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CHINA JO-JO DRUGSTORES, INC.

Form 10-Q

August 16, 2010

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities  
Exchange Act Of 1934

For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2010

or

Transition Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities  
Exchange Act Of 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 001-34711

CHINA JO-JO DRUGSTORES, INC.

-----  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

98-0557852

-----  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation of  
origination)

(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification Number)

Room 507-513, 5th Floor A Building, Meidu Plaza  
Gongshu District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province  
People's Republic of China

N/A

-----  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

+86 (571) 88077078

-----  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

-----  
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,  
if changed since last report)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller

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reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

### APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 13,500,002 shares issued and outstanding as of August 9, 2010.

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### CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

All statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Form 10-Q") for China Jo-Jo Drugstores, Inc., other than statements of historical facts, that address future activities, events or developments are forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements containing the words "believe," "anticipate," "expect" and words of similar import. These statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and our assessment of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments as well as other factors we believe are appropriate

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under the circumstances. However, whether actual results will conform to the expectations and predictions of management is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially.

Such risks include, among others, the following: national and local general economic and market conditions; our ability to sustain, manage or forecast our growth; raw material costs and availability; new product development and introduction; existing government regulations and changes in, or the failure to comply with, government regulations; adverse publicity; competition; the loss of significant customers or suppliers; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; changes in business strategy or development plans; business disruptions; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; the ability to protect technology; and other factors referenced in this and previous filings.

Consequently, all of the forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-Q are qualified by these cautionary statements and there can be no assurance that the actual results anticipated by management will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected consequences to or effects on our business operations.

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### PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

#### Item 1. Financial Statements

CHINA JO-JO DRUGSTORES, INC AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KERRISDALE MINING CORPORATION)  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

#### ASSETS

-----

#### CURRENT ASSETS

Cash  
Restricted cash  
Accounts receivable, trade  
Inventories  
Other receivables  
Advances to suppliers  
Other current assets

Total current assets

#### PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net

#### OTHER ASSETS:

Long term deposit

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Prepaid - noncurrent

Total other assets

Total assets

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
-----

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Short term loans

Notes payable

Accounts payable, trade

Other payables

Other payables - related parties

Taxes payable

Accrued liabilities

Total current liabilities

Purchase option derivative liability

Total liabilities

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock; \$0.001 par value; 500,000,000 and 250,000,000  
shares authorized; 13,500,002 and 10,000,000 shares issued  
and outstanding as of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010,  
respectively

Paid-in capital

Statutory reserves

Retained earnings

Accumulated other comprehensive loss

Total shareholders' equity

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity

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CHINA JO-JO DRUGSTORES, INC AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KERRISDALE MINING CORPORATION)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
(UNAUDITED)

Three months en  
2010  
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REVENUES		15,207,428	
COST OF GOODS SOLD		10,593,532	
		-----	
GROSS PROFIT		4,613,896	
		-----	
SELLING EXPENSES		823,358	
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		773,762	
		-----	
OPERATING EXPENSES		1,597,120	
		-----	
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		3,016,776	
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET		(57,532)	
CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF PURCHASE OPTION DERIVATIVE LIABILITY		57,944	
		-----	
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		3,017,188	
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES		864,724	
		-----	
NET INCOME		2,152,464	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		99,422	
		-----	
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		\$ 2,251,886	\$
		=====	=====
BASIC AND DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES		12,653,848	
		=====	=====
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE		\$ 0.17	\$
		=====	=====

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CHINA JO-JO DRUGSTORES, INC AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KERRISDALE MINING CORPORATION)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock		Paid-in capital	Retained Earnings	
	Number of shares	Amount		Statutory reserves	Unres
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE, March 31, 2009	7,900,000	\$ 7,900	\$ 669,700	\$ 1,309,109	\$ 5,

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Net income					1,
Foreign currency translation adjustments					
BALANCE, June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	7,900,000	\$ 7,900	\$ 669,700	\$1,309,109	\$ 6,
Shares issued for reorganization on September 17, 2009	2,100,000	2,100	(2,100)		
Stock-based compensation			202,120		
Shareholder contribution			8,164		
Net income					8,
Foreign currency translation adjustments					
BALANCE, March 31, 2010	10,000,000	\$10,000	\$ 877,884	\$1,309,109	\$ 14,
Issuance of common stock	3,500,000	3,500	15,446,056		
Fractional shares due to the one-for-two reverse split		2			
Reclassification of purchase option to derivative liabilities			(402,451)		
Net income					2,
Foreign currency translation adjustments					
BALANCE, June 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	13,500,002	\$13,500	\$15,921,489	\$1,309,109	\$ 17,

