Percent
For the three months ended March 31,	\$(979,792 )	\$(6,040,326)	\$5,060,534	84 %

For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we recorded an unrecognized loss on investments of approximately \$521,000, partially offset by foreign currency translation impacts of approximately \$12,000. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, we had approximately \$620,000 unrecognized losses on investments partially offset by foreign currency translation impacts of approximately \$2,000.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had working capital of \$4,766,112 as of March 31, 2014 compared to \$6,123,355 as of December 31, 2013. Our cash position decreased to \$5,957,304 at March 31, 2014 compared to \$7,175,215 at December 31, 2013, as we had an increase in cash generated from financing activities due to a private placement financing in the three months ending March 31, 2014 for aggregate proceeds of approximately \$1,300,000, partially offset by an increase in cash used in operating activities.

Net cash provided by or used in operating, investing and financing activities from continuing operations were as follows:

Net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$2,400,000 and \$1,800,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The following table reconciles net loss to net cash used in operating activities:

For the three months ended March 31,	2014	2013	Change
Net Loss	\$(446,531 )	\$(5,416,046)	\$4,969,515
Non Cash Transactions	\$(1,060,617)	\$2,879,016	\$(3,939,633)
Changes in operating assets, net	\$(872,197 )	\$712,118	\$(1,584,315)
Net Cash used in operating activities	\$(2,379,345)	\$(1,824,912)	\$(554,433 )

The 2014 change in operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to a decrease in long-term prepaid expenses and other assets along with accrued expenses while the change in 2013 was primarily due to an increase in accrued expenses partially offset by a decrease in other current liability expenses.

Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities was approximately \$(19,000) and \$2,540,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These amounts were the result of purchases of fixed assets and intangible assets of EastBridge.

Cash provided by (used in) financing activities was approximately \$1,188,000 and \$(1,000) in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These amounts were directly attributable to the proceeds received from the issuance of common stock.

## Liquidity and Capital Requirements Outlook

We will require approximately \$7.8 million in cash to operate as planned during the 2014 calendar year. Of this amount, approximately \$4.5 million will be used to operate our facilities and offices, including but not limited to payroll expenses, rent and other operating costs, and \$3.3 million to fund our research and development as we continue to develop our products through the clinical study process. We anticipate \$0.7 million will be needed during 2014 to fund the various phases of our clinical trials. Presently we do not have plans to expand our physical plant and facilities other than \$360,000 equipment investment, although we may revise these plans depending on the changing circumstances of our biomedicine business.

We expect to rely on current cash balances, and cash from our consulting operations, sales of A-Stromal™ kits, and the sale of marketable securities that we hold (and that we received as payment for consulting services) to provide for these capital requirements. We intend to seek external financing to fund our operations and growth. As of the date of this report, management anticipates that our current cash resources are sufficient to fund our operations in accordance with our plans until sometime in Q4, 2014.

Our medium to long term capital needs involve the further development of our biomedicine business, and may include, at management's discretion, new clinical trials for other indications, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, acquisition of licensing rights from new partners, expansion of our license rights with our current joint venture partner or changes in the structure of such joint venture, and/or expansion of our research and development programs. Furthermore, as our therapies pass through the clinical trial process and if they gain regulatory approval, we expect to expend significant resources on sales and marketing of our future products, services and therapies.

In order to finance our medium to long term plans, we intend to rely upon external financing. This financing may be in the form of equity and or debt, in private placements and/or public offerings, or arrangements with private lenders. Due to our short operating history and our early stage of development, particularly in our biomedicine business, we may find it challenging to raise capital on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all. Furthermore our negotiating position in the capital raising process may worsen as we consume our existing resources. Investor interest in a company such as ours is dependent on a wide array of factors, including the state of regulation of our industry in China (e.g. the policies of MOH and the CFDA), the U.S. and other countries, political headwinds affecting our industry, the investment climate for issuers involved in businesses located or conducted within China, the risks associated with our corporate structure, risks relating to our joint venture partners, licensed intellectual property, as well as the condition of the global economy and financial markets in general. Additional equity financing may be dilutive to our stockholders; debt financing, if available, may involve significant cash payment obligations and covenants that restrict our ability to operate as a business; our stock price may not reach levels necessary to induce option or warrant exercises; and asset sales may not be possible on terms we consider acceptable. If we are unable to raise the capital necessary to meet our medium- and long-term liquidity needs, we may have to delay or discontinue certain clinical trials, the licensing, acquisition and/or development of cell therapy technologies, and/or the expansion of our biomedicine business; or we may have to raise funds on terms that we consider unfavorable. For a more complete discussion of risks that our business is subject to, refer to the “Risk Factors” section Item 1A of Part II below.

#### Liquidity

To support our liquidity needs for 2013 and the three months ended March 31, 2014, we utilized our then current cash reserves and raised additional capital through the issuance of common stock in a private placement.

In the near term, much of our cash from operating activities is expected to be derived from the continued sale of stock held in clients and received as compensation for services rendered by our consulting services business. We do not have a plan of liquidation of the portfolio securities that are held by EastBridge Sub, but rather, EastBridge Sub management may decide to sell marketable securities from our portfolio from time to time subject to securities regulatory constraints, if and when market conditions are considered to be favorable.

#### Off Balance Sheet Transactions

CBMG does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a smaller reporting company we are not required to provide this information.

### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. It should be noted that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. Due to previously identified deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, has concluded that, as of March 31, 2014, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

As indicated in our Form 10-K as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, as filed with the SEC on April 15, 2014, we have made improvements in our internal control structure in an attempt to remediate these deficiencies. However, until such time that we have updated our annual evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting, our disclosure controls are assumed to remain ineffective.

#### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Furthermore, smaller reporting companies face additional limitations. Smaller reporting companies employ fewer individuals and find it difficult to properly segregate duties. Often, one or two individuals control every aspect of the Company's operation and are in a position to override any system of internal control. Additionally, smaller reporting companies tend to utilize general accounting software packages that lack a rigorous set of software controls.

## PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are currently not involved in any litigation that we believe could have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Except for an outstanding audit by the Internal Revenue Service related to employment tax liability for the 2006-2008 tax years, there is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court, public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of the management of CBMG or any of its subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting our company, our common stock, any of our subsidiaries or of our company's or our company's subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, in which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect.

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMPANY

We have a limited operating history and expect significant operating losses for the next few years.

We are a company with a limited operating history and have incurred substantial losses and negative cash flow from operations through the three months ended March 31, 2014. Our cash flow from operations may not be consistent from period to period, our biomedicine business has not yet generated any revenue, and we may incur losses and negative cash flow in future periods, particularly within the next several years.

Our biomedicine product development programs are based on novel technologies and are inherently risky.

We are subject to the risks of failure inherent in the development of products based on new biomedical technologies. The novel nature of these cell-based therapies creates significant challenges in regard to product development and optimization, manufacturing, government regulation, third party reimbursement, and market acceptance. For example, the pathway to regulatory approval for cell-based therapies may be more complex than the pathway for conventional pharmaceuticals or other medical technologies, or may require more time than we anticipate. These challenges may prevent us from developing and commercializing products on a timely or profitable basis or at all.

We may be unable to obtain or maintain patent protection for our products and product candidates, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our commercial success will depend, in part, on obtaining and maintaining patent protection for new technologies, product candidates, products and processes and successfully defending such patents against third party challenges. To that end, we file patent applications, and have been issued patents, that are intended to cover certain methods and uses relating to stem cells including our four cellular technology platforms (haMPC, huMPC, TC-DC and MNP/NP).