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CHINA JO-JO DRUGSTORES, INC AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KERRISDALE MINING CORPORATION)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three months June 30, 2010	
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 2,152,464	\$
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	148,584	
Stock compensation	40,529	
Change in fair value of purchase option derivative liability	(57,944)	
Change in operating assets		
Accounts receivable, trade	(211,953)	
Inventories	(177,259)	
Other receivables	36,600	
Advances to suppliers	(3,288,775)	
Advances to suppliers - related parties	-	
Other current assets	(256,265)	
Long term deposit	-	

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Prepaid rent - noncurrent	(16,938)	
Change in operating liabilities		
Accounts payable, trade	1,004,479	
Other payables and accrued liabilities	81,500	
Notes payable	116,344	
Taxes payable	(99,041)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(527,675)	
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of equipment	(127,334)	
Additions to leasehold improvements	(315,375)	
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(442,709)	
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Restricted cash	(57,958)	
Proceeds from equity financing	15,449,516	
Proceeds from short-term loans	586,920	
Other payables-related parties	(54,942)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	15,923,536	
	-----	-----
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON CASH	19,952	
	-----	-----
INCREASE IN CASH	14,973,104	
CASH, beginning of period	801,593	
	-----	-----
CASH, end of period	\$ 15,774,697	\$
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 17,352	\$
	=====	=====
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 837,658	\$
	=====	=====

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CHINA JO-JO DRUGSTORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KERRISDALE MINING CORPORATION)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2010  
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

China Jo-Jo Drugstores, Inc. ("Jo-Jo Drugstores" or the "Company"), was incorporated in Nevada on December 19, 2006, originally under the name "Kerrisdale Mining Corporation." On September 24, 2009, the Company changed its name to "China Jo-Jo Drugstores, Inc." in connection with a share exchange transaction as described below.

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On September 17, 2009, the Company completed a share exchange transaction with Renovation Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. ("Renovation HK"), and Renovation HK became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. On the closing date, the Company issued 7,900,000 of its common stock (taking into account the 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected on April 9, 2010) to Renovation HK's stockholders in exchange for 100% of the capital stock of Renovation HK. Prior to the share exchange transaction, the Company had 2,100,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding (taking into account the 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected on April 9, 2010). After the share exchange transaction, the Company had 10,000,000 shares of common stock outstanding (taking into account the 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected on April 9, 2010) and Renovation HK's stockholders owned 79% of the issued and outstanding shares. The management members of Renovation HK became the directors and officers of the Company. The share exchange transaction was accounted for as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization whereby Renovation HK is deemed to be the accounting acquirer (legal acquiree) and the Company the accounting acquiree (legal acquirer) and, as a result, the consolidated financial statements of the Company (the legal acquirer) is, in substance, those of Renovation HK (the accounting acquirer), with the assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenses of the Company being included effective from the date of the share exchange transaction. As the share exchange transaction was accounted for as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization, there was no gain or loss recognized on the transaction. The historical financial statements for periods prior to September 17, 2009 are those of Renovation HK except that the equity section and earnings per share have been retroactively restated to reflect the reverse acquisition.

Renovation HK was incorporated on September 2, 2008, under the laws of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("Hong Kong"). Renovation HK has no substantive operations of its own except for its holding of Zhejiang Jiuxin Investment Management Co., Ltd. ("Jiuxin Management"), its wholly owned subsidiary. Through Jiuxin Management, the Company controls three companies through certain exclusive agreements discussed below, that operate a chain of pharmacies in the People's Republic of China ("PRC" or "China"), namely, Hangzhou Jiuzhou Grand Pharmacy Chain Co., Ltd. ("Jiuzhou Pharmacy"), Hangzhou Jiuzhou Clinic of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine ("Jiuzhou Clinic") and Hangzhou Jiuzhou Medical and Public Health Service Co., Ltd. ("Jiuzhou Service", and collectively with Jiuzhou Pharmacy and Jiuzhou Clinic as "HJ Group").