The patent positions of biotechnology companies can be highly uncertain and involve complex legal, scientific and factual questions and recent court decisions have introduced significant uncertainty regarding the strength of patents in the industry. Moreover, the legal systems of some countries do not favor the aggressive enforcement of patents and may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as they would, for instance, under the laws of the United States. Any of the issued patents we own or license may be challenged by third parties and held to be invalid, unenforceable or with a narrower or different scope of coverage than what we currently believe, effectively reducing or eliminating protection we believed we had against competitors with similar products or technologies. If we ultimately engage in and lose any such patent disputes, we could be subject to competition and/or significant liabilities, we could be required to enter into third party licenses or we could be required to cease using the disputed technology or product.

In addition, even if such licenses are available, the terms of any license requested by a third party could be unacceptable to us.

The claims of any current or future patents that may issue or be licensed to us may not contain claims that are sufficiently broad to prevent others from utilizing the covered technologies and thus may provide us with little commercial protection against competing products. Consequently, our competitors may independently develop competing products that do not infringe our patents or other intellectual property. To the extent a competitor can develop similar products using a different chemistry, our patents and patent applications may not prevent others from directly competing with us. Product development and approval timelines for certain products and therapies in our industry can require a significant amount of time (i.e. many years). As such, it is possible that any patents that may cover an approved product or therapy may have expired at the time of commercialization or only have a short remaining period of exclusivity, thereby reducing the commercial advantages of the patent. In such case, we would then rely solely on other forms of exclusivity which may provide less protection to our competitive position.

Litigation relating to intellectual property is expensive, time consuming and uncertain, and we may be unsuccessful in our efforts to protect against infringement by third parties or defend ourselves against claims of infringement.

To protect our intellectual property, we may initiate litigation or other proceedings. In general, intellectual property litigation is costly, time-consuming, diverts the attention of management and technical personnel and could result in substantial uncertainty regarding our future viability, even if we ultimately prevail. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of such litigation or other proceedings more effectively than can we because of their substantially greater financial resources. The loss or narrowing of our intellectual property protection, the inability to secure or enforce our intellectual property rights or a finding that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of a third party could limit our ability to develop or market our products and services in the future or adversely affect our revenues. Furthermore, any public announcements related to such litigation or regulatory proceedings could adversely affect the price of our common stock. Third parties may allege that the research, development and commercialization activities we conduct infringe patents or other proprietary rights owned by such parties. This may turn out to be the case even though we have conducted a search and analysis of third-party patent rights and have determined that certain aspects of our research and development and proposed products activities apparently do not infringe on any third-party Chinese patent rights. If we are found to have infringed the patents of a third party, we may be required to pay substantial damages; we also may be required to seek from such party a license, which may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all, to continue our activities. A judicial finding of infringement or the failure to obtain necessary licenses could prevent us from commercializing our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we are unable to maintain our licenses, patents or other intellectual property we could lose important protections that are material to continuing our operations and our future prospects.

To obtain and maintain patent protection and licensing rights that are required in order for us to conduct and pursue our business plans, we must, among other things, ensure the timely payment of all applicable filing and maintenance fees, pay applicable license fees to our licensor(s), renew the term of certain licenses which are not perpetual, or expand the scope of the intellectual property under our license agreements. In order to renew the term of any license or expand its scope, we may be required to pay additional licensing fees to our licensor(s). Any failure to take the above actions or make payments which we are obligated to make, could result in the loss of some or all of our rights to proprietary technology or the inability to secure or enforce intellectual property protection. Additionally, our license agreements require us to meet certain diligence obligations in the development of the licensed products. Our failure to meet these diligence obligations could result in the loss of some or all of our rights, which could materially and adversely affect our business and future prospects.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of trade secrets, our competitive position could be impaired.

A significant amount of our technology, particularly with respect to our proprietary manufacturing processes, is unpatented and is held in the form of trade secrets. We expend significant efforts to protect these trade secrets, including the use of confidentiality and proprietary information agreement, and knowledge segmentation among our staff. Even so, improper use or disclosure of our confidential information could occur and in such cases adequate remedies may not exist. The inadvertent disclosure of our trade secrets could impair our competitive position.

Our technologies are at early stages of discovery and development, and we may fail to develop any commercially acceptable or profitable products.

We have yet to develop any therapeutic products that have been approved for marketing, and we do not expect to become profitable within the next several years, but rather expect our biomedicine business to incur additional and increasing operating losses. Before commercializing any therapeutic product in China, we may be required to obtain



regulatory approval from the MOH, CFDA, local regulatory authorities, and/or individual hospitals, and outside China from equivalent foreign agencies after conducting extensive preclinical studies and clinical trials that demonstrate that the product candidate is safe and effective.

We may elect to delay or discontinue studies or clinical trials based on unfavorable results. Any product developed from, or based on, cell technologies may fail to:

- survive and persist in the desired location;

- provide the intended therapeutic benefit;

- engraft or integrate into existing tissue in the desired manner; or

- achieve therapeutic benefits equal to, or better than, the standard of treatment at the time of testing.

In addition, our therapeutic products may cause undesirable side effects. Results of preclinical research in animals may not be indicative of future clinical results in humans.

Ultimately if regulatory authorities do not approve our products or if we fail to maintain regulatory compliance, we would be unable to commercialize our products, and our business and results of operations would be harmed. Even if we do succeed in developing products, we will face many potential obstacles such as the need to develop or obtain manufacturing, marketing and distribution capabilities. Furthermore, because transplantation of cells is a new form of therapy, the marketplace may not accept any products we may develop.

Presently, a moratorium declared by the PRC government on commercialization of cell therapies is in effect, pending release of new regulations. No assurances can be made regarding when the moratorium will be lifted, or regarding the substance of the new regulations. If the moratorium continues longer than expected, or if new regulations are not favorable to our development plans, our business could be adversely affected.

While we believe the PRC government is highly supportive of stem cell research and related potential advances in medical treatment, presently a moratorium is in effect in China (that we believe is temporary) which prevents any company from actually marketing and implementing cell therapies, while the central government considers and constructs a new set of rules and determines lines of authority among government agencies to regulate this new industry. We note however, that the moratorium appears to apply to cell therapeutics, and not immunotherapy, which may not necessarily affect the development of our HCC liver cancer therapy candidate. We also note that the moratorium bars marketing and implementation of products, treatments and therapies, but does not prevent the advancement of research, studies or development of potential products, treatments or therapies. Accordingly, we interpret the moratorium as a bar on marketing and use, but not a prohibition on conducting clinical trials, although we believe the practical effect of the moratorium has been to temporarily slow or halt applications for new clinical trials based on stem cell technology. The central government has declared stem cell technology to be a part of China's national long-term scientific and technological development plan from 2006 to 2020. The government has also announced its intention to release new laws to regulate our industry, which are soon anticipated to be codified into law. Although we believe there is a high probability that laws adopted and codified in the PRC will ultimately be supportive of our development plans and consistent with the government's prior policy pronouncements, there can be no assurance that these laws, once released and when applied, will be favorable to our interests. If the government fails to enact laws and lift the moratorium in the expected time frame, or if its laws when released and enacted are burdensome to our development, our plans could be delayed or thwarted, and our business would be materially and adversely affected. In March 2013, the PRC central government released proposed regulations of the MOH and the CFDA relating to the conduct of cell therapy pre-clinical and clinical trials in China. While management believes this is an indication that final rules may soon be adopted, we cannot provide any assurances as to the likely content of the final rules nor when they will become effective.

Most potential applications of our technology are pre-commercialization, which subjects us to development and marketing risks.