Jiuxin Management was established in the PRC by Renovation HK on October 14, 2008, as a wholly foreign owned enterprise ("WFOE"), with registered capital of \$4,500,000. As of June 30, 2010, Renovation HK transferred all registered capital to Jiuxin Management, and Jiuxin Management has no substantive operations of its own except for entering into certain exclusive agreements with HJ Group and performing its obligations thereunder.

Jiuzhou Pharmacy is a PRC limited liability company established in Zhejiang Province on September 9, 2003 with registered capital of \$605,000 (RMB 5,000,000), engages in the retail sales of prescription and non prescription drugs, traditional Chinese medicine and general merchandise in the PRC.

Jiuzhou Clinic is a PRC general partnership established in Zhejiang Province on October 10, 2003. It is engaged in providing both traditional and western medical services in the PRC.

Jiuzhou Service is a PRC limited liability company established in Zhejiang Province on November 2, 2005 with registered capital of RMB 500,000 (\$60,500). It is engaged in providing medical-related management consulting services in the PRC.



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On April 7, 2010, Jiuzhou Pharmacy was granted an Internet Pharmaceutical Transaction Service Qualification Certificate (the "Certificate") by the State Food and Drug Administration of Zhejiang Province. The Certificate allows Jiuzhou Pharmacy to engage in online retail pharmaceutical sales throughout the PRC.

All three HJ Group companies have been under the common control of the same three owners (the "Owners") since their respective establishment dates, pursuant to agreements amongst the Owners to vote their interests in concert as memorialized in a voting agreement. Based on such voting agreement, the Company has determined that common control exists among the three HJ Group companies in accordance with the guidance of definition of common control accounting standard. Operationally, the Owners have operated the three HJ Group companies in conjunction with one another since each company's respective establishment date. Each HJ Group company holds the licenses and approvals necessary to operate its business in China.

The paid-in capital of all three HJ Group companies was funded by the majority shareholders of Renovation HK. PRC law currently has limits on foreign ownership of companies in certain industries, including those of HJ Group. To comply with these foreign ownership restrictions, on August 1, 2009, Jiuxin Management entered into following exclusive agreements with HJ Group and the Owners (collectively the "Contractual Arrangements").

The Company has concluded that Jiuzhou Pharmacy, Jiuzhou Clinic and Jiuzhou Service are each a Variable Interest Entity (VIE) and that the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Jiuxin Management, absorb a majority of the risk of loss from the activities of these three companies, and enables the Company, through Jiuxin Management, to receive a majority of their respective expected residual returns. Such conclusion is based on the terms of the Contractual Arrangements as follows:

- (1) Under the Consulting Services Agreement, Jiuxin Management will provide exclusive consulting and services to HJ Group for a quarterly fee in the amount of each HJ Group company's quarterly net income after tax. The Company has the right to receive the expected residual gains of each HJ Group company, and there is no cap on such expected residual gains. The Company is also obligated to absorb the risk of loss from the activities of each HJ Group company. The Company is not protected from such risk of loss and is not guaranteed a return by HJ Group or by other parties involved with HJ Group. The consulting services agreement shall remain in effect for the maximum period of time permitted by law, unless sooner terminated by Jiuxin Management or if either Jiuxin Management or an HJ Group company becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or otherwise dissolves or ceases business operations.
- (2) Under the Equity Pledge Agreement, the Owners have pledged their rights, title and equity interest in HJ Group as security for Jiuxin Management to collect its fees from each HJ Group company under the Consulting Services Agreement. On May 18, 2010, all the owners effectively completed the registration of their equity pledge to Zhejiang Management Co., Ltd.
- (3) Under the Operating Agreement, Jiuxin Management has exclusive authority of all decision-making relating to HJ Group's ongoing major operations, including establishing compensation levels and hiring and firing key personnel. In order to ensure HJ Group's normal operation, Jiuxin Management agrees to act as the guarantor for HJ Group in any contract, agreement or transaction with third parties relating to HJ Group's operations, and to guarantee HJ Group's performance of such contract, agreement or transaction. As a counter guarantee, each HJ Group company agrees to pledge all of its assets including receivables to Jiuxin

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Management which have not been pledged to any third parties at the execution date of this agreement. The operating agreement shall remain in effect unless terminated by Jiuxin Management.

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- (4) Under the Proxy Agreement, the Owners have authorized any designee of Jiuxin Management to exercise all of their respective voting rights as owners of HJ Group. The voting rights proxy agreement shall remain in effect for the maximum period of time permitted by law.
- (5) Under the Option Agreement, the Owners have granted Jiuxin Management the exclusive right and option to acquire all of their equity interests in HJ Group. The option agreement shall remain in effect for the maximum period time permitted by law.

Accordingly, the Company accounts for each of these three companies as a VIE.

As a result of the Contractual Arrangements, which obligate the Company to absorb all of the risk of loss from HJ Group's activities and enable the Company to receive all of HJ Group's expected residual returns, the Company accounts for each HJ Group company as a variable interest entity ("VIE") under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s accounting standard. Accordingly, the financial statements of HJ Group are consolidated into the financial statements of the Company.

### Note 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### The reporting entities

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The Company's consolidated financial statements of reflect the activities of the Company and the following subsidiary and VIEs:

Subsidiaries	Incorporated in	Percentage of Ownership
Renovation HK	Hong Kong	100%
Jiuxin Management	PRC	100%
Jiuzhou Pharmacy	PRC	VIE by Contractual Arrangements
Jiuzhou Clinic	PRC	VIE by Contractual Arrangements
Jiuzhou Service	PRC	VIE by Contractual Arrangements

#### Basis of presentation and consolidation

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The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and its VIEs. All significant inter-company transactions and balances between the Company, its subsidiaries and VIEs are eliminated upon consolidation.

#### Consolidation of variable interest entities

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In accordance with the consolidation of Variable Interest Entities standards, variable interest entities (VIEs) are generally entities that lack sufficient equity to finance their activities without additional financial support from other parties or whose equity holders lack adequate decision making ability. All VIEs with which the Company is involved must be evaluated to determine the

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primary beneficiary of the risks and rewards of the VIE. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the VIE for financial reporting purposes.

The Company has concluded that Jiuzhou Pharmacy, Jiuzhou Clinic and Jiuzhou Service are each a VIE and that the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Jiuxin Management, absorb a majority of the risk of loss from the activities of these three companies, and enable the Company, through Jiuxin Management, to receive a majority of their respective expected residual returns. Such conclusion is based on the terms of the Contractual Arrangements as described in Note 1.

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Accordingly, the Company accounts for each of these three companies as a VIE.

Additionally, as the three HJ Group companies are under common control, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared as if the transactions had occurred retroactively as to the beginning of the reporting period of these consolidated financial statements.

Control is defined under the accounting standard defining common control as "an individual, enterprise, or immediate family members who hold more than 50 percent of the voting ownership interest of each entity." Because Lei Liu, Li Qi, and Chong'an Jin collectively own 100% of HJ Group and have agreed to vote their interests in concert since the establishment of each HJ Group company as memorialized in a voting agreement, the Company believes that these three individuals collectively have control of HJ Group in accordance with EITF 02-05. Accordingly, the Company believes that Jiuzhou Pharmacy, Jiuzhou Clinic and Jiuzhou Service were constructively held under common control by Jiuxin Management as of the time the Contractual Agreements were entered into, establishing Jiuxin Management as their primary beneficiary. Jiuxin Management, in turn, is owned by Renovation HK.

Although the Company recognizes the consolidation of VIEs standard but does not provide for retroactive accounting treatment, HJ Group in substance were controlled by the same three individuals on September 9, 2003, October 10, 2003 and November 2, 2005, the establishment dates of Jiuzhou Pharmacy, Jiuzhou Clinic and Jiuzhou Service, respectively. Such common control condition resulted in the share exchange transaction to be a capital transaction in substance, reflected as a recapitalization, and the Company has accordingly recorded the consolidation of Renovation HK at its historical cost.

### Use of estimates

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The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. For example, the Company estimates its allowance for doubtful accounts and useful lives of plant and equipment. Because of the use of estimates inherent in the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Fair values of financial instruments

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The accounting standards regarding fair value of financial instruments and related fair value measurements defines fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosures of fair value measurement and enhances disclosures requirements for fair value measures. The carrying amounts reported

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in the balance sheets for current receivables, payables, notes payables and short term loans qualify as financial instruments and are a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the short period of time between the origination of such instruments and their expected realization and their current market rate of interest. The three levels are defined as follow:

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instruments.
- Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value.