We are in a relatively early stage on the path to commercialization with many of our products. Successful development and market acceptance of our products is subject to developmental risks, including failure to achieve innovative solutions to problems during development, ineffectiveness, lack of safety, unreliability, failure to receive necessary regulatory clearances or approvals, approval by hospital ethics committees and other governing bodies, high commercial cost, preclusion or obsolescence resulting from third parties' proprietary rights or superior or equivalent products, competition, and general economic conditions affecting purchasing patterns. There is no assurance that we or our partners will successfully develop and commercialize our products, or that our competitors will not develop competing products, treatments or technologies that are less expensive or superior. Failure to successfully develop and market our products would have a substantial negative effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Market acceptance of new technology such as ours can be difficult to obtain.

New and emerging cell therapy and cell banking technologies may have difficulty or encounter significant delays in obtaining market acceptance in some or all countries around the world due to the novelty of our cell therapy and cell banking technologies. Therefore, the market adoption of our cell therapy and cell banking technologies may be slow and lengthy with no assurances that the technology will be successfully adopted. The lack of market adoption or reduced or minimal market adoption of cell therapy and cell banking technologies may have a significant impact on our ability to successfully sell our future product(s) or therapies within China or in other countries. Our strategy depends in part on the adoption of the therapies we may develop by state-owned hospital systems in China, and the allocation of resources to new technologies and treatment methods is largely dependent upon ethics committees and governing bodies within the hospitals. Even if our clinical trials are successful, there can be no assurance that hospitals in China will adopt our technology and therapies as readily as we may anticipate.

Future clinical trial results may differ significantly from our expectations.

While we have proceeded incrementally with our clinical trials in an effort to gauge the risks of proceeding with larger and more expensive trials, we cannot guarantee that we will not experience negative results with larger and much more expensive clinical trials than we have conducted to date. Poor results in our clinical trials could result in substantial delays in commercialization, substantial negative effects on the perception of our products, and substantial additional costs. These risks are increased by our reliance on third parties in the performance of many of the clinical trial functions, including the clinical investigators, hospitals, and other third party service providers.

We face risks relating to the cell therapy industry, clinical development and commercialization.

Cell therapy is still a developing field and a significant global market for our services has yet to emerge. Our cellular therapy candidates are based on novel cell technologies that are inherently risky and may not be understood or accepted by the marketplace. The current market principally consists of providing manufacturing of cell and tissue-based therapeutic products for clinical trials and processing of stem cell products for therapeutic programs.

The degree of market acceptance of any future product candidates will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the clinical safety and effectiveness of the product candidates, the availability of alternative treatments and the perceived advantages of the particular product candidates over alternative treatments;

- the relative convenience and ease of administration of the product candidates;

- our ability to separate the product candidates from the ethical controversies and political barriers associated with stem cell product candidates derived from human embryonic or fetal tissue;

- ethical concerns that may arise regarding our commercial use of stem cells, including adult stem cells, in the manufacture of the product candidates;

- the frequency and severity of adverse events or other undesirable side effects involving the product candidates or the products or product candidates of others that are cell-based; and

- the cost of the products, the reimbursement policies of government and third-party payors and our ability to obtain sufficient third-party coverage or reimbursement.

If clinical trials of our technology fail to demonstrate safety and efficacy to the satisfaction of the relevant regulatory authorities, including the PRC's China Food and Drug Administration and the Ministry of Health, or do not otherwise produce positive results, we may incur additional costs or experience delays in completing, or ultimately be unable to complete, the development and commercialization of such product candidates.

Currently, a regulatory structure has not been established to standardize the approval process for products or therapies based on the technology that exists or that is being developed in our field. Therefore we must conduct, at our own expense, extensive clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the product candidates in humans, and then archive our results until such time as a new regulatory regime is put in place. If and when this new regulatory regime is adopted it may be easier or more difficult to navigate than CBMG may anticipate, with the following potential barriers:

regulators or institutional review boards may not authorize us or our investigators to commence clinical trials or conduct clinical trials at a prospective trial site;

clinical trials of product candidates may produce negative or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional clinical trials or abandon product development programs that we expect to be pursuing;

the number of patients required for clinical trials of product candidates may be larger than we anticipate, enrollment in these clinical trials may be slower than we anticipate, or participants may drop out of these clinical trials at a higher rate than we anticipate;

third party contractors may fail to comply with regulatory requirements or meet their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner or at all;

we might have to suspend or terminate clinical trials of our product candidates for various reasons, including a finding that the participants are being exposed to unacceptable health risks;

regulators or institutional review boards may require that we or our investigators suspend or terminate clinical research for various reasons, including noncompliance with regulatory requirements;

the cost of clinical trials of our product candidates may be greater than anticipated;

we may be subject to a more complex regulatory process, since cell-based therapies are relatively new and regulatory agencies have less experience with them as compared to traditional pharmaceutical products;

the supply or quality of our product candidates or other materials necessary to conduct clinical trials of these product candidates may be insufficient or inadequate; and

our product candidates may have undesirable side effects or other unexpected characteristics, causing us or our investigators to halt or terminate the trials.

We may be unable to generate interest or meaningful revenue in out-license our Intellectual Property.

The results of preclinical studies may not correlate with the results of human clinical trials. In addition, early stage clinical trial results do not ensure success in later stage clinical trials, and interim trial results are not necessarily predictive of final trial results.

To date, we have not completed the development of any products through regulatory approval. The results of preclinical studies in animals may not be predictive of results in a clinical trial. Likewise, the outcomes of early clinical trials may not be predictive of the success of later clinical trials. There can be no assurances that the clinical trials of any future product candidate will ultimately be successful. New information regarding the safety and efficacy of such product candidates may be less favorable than the data observed to date.

We may experience delays in enrolling patients in our clinical trials, which could delay or prevent the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals.

We may not be able to continue extensive clinical trials if we are unable to enroll a sufficient number of eligible patients to participate in the clinical trials required by the applicable regulatory authorities.

Additional factors that may affect our ability to enroll patients in clinical trials include:

- patients' willingness to receive a placebo or other inactive control on the control arm of a clinical study;

- the distance between patients and clinical test sites; and

- the eligibility criteria for the trial.

Even if we are successful in developing therapeutic applications using our cell technologies, we still may be unsuccessful in creating a commercially viable and profitable business.

The commercial viability of our stem cell technologies may depend on, among other things, our ability to successfully isolate and expand the number of stem cells collected through adult stem cell collection processes in order to achieve a therapeutically-viable dose.

Laws and the regulatory infrastructure governing the stem cell industry in China are relatively new and less established in comparison to the U.S. and other countries; accordingly regulation may be less stable and predictable than desired, and regulatory changes may disrupt our commercialization process.

Regulation of the medical field in China including pharmaceuticals, medical technologies, and medical practice, is relatively new and less established compared to the U.S. and in many other countries. In addition the practice of and research relating to cell therapeutics has emerged in China very recently, and the government has not yet decided how the industry shall be regulated. Accordingly we expect that the regulatory environment in China will be comparatively less predictable, and if the government changes any of its policies relating to our industry, or changes in the manner in which rules are applied or interpreted, our commercialization process may be disrupted or delayed, which would adversely affect our results and prospects.

Technological and medical developments or improvements in conventional therapies could render the use of cell therapy and our services and planned products obsolete.

Advances in other treatment methods or in disease prevention techniques could significantly reduce or entirely eliminate the need for our cell therapy services, planned products and therapeutic efforts. There is no assurance that cell therapies will achieve the degree of success envisioned by us in the treatment of disease. Nor is there any assurance that new technological improvements or techniques will not render obsolete the processes currently used by us, the need for our services or our planned products. Additionally, technological or medical developments may materially alter the commercial viability of our technology or services, and require us to incur significant costs to replace or modify equipment in which we have a substantial investment. We are focused on cell therapy, and if this field is substantially unsuccessful, this could jeopardize our success or future results. The occurrence of any of these factors may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

There is a scarcity of experienced professionals in the field of cell therapy and we may not be able to retain key officers or employees or hire new key officers or employees needed to implement our business strategy and develop our products. If we are unable to retain or hire key officers or employees, we may be unable to grow our biomedicine business or implement our business strategy, and the Company may be materially and adversely affected.