In connection with the public offering of the Company's common stock that closed on April 28, 2010, the Company agreed to issue its underwriters, Madison Williams and Company and Rodman & Renshaw, LLC, an option for \$100 to purchase up to a total of 105,000 shares of common stock (3% of the shares sold) at \$6.25 per share (125% of the price of the shares sold in the offering). The option is exercisable commencing on October 23, 2010 and expires on April 22, 2015.

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The Company is treating the common shares underlying the option as a derivative liability as the strike price of the option is denominated in U.S. dollars, a currency other than the Company's functional currency, the Chinese RMB. As a result, the option is not considered indexed to the Company's own stock, and as such, all future changes in the fair value of the option are recognized currently in earnings until such time as the option is exercised or expired.

On April 22, 2010, the issue date of the option, the Company classified the fair value of this option as a liability resulting in a decrease of additional paid-in capital of \$402,451 and the establishment of a \$402,451 option liability to recognize the option's fair value. The Company recognized a gain of \$57,944 from the change in fair value of option liability for the three months ended June 30, 2010. There was no option outstanding as of March 31, 2010.

This option does not trade in an active securities market, and as such, the Company estimates the fair value of this option using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model ("Black-Scholes Model") on the date that the option was originally issued and as of June 30, 2010 using the following assumptions:

	Underwriter Purchase Option (1)	
	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	April 22, 2010 (Unaudited)
	-----	-----
Stock price	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.78
Exercise price	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.25
Annual dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected term (years)	4.81	5.00
Risk-free interest rate	1.79%	2.57%
Expected volatility	120%	120%

(1) As of June 30, 2010, the option to purchase 105,000 had not been exercised. The option cannot be exercised until October 23, 2010.

Expected volatility is based on historical volatility. Historical volatility was

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computed using daily pricing observations for recent periods that correspond to the term of the option. The Company believes this method produces an estimate that is representative of future volatility over the expected term of this option. The Company has no reason to believe future volatility over the expected remaining life of this option is likely to differ materially from historical volatility. The expected life is based on the remaining term of the option. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury securities according to the remaining term of the option.

As required by the FASB's accounting standards, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Depending on the product and the terms of the transaction, the fair values option liability were modeled using a series of techniques, including closed-form analytic formula, such as the Black-Scholes Model, which does not entail material subjectivity because the methodology employed does not necessitate significant judgment, and the pricing inputs are observed from actively quoted markets.

The fair value of the 105,000 shares underlying the option outstanding as of June 30, 2010 was determined using the Black-Scholes Model, defined in the FASB's accounting standard of fair value measurement as level 2 inputs, and the Company recorded the change in earnings. As a result, the option liability is carried on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value.

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The following table sets forth, by level within the fair value hierarchy, the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value as of June 30, 2010:

	Carrying Value at June 30, 2010	Fair Value Measurement June 30, 2010		
	-----	-----	-----	-----
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		-----	-----	-----
Purchase option derivative liability (unaudited)	\$ 344,507	\$ --	\$344,507	\$ --

### Revenue recognition

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Revenue from sales of prescription medicine at the drugstores is recognized when the prescription is filled and the customer picks up and pays for the prescription.

Revenue from sales of other merchandise at the drugstores is recognized at the point of sale, which is when the customer pays for and receives the merchandise.

Revenue from medical services is recognized after the service has been rendered to the customer.

Revenue from sales of merchandise to non-retail customers is recognized when the following conditions are met: 1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists (sales agreements and customer purchase orders are used to determine the existence of an arrangement); 2) delivery of goods has occurred and risks and benefits of ownership have been transferred, which is when the goods are

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received by the customer at its designated location in accordance with the sales terms; 3) the sales price is fixed or determinable; and 4) collectability is probable. Historically, sales returns have been immaterial.

The Company's revenue is net of value added tax ("VAT") collected on behalf of PRC tax authorities in respect of the sale of merchandise. VAT collected from customers, net of VAT paid for purchases, is recorded as a liability in the balance sheet until it is paid to the relevant PRC tax authorities.

### Cash

-----

Cash consists of cash on hand, cash in the drugstores and cash at banks.