Given the specialized nature of cell therapy and the fact that it is a young field, there is an inherent scarcity of experienced personnel in the field. The Company is substantially dependent on the skills and efforts of current senior management for their management and operations, as well as for the implementation of their business strategy. As a result of the difficulty in locating qualified new management, the loss or incapacity of existing members of management or unavailability of qualified management or as replacements for management who resign or are terminated could adversely affect the Company's operations. The future success of the Company also depends upon our ability to attract and retain additional qualified personnel (including medical, scientific, technical, commercial, business and administrative personnel) necessary to support our anticipated growth, develop our business, perform our contractual obligations to third parties and maintain appropriate licensure, on acceptable terms. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting or retaining personnel required by us to continue to grow our operations. The loss of a key employee, the failure of a key employee to perform in his or her current position or our inability to attract and retain skilled employees, as needed, could result in our inability to grow our biomedicine business or implement our business strategy, or may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Failure to obtain regulatory approval in international jurisdictions would prevent us from market or license our products abroad.

We may in the future seek to market or license our products or product candidates outside of China. In order to market such product candidates outside of China, we must submit clinical data concerning our product candidates and obtain separate regulatory approvals and comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements. The approval procedure varies among countries and can involve additional testing. The time required to obtain approval from foreign regulators may require a substantial amount of time. We may not be able to file for regulatory approvals and may not receive necessary approvals to commercialize any products in any market and therefore may not be able to generate sufficient revenues to support our business.

We, our strategic partners and our customers conduct business in a heavily regulated industry. If we or one or more of our strategic partners or customers fail to comply with applicable current and future laws and government regulations, our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

The healthcare industry is one of the most highly regulated industries. Federal governments, individual state and local governments and private accreditation organizations may oversee and monitor all the activities of individuals and businesses engaged in the delivery of health care products and services. Therefore, current laws, rules and regulations could directly or indirectly negatively affect our ability and the ability of our strategic partners and customers to operate each of their businesses.

In addition, as we expand into other parts of the world, we will need to comply with the applicable laws and regulations in such foreign jurisdictions. We have not yet thoroughly explored the requirements or feasibility of such compliance. It is possible that we may not be permitted to expand our business into one or more foreign jurisdictions.

Although we intend to conduct our business in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the laws and regulations affecting our business and relationships are complex, and many aspects of such relationships have not been the subject of judicial or regulatory interpretation. Furthermore, the cell therapy industry is the topic of significant government interest, and thus the laws and regulations applicable to us and our strategic partners and customers and to their business are subject to frequent change and/or reinterpretation and there can be no assurance that the laws and regulations applicable to us and our strategic partners and customers will not be amended or interpreted in a manner that adversely affects our business, financial condition, or operating results.



We anticipate that we will need substantial additional financing in the future to continue our operations; if we are unable to raise additional capital, as and when needed, or on acceptable terms, we may be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate one or more of our product or therapy development programs, cell therapy initiatives or commercialization efforts and our business will be harmed.

Our current operating plan will require significant levels of additional capital to fund, among other things, the continued development of our cell therapy product or therapy candidates and the operation, and expansion of our manufacturing operations to our clinical development activities.

In 2013 we completed KOA and HCC Phase I clinical trials. We have received six-month MRI data for our KOA Phase IIa clinical trial on statistically relevant evidence of cartilage growth and have started patient enrollment for our Phase IIb KOA trial. We expect to have half of the requisite number of trial patients enrolled within the second quarter of 2014 and mid-point observation (48 patients and 12-month follow-up) published in the first half of 2015. We are continuing our observation of Phase I HCC TC-DC therapy trial patients beyond the safety analysis and expect to have an update in late 2014. We have also launched pre-clinical study on haMPC therapy for Asthma.

If these trials are successful, we will require significant additional investment capital over a multi-year period in order to conduct subsequent phases, gain approval for these therapies by the MOH and CFDA, and to commercialize these therapies, if ever. Subsequent phases may be larger and more expensive than the Phase I trials. In order to raise the necessary capital, we will need to raise additional money in the capital markets, enter into collaboration agreements with third parties or undertake some combination of these strategies. If we are unsuccessful in these efforts, we may have no choice but to delay or abandon the trials.

The amount and timing of our future capital requirements also will likely depend on many other factors, including:

- the scope, progress, results, costs, timing and outcomes of our other cell therapy product or therapy candidates;

- our ability to enter into any collaboration agreements with third parties for our other product or therapy candidates and the timing and terms of any such agreements;

- the timing of and the costs involved in obtaining regulatory approvals for our product or therapy candidates, a process which could be particularly lengthy or complex given the lack of precedent for cell therapy products in China; and

- the costs of maintaining, expanding and protecting our intellectual property portfolio, including potential litigation costs and liabilities.

To fund clinical studies and support our future operations, we would likely seek to raise capital through a variety of different public and/or private financings vehicles. This could include, but not be limited to, the use of loans or issuances of debt or equity securities in public or private financings. If we raise capital through the sale of equity, or securities convertible into equity, it would result in dilution to our then existing stockholders. Servicing the interest and principal repayment obligations under debt facilities could divert funds that would otherwise be available to support clinical or commercialization activities. In certain cases, we also may seek funding through collaborative arrangements, that would likely require us to relinquish certain rights to our technology or product or therapy candidates and share in the future revenues associated with the partnered product or therapy.

Ultimately, we may be unable to raise capital or enter into collaborative relationships on terms that are acceptable to us, if at all. Our inability to obtain necessary capital or financing to fund our future operating needs could adversely

affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our management will have broad discretion to allocate the net proceeds of future financings and may not use these proceeds efficiently.

Our management will have broad discretion as to the use and allocation of the net proceeds of future financings, which allocation may be revised by us from time to time. Accordingly, investors will not have the opportunity to evaluate the economic, financial and other relevant information that we may consider in the application of the net proceeds. We cannot guarantee that we will make the most efficient use of the net proceeds or that you will agree with the way in which such net proceeds are used. Our failure to apply these funds effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

It may be time consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop and implement the additional internal controls, processes and reporting procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may need to hire additional financial reporting, internal auditing and other finance staff in order to develop and implement appropriate additional internal controls, processes and reporting procedures.

If we fail to comply in a timely manner with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding internal controls over financial reporting or to remedy any material weaknesses in our internal controls that we may identify, such failure could result in material misstatements in our financial statements, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

In connection with our on-going assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we may discover “material weaknesses” in our internal controls as defined in standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”). A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The PCAOB defines “significant deficiency” as a deficiency that results in more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we identified a number of significant deficiencies related to the Company’s pre-merger’s management structure. We have made improvements in our internal control structure in an attempt to remediate these deficiencies. However, until such time that we have updated our annual evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting, our disclosure controls are assumed to remain ineffective. In the event that future material weaknesses are identified, we will attempt to employ qualified personnel and adopt and implement policies and procedures to address any material weaknesses we identify. However, the process of designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company. We cannot assure you that we will have the resources to be able to take steps to attempt to remedy any future material weaknesses or that the measures we will take will remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify or that we will implement and maintain adequate controls over our financial process and reporting in the future.

Any failure to complete our assessment of our internal control over financial reporting, to remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify or to implement new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. Any such failure could also adversely affect the results of the periodic management evaluations of our internal controls and, in the case of a failure to remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify, would adversely affect the annual management reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that are required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Inadequate internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

## RISKS RELATED TO OUR STRUCTURE

The laws and regulations governing the therapeutic use of stem cells in China are evolving. New PRC laws and regulations may impose conditions or requirements which could materially and adversely affect our business.

As the cell therapy industry is at an early stage of development in China, new laws and regulations may be adopted in the future to address new issues that arise from time to time. As a result, substantial uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and any future PRC laws and regulations applicable to the cell therapy industry. There is no way to predict the content or scope of future Chinese regulation. There can be no assurance that the PRC government authorities will not issue new laws or regulations that impose conditions or requirements with which we cannot comply. Noncompliance could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. On December 16, 2011, China’s MOH announced its intention to more tightly regulate clinical trials and cell therapeutic treatments in the PRC. The Ministry of Health ordered an immediate halt to “unapproved stem cell clinical trials and applications,” and put applications for new stem cell trials on hold until July 1, 2012, and the lifting of this moratorium has been delayed. For those clinical trials for stem cell products already approved by the CFDA, the Clinical Trial Approval Instructions and the Good Clinical Practice, or GCP, shall be strictly followed, with unwarranted changes to the approved clinical trial protocol and profit seeking activities strictly forbidden. As of the date of this current report, the foregoing moratorium has not been lifted.



Our operations are subject to risks associated with emerging markets.

The Chinese economy is not well established and is only recently emerging and growing as a significant market for consumer goods and services. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the market will continue to grow. Perceived risks associated with investing in China, or a general disruption in the development of China's markets could materially and adversely affect the business, operating results and financial condition of the Company.

A substantial portion of our assets are currently located in the PRC, and investors may not be able to enforce federal securities laws or their other legal rights.

A substantial portion of our assets are located in the PRC. As a result, it may be difficult for investors in the U.S. to enforce their legal rights, to effect service of process upon certain of our directors or officers or to enforce judgments of U.S. courts predicated upon civil liabilities and criminal penalties against any of our directors and officers located outside of the U.S.

The PRC government has the ability to exercise significant influence and control over our operations in China.

In recent years, the PRC government has implemented measures for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of corporate governance practices in business enterprises. However, many productive assets in China are still owned by the PRC government. In addition, the government continues to play a significant role in regulating industrial development by imposing business regulations. It also exercises significant control over the country's economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

There can be no assurance that China's economic, political or legal systems will not develop in a way that becomes detrimental to our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our activities may be materially and adversely affected by changes in China's economic and social conditions and by changes in the policies of the government, such as measures to control inflation, changes in the rates or method of taxation and the imposition of additional restrictions on currency conversion.

Additional factors that we may experience in connection with having operations in China that may adversely affect our business and results of operations include:

- our inability to enforce or obtain a remedy under any material agreements;

- PRC restrictions on foreign investment that could impair our ability to conduct our business or acquire or contract with other entities in the future;

- restrictions on currency exchange that may limit our ability to use cash flow most effectively or to repatriate our investment;

- fluctuations in currency values;

- cultural, language and managerial differences that may reduce our overall performance; and

- political instability in China.

Cultural, language and managerial differences may adversely affect our overall performance.

We have experienced difficulties in assimilating cultural, language and managerial differences with our subsidiaries in China. Personnel issues have developed in consolidating management teams from different cultural backgrounds. In addition, language translation issues from time to time have caused miscommunications. These factors make the management of our operations in China more difficult. Difficulties in coordinating the efforts of our U.S.-based management team with our China-based management team may cause our business, operating results and financial condition to be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to enforce our rights in China.

China's legal and judicial system may negatively impact foreign investors. The legal system in China is evolving rapidly, and enforcement of laws is inconsistent. It may be impossible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of laws or enforcement of the judgment of one court by a court of another jurisdiction. China's legal system is based on civil law or written statutes and a decision by one judge does not set a legal precedent that must be followed by judges in other cases. In addition, the interpretation of Chinese laws may vary to reflect domestic political changes.

Since a portion of our operations are presently based in China, service of process on our business and officers may be difficult to effect within the United States. Also, some of our assets are located outside the United States and any judgment obtained in the United States against us may not be enforceable outside the United States.

There are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application to our business of PRC laws and regulations, since many of the rules and regulations that companies face in China are not made public. The effectiveness of newly enacted laws, regulations or amendments may be delayed, resulting in detrimental reliance by foreign investors. New laws and regulations that apply to future businesses may be applied retroactively to existing businesses. We cannot predict what effect the interpretation of existing or new PRC laws or regulations may have on our business.

The laws of China are likely to govern many of our material agreements, including, without limitation the Joint Venture Agreement dated September 9, 2011 with CSC, as amended. We cannot assure you that we will be able to enforce our interests or our material agreements or that expected remedies will be available. The inability to enforce or obtain a remedy under any of our future agreements may have a material adverse impact on our operations.

Our operations in China are subject to government regulation that limit or prohibit direct foreign investment, which may limit our ability to control operations based in China.

The PRC government has imposed regulations in various industries, including medical research and the stem cell industry, that limit foreign investors' equity ownership or prohibit foreign investments altogether in companies that operate in such industries. We are currently structured as a U.S. corporation (Delaware) with subsidiaries and controlled entities in China. As a result of these regulations and the manner in which they may be applied or enforced, our ability to control our existing operations based in China may be limited or restricted.

If the relevant Chinese authorities find us or any business combination to be in violation of any laws or regulations, they would have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including, without limitation: (i) levying fines; (ii) revoking our business and other licenses; (iii) requiring that we restructure our ownership or operations; and (iv) requiring that we discontinue any portion or all of our business.

We may suffer losses if we cannot utilize our assets in China.

The Company's Shanghai and Wuxi laboratory facilities were originally intended for stem cell research and development, but has been equipped to provide comprehensive cell manufacturing, collection, processing and storage capabilities to provide cells for clinical trials. The lease for this facility expires in 2014 and the Company is considering its options with respect to extending this lease to allow for manufacturing for clinical trials in Asia. If the Company does not determine to renew the lease due to limitations on its utility under the new regulatory initiatives in China or otherwise, the Company may incur certain expenses in connection with returning the premises to the landlord. Management believes it will be able to renew all leases without difficulty.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to utilize our cash flow effectively.

Our interests in China will be subject to China's rules and regulations on currency conversion. In particular, the initial capitalization and operating expenses of the VIE ("CBMG Shanghai") are funded by our WFOE, Cellular Biomedicine Group Ltd. (Wuxi). In China, the State Administration for Foreign Exchange ("SAFE"), regulates the conversion of the Chinese Renminbi into foreign currencies and the conversion of foreign currencies into Chinese Renminbi. Currently, foreign investment enterprises are required to apply to the SAFE for Foreign Exchange Registration Certificates, or IC Cards of Enterprises with Foreign Investment. Foreign investment enterprises holding such registration certificates, which must be renewed annually, are allowed to open foreign currency accounts including a "basic account" and "capital account." Currency translation within the scope of the "basic account," such as remittance of foreign currencies for payment of dividends, can be effected without requiring the approval of the SAFE. However, conversion of currency in the "capital account," including capital items such as direct investments, loans, and securities, require approval of the SAFE. According to the Notice of the General Affairs Department of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises promulgated on August 29, 2008, or the SAFE Notice 142, to apply to a bank for settlement of foreign currency capital, a foreign invested enterprise shall submit the documents certifying the uses of the RMB funds from the settlement of foreign currency capital and a detailed checklist on use of the RMB funds from the last settlement of foreign currency capital. It is stipulated that only if the funds for the settlement of foreign currency capital are of an amount not more than US\$50,000 and are to be used for enterprise reserve, the above documents may be exempted by the bank. This SAFE Notice 142, along with the recent practice of Chinese banks of restricting foreign currency conversion for fear of "hot money" going into China, limits and may continue to limit our ability to channel funds to the VIE entities for their operation. There can be no assurance that the PRC regulatory authorities will not impose further restrictions on the convertibility of the Chinese currency. Future restrictions on currency exchanges may limit our ability to use our cash flow for the distribution of dividends to our stockholders or to fund operations we may have outside of China, which could materially adversely affect our business and operating results.