### Restricted cash

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The Company's restricted cash consists of cash in a bank as security for its notes payable. The Company has notes payable outstanding with the bank and is required to keep certain amounts on deposit that are subject to withdrawal restrictions. The notes payable are generally short term in nature due to their short maturity period of six to nine months; thus, restricted cash is classified as a current asset. As of June 30, 2010, restricted cash and notes payable amounted to \$807,941 and \$1,587,026, respectively. As of March 31, 2010, restricted cash and notes payable amounted to \$746,703 and \$1,464,241, respectively.

### Accounts receivable

-----

Accounts receivable represent amounts due from banks relating to retail sales that are paid or settled by the customers' debit or credit cards, amounts due from government social security bureaus relating to retail sales of drugs, prescription medicine, and medical services that are paid or settled by the customers' medical insurance cards, and amounts due from non-retail customers for sales of merchandise.

Management regularly reviews aging of receivables and changes in payment trends by its customers, and records a reserve when they believe collection of amounts due are at risk. Accounts considered uncollectible are written off. Historically, the amount of bad debt write-off has been immaterial and the Company has been able to collect substantially all amounts due from these parties. At June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, management concluded all amounts are collectible and allowance for doubtful accounts was not deemed necessary.

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### Inventories

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Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Market is the lower of replacement cost or net realizable value. The Company carries out physical inventory counts on a monthly basis at each store and warehouse location to ensure that the amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements at each reporting period are properly stated and valued. The Company records write-downs to inventories for shrinkage losses and damaged merchandise that are identified during the inventory counts.

### Property and equipment

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Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into consideration the assets' estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of lease term or remaining lease period of the underlying assets. Following are the estimated useful lives of the Company's other property and equipment:

	Estimated Useful Life
	-----
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment & furniture	3-5 years

Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged to expense as incurred. Major additions and betterment to property and equipment are capitalized.

### Impairment of long lived assets

-----

The Company evaluates long lived tangible and intangible assets for impairment, at least annually, but more often whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable from its estimated future cash flows. Recoverability is measured by comparing the asset's net book value to the related projected undiscounted cash flows from these assets, considering a number of factors including past operating results, budgets, economic projections, market trends and product development cycles. If the net book value of the asset exceeds the related undiscounted cash flows, the asset is considered impaired, and a second test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss. Based on its review, the Company believes that, as of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, there was no impairment.

### Income taxes

-----

The Company records income taxes pursuant to the accounting standards for income taxes. The accounting standards for income taxes require the recognition of deferred income tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between income tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities. Provision for income taxes consists of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded. The accounting standard also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures, and transition. The adoption had no affect on the Company's financial statements. There were no deferred tax amounts at June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010.

The charge for taxation is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items, which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of assessable tax profit. In

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principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when related items are credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

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### Value Added Tax (VAT)

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Sales revenue represents the invoiced value of goods, net of a value-added tax (VAT). All of the Company's products are sold in the PRC are subject to a Chinese value-added tax on the gross sales price. The value-added tax rate vary from 0% to 17%, depending on the type of products sold. This VAT may be offset by VAT paid by the Company on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing or acquiring its finished products. The Company recorded VAT payable and VAT receivable net of payments in the accompanying financial statements. The VAT tax return is filed offsetting the payables against the receivables.

### Stock Based Compensation

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The Company accounts for equity instruments issued in exchange for the receipt of goods or services from other than employees in accordance with FASB's accounting standards regarding accounting for stock-based compensation and accounting for equity instruments that are issued to other than employees for acquiring or in conjunction with selling goods or services. Costs are measured at the estimated fair market value of the consideration received or the estimated fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably determinable. The value of equity instruments issued for consideration other than employee services is determined on the earlier of a performance commitment or completion of performance by the provider of goods or services as defined by these accounting standards. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement.

### Advertising and promotion costs

-----

Advertising and promotion costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising and promotion costs amounted to \$39,419 and \$97,432 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Advertising costs consist primarily of print and television advertisements.

### Pre-opening costs

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Expenditures related to the opening of new drugstores, other than expenditures for property and equipment, are expensed as incurred.

### Vendor allowances

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The Company accounts for vendor allowances by reducing the carrying value of inventories and are subsequently transferring the amounts to cost of goods sold when the inventories are sold, unless those allowances are specifically



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identified as reimbursements for advertising, promotion and other services, in which case they are recognized as a reduction of the related advertising and promotion or other service costs.

For the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company recognized vendor allowances of \$269,979 and \$46,802 in cost of goods sold, respectively.