Fluctuations in the value of the Renminbi relative to the U.S. dollar could affect our operating results.

We prepare our financial statements in U.S. dollars, while our underlying businesses operate in two currencies, U.S. dollars and Chinese Renminbi. It is anticipated that our Chinese operations will conduct their operations primarily in Renminbi and our U.S. operations will conduct their operations in dollars. At the present time, we do not expect to have significant cross currency transactions that will be at risk to foreign currency exchange rates. Nevertheless, the conversion of financial information using a functional currency of Renminbi will be subject to risks related to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. The value of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions and supply and demand in local markets. As we have significant operations in China, and will rely principally on revenues earned in China, any significant revaluation of the Renminbi could materially and adversely affect our financial results. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars we receive from an offering of our securities into Renminbi for our operations, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Beginning in July 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the value of the Renminbi has fluctuated within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. However, the Chinese government has come under increasing U.S. and international pressure to revalue the Renminbi or to permit it to trade in a wider band, which many observers believe would lead to substantial appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other major currencies. There can be no assurance that Renminbi will be stable against the U.S. dollar. On June 19, 2010 the central bank of China announced that it will gradually modify its monetary policy and make the Renminbi's exchange rate more flexible and allow the Renminbi to appreciate in value in line with its economic strength.

The China Food and Drug Administration's regulations may limit our ability to develop, license, manufacture and market our products and services.

Some or all of our operations in China will be subject to oversight and regulation by the CFDA and MOH. Government regulations, among other things, cover the inspection of and controls over testing, manufacturing, safety and environmental considerations, efficacy, labeling, advertising, promotion, record keeping and sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products. Such government regulations may increase our costs and prevent or delay the licensing, manufacturing and marketing of any of our products or services. In the event we seek to license, manufacture, sell or distribute new products or services, we likely will need approvals from certain government agencies such as the future growth and profitability of any operations in China would be contingent on obtaining the requisite approvals. There can be no assurance that we will obtain such approvals.

In 2004, the CFDA implemented new guidelines for the licensing of pharmaceutical products. All existing manufacturers with licenses were required to apply for the Good Manufacturing Practices ("cGMP") certifications.

According to Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products (revised edition 2010), or the New GMP Rules promulgated by the Ministry of Health of the PRC on January 17, 2011 which became effective on March 1, 2011, all the newly constructed manufacturing facilities of drug manufacture enterprises in China shall comply with the requirements of the New GMP Rules, which are stricter than the original GMP standards.

In addition, delays, product recalls or failures to receive approval may be encountered based upon additional government regulation, legislative changes, administrative action or changes in governmental policy and interpretation applicable to the Chinese pharmaceutical industry. Our pharmaceutical activities also may subject us to government regulations with respect to product prices and other marketing and promotional related activities. Government regulations may substantially increase our costs for developing, licensing, manufacturing and marketing any products

or services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The CFDA and other regulatory authorities in China have implemented a series of new punitive and stringent measures regarding the pharmaceuticals industry to redress certain past misconducts in the industry and certain deficiencies in public health reform policies. Given the nature and extent of such new enforcement measures, the aggressive manner in which such enforcement is being conducted and the fact that newly-constituted local level branches are encouraged to issue such punishments and fines, there is the possibility of large scale and significant penalties being levied on manufacturers. These new measures may include fines, restriction and suspension of operations and marketing and other unspecified penalties. This new regulatory environment has added significantly to the risks of our businesses in China and may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Some of the laws and regulations governing our business in China are vague and subject to risks of interpretation.

Some of the PRC laws and regulations governing our business operations in China are vague and their official interpretation and enforcement may involve substantial uncertainty. These include, but are not limited to, laws and regulations governing our business and the enforcement and performance of our contractual arrangements in the event of the imposition of statutory liens, death, bankruptcy and criminal proceedings. Despite their uncertainty, we will be required to comply.

New laws and regulations that affect existing and proposed businesses may be applied retroactively. Accordingly, the effectiveness of newly enacted laws, regulations or amendments may not be clear. We cannot predict what effect the interpretation of existing or new PRC laws or regulations may have on our business.

In addition, pursuant to China's Administrative Measures on the Foreign Investment in Commercial Sector, foreign enterprises are permitted to establish or invest in wholly foreign-owned enterprises or joint ventures that engage in wholesale or retail sales of pharmaceuticals in China subject to the implementation of relevant regulations. However, no specific regulations in this regard have been promulgated to date, which creates uncertainty. If specific regulations are not promulgated, or if any promulgated regulations contain clauses that cause an adverse impact to our operations in China, then our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

The laws and regulations governing the therapeutic use of stem cells in China are evolving. New PRC laws and regulations may impose conditions or requirements which could materially and adversely affect our business.

As the cell therapy industry is at an early stage of development in China, new laws and regulations may be adopted in the future to address new issues that arise from time to time. As a result, substantial uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and any future PRC laws and regulations applicable to the cell therapy industry. There is no way to predict the content or scope of future Chinese regulation. There can be no assurance that the PRC government authorities will not issue new laws or regulations that impose conditions or requirements with which we cannot comply. Noncompliance could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

On December 16, 2011, China's MOH ordered an immediate halt to "unapproved stem cell clinical trials and applications," and put applications for new clinical trials on hold until July 1, 2012, which moratorium has been extended. For those clinical trials for stem cell products already approved by the CFDA, the Clinical Trial Approval Instructions and the Good Clinical Practice ("GCP") shall be strictly followed, with unwarranted changes to the approved clinical trial protocol and profit-seeking activities strictly forbidden. As of the date of this annual report, the foregoing moratorium has not been lifted.

The PRC government does not permit direct foreign investment in stem cell research and development businesses. Accordingly, we operate these businesses through local companies with which we have contractual relationships but in which we do not have direct equity ownership.

PRC regulations prevent foreign companies from directly engaging in stem cell-related research, development and commercial applications in China. Therefore, to perform these activities, we conduct much of our biomedicine business operations in China through a domestic variable interest entity, or VIE, a Chinese domestic company controlled by the Chinese employees of the Company. Our contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing control over these entities as direct ownership. For example, the VIE could fail to take actions required for our business or fail to conduct business in the manner we desire despite their contractual obligation to do so. These companies are able to transact business with parties not affiliated with us. If these companies fail to perform under their agreements with us, we may have to rely on legal remedies under PRC law, which may not be effective. In

addition, we cannot be certain that the individual equity owners of the VIE would always act in our best interests, especially if they have no other relationship with us.

Although other foreign companies have used VIE structures similar to ours and such arrangements are not uncommon in connection with business operations of foreign companies in China in industry sectors in which foreign direct investments are limited or prohibited, recently there has been greater scrutiny by the business community of the VIE structure and, additionally, the application of a VIE structure to control companies in a sector in which foreign direct investment is specifically prohibited carries increased risks.

In addition, the Ministry of Commerce (“MOFCOM”), promulgated the Rules of Ministry of Commerce on Implementation of Security Review System of Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors in August 2011, or the MOFCOM Security Review Rules, to implement the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Establishing the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors promulgated on February 3, 2011, or Circular No. 6. The MOFCOM Security Review Rules came into effect on September 1, 2011 and replaced the Interim Provisions of the Ministry of Commerce on Matters Relating to the Implementation of the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors promulgated by MOFCOM in March 2011. According to these circulars and rules, a security review is required for mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors having “national defense and security” concerns and mergers and acquisitions by which foreign investors may acquire the “de facto control” of domestic enterprises having “national security” concerns. In addition, when deciding whether a specific merger or acquisition of a domestic enterprise by foreign investors is subject to the security review, the MOFCOM will look into the substance and actual impact of the transaction. The MOFCOM Security Review Rules further prohibit foreign investors from bypassing the security review requirement by structuring transactions through proxies, trusts, indirect investments, leases, loans, control through contractual arrangements or offshore transactions. There is no explicit provision or official interpretation stating that our business falls into the scope subject to the security review, and there is no requirement for foreign investors in those mergers and acquisitions transactions already completed prior to the promulgation of Circular No. 6 to submit such transactions to MOFCOM for security review. The enactment of the MOFCOM National Security Review Rules specifically prohibits circumvention of the rules through VIE arrangement in the area of foreign investment in business of national security concern. Although we believe that our business, judging from its scale, should not cause any concern for national security review at its current state, there is no assurance that MOFCOM would not apply the same concept of anti-circumvention in the future to foreign investment in prohibited areas through VIE structure, the same way that our investment in China was structured.

Failure to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which generally prohibits U.S. companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Foreign companies, including some that may compete with us, are not subject to these prohibitions. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices occur from time-to-time in the PRC. There can be no assurance, however, that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we make equity compensation grants to persons who are PRC citizens, they may be required to register with SAFE. We may also face regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our ability to adopt equity compensation plans for our directors and employees and other parties under PRC laws.

On April 6, 2007, SAFE issued the “Operating Procedures for Administration of Domestic Individuals Participating in the Employee Stock Ownership Plan or Stock Option Plan of An Overseas Listed Company, also known as “Circular 78.” It is not clear whether Circular 78 covers all forms of equity compensation plans or only those which provide for the granting of stock options. For any plans which are so covered and are adopted by a non-PRC listed company, such as our company, after April 6, 2007, Circular 78 requires all participants who are PRC citizens to register with and obtain approvals from SAFE prior to their participation in the plan. In addition, Circular 78 also requires PRC citizens to register with SAFE and make the necessary applications and filings if they participated in an overseas listed company’s covered equity compensation plan prior to April 6, 2007. We believe that the registration and approval requirements contemplated in Circular 78 will be burdensome and time consuming.

If it is determined that any of our equity compensation plans are subject to Circular 78, failure to comply with such provisions may subject us and participants of our equity incentive plan who are PRC citizens to fines and legal sanctions and may possibly prevent us from being able to grant equity compensation to our PRC employees. In that case, our ability to compensate our employees and directors through equity compensation would be hindered and our business operations may be adversely affected.

The labor contract law and its implementation regulations may increase our operating expenses and may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As the PRC Labor Contract Law, or Labor Contract Law, and the Implementation Regulation for the PRC Labor Contract Law, or Implementation Regulation, have been enforced for only a relatively short period of time, substantial uncertainty remains as to its potential impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The implementation of the Labor Contract Law and the Implementation Regulation may increase our operating expenses, in particular our human resources costs and our administrative expenses. In addition, as the interpretation and implementation of these regulations are still evolving, we cannot assure you that our employment practices will at all times be deemed to be in full compliance with the law. In the event that we decide to significantly modify our employment or labor policy or practice, or reduce the number of our sales professionals, the labor contract law may limit our ability to effectuate the modifications or changes in the manner that we believe to be most cost-efficient or otherwise desirable, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we are subject to severe penalties or incur significant liabilities in connection with labor disputes or investigations, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected. In the event that we decide to significantly modify our employment or labor policy or practice, or reduce our professional staff, the labor contract law may limit our ability to effectuate the modifications or changes in the manner that we believe to be most cost-efficient or otherwise desirable, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If relations between the United States and China worsen, our stock price may decrease and we may have difficulty accessing the U.S. capital markets.

At various times during recent years, the United States and China have had disagreements over trade, economic and other policy issues. Controversies may arise in the future between these two countries. Any political or trade controversies between the United States and China could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and our and our clients' ability to access U.S. capital markets.

## RISKS RELATED TO OUR CONSULTING SERVICES BUSINESS

We are subject to constraints under U.S. regulations with respect to the consulting services we provide through EastBridge Sub.

Even though our consulting services business does not involve raising capital for clients, the consulting services provided through EastBridge Sub may be viewed as providing investment services. Investment businesses generally are comprehensively and intensively regulated under state and federal securities laws and regulations. Any investigation, litigation or other proceeding undertaken by the SEC or other federal or state regulatory agencies or private parties could necessitate the expenditure of material amounts of funds for legal and other costs and could have other materially adverse consequences for the Company, particularly if EastBridge is subject to fines and penalties for failure to obtain the required licenses or approvals.

Neither the Company nor is EastBridge Sub registered as a broker or dealer under the Exchange Act or any other securities law. EastBridge Sub management believes that it is not required to be registered as a broker or dealer, but if the SEC, FINRA or the securities administrator of any state were to assert that such registration is required, EastBridge Sub would bear the resulting increased expenses and its activities would be restricted, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business. EastBridge Sub or its officers and directors could also be subject to fines, penalties and other expenses as well as restrictions on its future business activities as a result of prior activities.

Neither the Company nor EastBridge Sub has, and is not expected to, register as an investment adviser or an investment company under the federal Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or under the laws of any state. EastBridge Sub management does not believe that any law requires such a registration. However, particularly with respect to the method it has established of forming wholly owned subsidiaries and taking equity in clients, these practices may inadvertently violate the Investment Company Act of 1940 which would require extensive additional filings and additional compliance with SEC regulations. If required, however, such a registration could preclude EastBridge Sub from performing its duties to its clients, which could lead to material adverse effects on the Company and its business, making its consulting services business less lucrative.

EastBridge Sub may also be subject to the federal or various state investment advisory acts. The consulting services rendered by EastBridge Sub may be viewed as providing financial advice even though management believes that any financial advice is not actually provided by EastBridge Sub but instead is provided by third party financial service firms which are registered.

Competition may negatively impact us.

Our consulting services business through EastBridge Sub competes with individuals and both large and small investment companies for clients in Asia and our other current and proposed markets. Many of these institutions and individuals are already active in the Asian and American markets and have greater financial and other resources that

may be used to compete against us. We expect that, if EastBridge Sub is successful and if the market in which it operates as a whole has favorable results, competition will increase.

EastBridge Sub depends upon key management personnel and the loss of any of them would seriously disrupt our operations.

The success of our consulting services business is largely dependent on the personal efforts of Keith Wong and Norm Klein, who are the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, respectively, of EastBridge Sub. The loss of the services of Keith Wong or Norm Klein or other key executives would have a material adverse effect on the business and prospects of EastBridge Sub. The Company has not obtained key-man insurance for any of its senior management personnel or for any of the officers of its subsidiaries, which means that the Company will not receive any cash amounts as a result of the disability or death of a member of senior management. In addition, in order for us to undertake our consulting business operations as contemplated, it will be necessary for us to locate and hire experienced personnel who are knowledgeable in the industry in which EastBridge Sub operates. Failure to attract and retain such experienced personnel on acceptable terms will have a material adverse impact on our ability to grow our consulting services business.