### Distribution costs

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Distribution costs represent the costs of transporting merchandise from warehouse to stores. These costs are expensed as incurred and are included in sales, marketing and other operating expenses.

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### Operating leases

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The Company leases premises for retail drugstores, warehouse, offices, and land under non-cancelable operating leases. Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of lease. A majority of the Company's retail drugstore leases have a 3 to 10-year term with a renewal option upon the expiration of the lease. The Company has historically been able to renew a majority of its drugstores leases. Under the terms of the lease agreements, the Company has no legal or contractual asset retirement obligations at the end of the lease. Land leased from government is amortized on a straight-line basis over a 30-year term.

### Commitments and contingencies

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Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated. Historically, the Company has experienced no product liability or malpractice claims.

### Foreign currency translation

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The Company uses the United States dollar ("U.S. dollars" or "USD") for financial reporting purposes. The Company's subsidiaries and VIEs maintain their books and records in their functional currency, being the primary currency of the economic environment in which their operations are conducted.

In general, for consolidation purposes, the Company translates the subsidiaries' and VIEs' assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars using the applicable exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, and the statement of income and cash flows are translated at average exchange rates during the reporting period. As a result, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported on the statement of cash flows will not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the balance sheet. Equity accounts are translated at historical rates. Adjustments resulting from the translation of the subsidiaries' and VIEs' financial statements are recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income.

The accounting standard, "Reporting Comprehensive Income", requires disclosure of all components of comprehensive income and loss on an annual and interim basis. Comprehensive income and loss is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. The Company's accumulated other

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comprehensive income and loss only consist of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Accumulated other comprehensive loss in the statement of shareholders' equity amounted to \$262,838 and \$362,260 as of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010 were translated at 1 RMB to \$0.14730 USD and at 1 RMB to \$0.14670 USD, respectively. The average translation rates applied to income and cash flow statement amounts for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were at 1 RMB to \$0.14673 USD and at 1 RMB to \$0.14663 USD, respectively.

### Concentrations and credit risk

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The Company's operations are all carried out in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic and legal environments in the PRC, and by the general state of the PRC's economy. The Company's operations in the PRC are subject to specific considerations and significant risks not typically associated with companies in the North America and Western Europe. These include risks associated with, among others, the political, economic and legal environments and foreign currency exchange. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

Certain financial instruments, which subject the Company to concentration of credit risk, consist of cash and restricted cash. The Company balances at financial institutions located in Hong Kong and China. The Company maintains balances at financial institutions which, from time to time, may exceed Hong Kong Deposit Protection Board insured limits for the banks located in Hong Kong. Balances at financial institutions or state-owned banks within the PRC are not covered by insurance. As of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, the Company had deposits totaling \$4,884,053 and \$1,533,175 that are not covered by insurance, respectively. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant risks on its cash in bank accounts.

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For the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, all of the Company's sales and purchases arose in the PRC. No major customers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, two vendors collectively accounted for 32% of the Company's total purchases and 26% of total inventory prepayment. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, two vendors collectively accounted for 30% of the Company's total purchases and 1% of total accounts payable.

### Recently issued accounting pronouncements

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In December 2009, FASB issued ASU No. 2009-16, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the issuance of FASB Statement No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets-an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140. The amendments in this Accounting Standards Update improve financial reporting by eliminating the exceptions for qualifying special-purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and the exception that permitted sale accounting for certain mortgage securitizations when a transferor has not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets. In addition, the amendments require