EastBridge Sub does not provide proprietary services.

There is nothing proprietary about the consulting services provided through EastBridge Sub, and EastBridge Sub does not rely upon any intellectual property or other protection for its consulting services business. Any current or future competitors could duplicate the consulting service business model of EastBridge Sub and there would be no legal recourse against these competitors for such actions.

## RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

Our share ownership is concentrated.

One stockholder, Global Health Investment Holdings Ltd. (“Global Health”), beneficially owns approximately 32% of our issued and outstanding Common Stock. As a result, that stockholder will exert significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election and removal of directors, any merger, consolidation or sale of all, or substantially all, of the assets, as well as any charter amendment and other matters requiring stockholder approval. This concentration of ownership may delay or prevent a change in control and may have a negative impact on the market price of our Common Stock by discouraging third party investors. The Company was a party to a lockup agreement with Global Health entered into on January 21, 2013, which was assumed by the Company on the closing date of the merger on February 6, 2013. Under the agreement, Global Health agreed for a period of one year after the closing date of the Merger to (i) not offer, sell, agree to sell, contract to sell, hypothecate, pledge, grant any option to purchase, made any short sale, or otherwise dispose of or hedge, directly or indirectly, any of the Company’s common stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for the Company’s common stock, or publicly announce an intention to effect any such transaction, in connection with Global Health’s shares, or exercise any right without respect to the registration of its shares, or file or cause to be filed any registration statement in connection with its shares without prior written consent of the Company; or (ii) enter into any swap or any other agreement or any transaction that transfers, in whole or in part, the economic consequences of ownership of Global Health’s shares without prior written consent of the Company.

Our common stock may be subject to the penny stock rules which might make it harder for stockholders to sell.

As a result of our initial stock price, our shares may become subject to the penny stock rules. The application of these penny stock rules may affect stockholders’ ability to sell their shares because some broker-dealers may not be willing to make a market in our Common Stock because of the burdens imposed upon them by the penny stock rules which include but are not limited to:

Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act and Exchange Act rules 15g-1 through 15g-6, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell Company securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors.

Exchange Act rule 15g-2 declares unlawful any broker-dealer transactions in penny stocks unless the broker-dealer has first provided to the customer a standardized disclosure document.

Exchange Act rule 15g-3 provides that it is unlawful for a broker-dealer to engage in a penny stock transaction unless the broker-dealer first discloses and subsequently confirms to the customer the current quotation prices or similar market information concerning the penny stock in question.

Exchange Act rule 15g-4 prohibits broker-dealers from completing penny stock transactions for a customer unless the broker-dealer first discloses to the customer the amount of compensation or other remuneration received as a result of the penny stock transaction.

Exchange Act rule 15g-5 requires that a broker-dealer executing a penny stock transaction, other than one exempt under Rule 15g-1, disclose to its customer, at the time of or prior to the transaction, information about the sales person's compensation.

We do not intend to pay cash dividends.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We may not have sufficient funds to legally pay dividends. Even if funds are legally available to pay dividends, we may nevertheless decide in our sole discretion not to pay dividends. The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends will be made at the discretion of the board of directors, and will depend upon, among other things, the results of our operations, cash flows and financial condition, operating and capital requirements, and other factors our board of directors may consider relevant. There is no assurance that we will pay any dividends in the future, and, if dividends are declared, there is no assurance with respect to the amount of any such dividend.

Because our stock is quoted on the OTCQB, our stockholders may have difficulty selling their stock or experience increased negative volatility in the market price of our stock.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB. The OTCQB is often highly illiquid, in part because it does not have a national quotation system by which potential investors can follow the market price of shares except through information received and generated by a limited number of broker-dealers that make markets in particular stocks. There is a greater chance of volatility for securities that trade on the OTCQB as compared to a national exchange or quotation system. This volatility may be caused by a variety of factors, including the lack of readily available price quotations, the absence of consistent administrative supervision of bid and ask quotations, lower or non-existent trading volume, and market conditions. Our stockholders may experience high fluctuations in the market price and volume of the trading market for our securities. These fluctuations, when they occur, have a negative effect on the market price for our securities. Accordingly, our stockholders may not be able to realize a fair price from their shares when they determine to sell them or may have to hold them for a substantial period of time until the market for our common stock improves.

Our operating history and lack of profits could lead to wide fluctuations in our share price. The market price for our common shares is particularly volatile given our status as a relatively unknown company with a small and thinly traded public float.

The market for our common shares is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. The volatility in our share price is attributable to a number of factors. First, as noted above, our common shares are sporadically and thinly traded. As a consequence of this lack of liquidity, the trading of relatively small quantities of shares by our stockholders may disproportionately influence the price of those shares in either direction. The price for our shares could, for example, decline precipitously in the event that a large number of our common shares are sold on the market without commensurate demand, as compared to a seasoned issuer which could better absorb those sales without adverse impact on its share price. Secondly, we are a speculative or "risky" investment due to our limited operating history and lack of profits to date. As a consequence of this enhanced risk, more risk-averse investors may, under the fear of losing all or most of their investment in the event of negative news or lack of progress, be more inclined to sell their shares on the market more quickly and at greater discounts than would be the case with the stock of a seasoned issuer. Many of these factors are beyond our control and may decrease the market price of our common shares, regardless of our operating performance. We cannot make any predictions or projections as to what the prevailing market price for our common shares will be at any time, including as to whether our common shares will sustain their current market prices, or as to what effect that the sale of shares or the availability of common shares for sale at any time will have on the prevailing market price.

Stockholders should be aware that, according to SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (1) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (2) manipulation of prices through prearranged

matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (3) boiler room practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (4) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (5) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although we do not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to our securities. However, the occurrence of these patterns or practices could increase the volatility of our share price.

Our profitability may be negatively impacted due to the fact that a substantial portion of our assets are comprised of securities that are not highly liquid.

A substantial portion of our assets, held by EastBridge Sub, are comprised of securities received as compensation for services rendered and are not highly liquid. There is presently no public market in the majority of the securities held by EastBridge Sub, and it is uncertain if such securities will be listed on a securities exchange or if a market for such securities will ever develop. There is no assurance that an alternative exit strategy will be readily available to realize the fair value of such securities. Accordingly, we are prepared to bear the economic risk of such securities for an indefinite period of time.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

As previously reported on the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 16, 2013, the Company conducted an initial closing of a financing transaction on December 13, 2013, pursuant to which it sold an aggregate of 687,762 shares of the Company's common stock to selected investors at \$6.70 per share. On March 1, 2014, the Company conducted a second and final closing of a financing transaction under which it sold an aggregate of 343,282 shares of the Company's common stock to selected investors at \$6.70 per share. Total gross proceeds from the first and second closings totaled approximately \$6,907,905. The shares were sold pursuant to separate subscription agreements between the Company and each investor.

The issuance of the shares in the above-referenced financing transaction was made in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 506(b) of Regulation D and Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Other than as disclosed above, all unregistered sales and issuances of equity securities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 were previously disclosed in a Form 8-K or Form 10-Q filed with the SEC.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

See Item 2 above for information regarding the second closing of a financing transaction on March 1, 2014.

## ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

### Exhibits

#### Exhibit

Number	Description
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 - Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 - Chief Financial Officer.
32	Certifications Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CELLULAR BIOMEDICINE GROUP, INC.  
(Registrant)

Date: May 15, 2014

By: /s/ Wei (William) Cao  
Wei (William) Cao  
Chief Executive Officer (Principal  
Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Bizuo (Tony) Liu  
Bizuo (Tony) Liu  
Chief Financial Officer (Principal  
Financial and Accounting Officer)