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enhanced disclosures about the risks that a transferor continues to be exposed to because of its continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. Comparability and consistency in accounting for transferred financial assets will also be improved through clarifications of the requirements for isolation and limitations on portions of financial assets that are eligible for sale accounting. The Company adopted this standard and the standard did not have material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December, 2009, FASB issued ASU No. 2009-17, Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the issuance of FASB Statement No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R). The amendments in this Accounting Standards Update replace the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which reporting entity, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which reporting entity has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (1) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or (2) the right to receive benefits from the entity. An approach that is expected to be primarily qualitative will be more effective for identifying which reporting entity has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. The amendments in this Update also require additional disclosures about a reporting entity's involvement in variable interest entities, which will enhance the information provided to users of financial statements. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-01- Accounting for Distributions to Shareholders with Components of Stock and Cash. The amendments in this Update clarify that the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or stock with a potential limitation on the total amount of cash that all shareholders can elect to receive in the aggregate is considered a share issuance that is reflected in EPS prospectively and is not a stock dividend for purposes of applying Topics 505 and 260 (Equity and Earnings Per Share). The amendments in this update are effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009, and should be applied on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on its consolidated statements.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-02 - Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary - a Scope Clarification. The amendments in this Update affect accounting and reporting by an entity that experiences a decrease in ownership in a subsidiary that is a business or nonprofit activity. The amendments also affect accounting and reporting by an entity that exchanges a group of assets that constitutes a business or nonprofit activity for an equity interest in another entity. The amendments in this update are effective beginning in the period that an entity adopts SFAS No. 160, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of ARB No. 51." If an entity has previously adopted SFAS No. 160 as of the date the amendments in this update are included in the Accounting Standards Codification, the amendments in this update are effective beginning in the first interim or annual reporting period ending on or after December 15, 2009. The amendments in this update should be applied retrospectively to the first period that an entity adopted SFAS No. 160. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on its consolidated statements.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06 - Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements. This update provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that requires new disclosure as follows: 1) Transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2. A

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reporting entity should disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers. 2) Activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. In the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than as one net number). This update provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that clarify existing disclosures as follows: 1) Level of disaggregation. A reporting entity should provide fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities. A class is often a subset of assets or liabilities within a line item in the statement of financial position. A reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities. 2) Disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. A reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. Those disclosures are required for fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted the disclosures standards, except for the disclosures to be adopted for fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2010, and the adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial instruments.

In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-09, "Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements," or ASU 2010-09. ASU 2010-09 primarily rescinds the requirement that, for listed companies, financial statements clearly disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. Subsequent events must still be evaluated through the date of financial statement issuance; however, the disclosure requirement has been removed to avoid conflicts with other SEC guidelines. ASU 2010-09 was effective immediately upon issuance and was adopted in February 2010.

In April 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-13, "Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Effect of Denominating the Exercise Price of a Share-Based Payment Award in the Currency of the Market in Which the Underlying Equity Security Trades," or ASU 2010-13. ASU 2010-13 provides amendments to Topic 718 to clarify that an employee share-based payment award with an exercise price denominated in currency of a market in which a substantial portion of the entity's equity securities trades should not be considered to contain a condition that is not a market, performance, or service condition. Therefore, an entity would not classify such an award as a liability if it otherwise qualifies as equity. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2010-17 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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### Reclassification -----

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These classifications have no effect on net income.

### Note 3 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets consist of the following:

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	June 30, 2010 (unaudited)	March 31, 2010
	-----	-----
Prepaid rental expense	\$ 1,352,933	\$ 1,205,881
Lease rights transfer fees (1)	100,330	92,021
Prepays and other assets	177,340	33,265
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 1,630,603	\$ 1,331,167
	=====	=====

(1) Lease rights transfer fees are money paid by the Company to secure store rentals in coveted areas. These additional costs of acquiring the right to lease new store locations are capitalized and amortized over the period of the initial lease term.

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Note 4 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment as of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010 consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2010 (unaudited)	March 31, 2010
	-----	-----
Leasehold improvements	\$ 2,755,828	\$ 2,588,627
Office equipment and furniture	509,717	379,668
Motor vehicles	162,665	162,665
	-----	-----
Total	3,428,210	3,130,960
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,101,785	1,944,668
	-----	-----
Property and equipment, net	\$ 1,326,425	\$ 1,186,292
	=====	=====

Total depreciation expense for property and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$148,584 and \$121,033, respectively. No depreciation expense was included in cost of goods sold for the periods presented because the Company's business does not involve manufacturing of merchandise and the amount of depreciation of property and equipment utilized in acquiring, warehousing and transporting merchandise to locations ready for sale is not material.

Note 5 - ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS

Advances to suppliers is money deposited or advanced to outside vendors for future inventory purchases. Most of the Company's vendors require a certain amount of money to be deposited with them as a guarantee that the Company will receive its purchase on a timely basis. This amount is refundable and bears no interest. As of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, advances to suppliers amounted to \$10,179,812 and \$6,850,240, respectively.

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### Note 6 - LONG TERM DEPOSITS

Long term deposits includes money deposited or advanced to landlords for securing retail store leases for which the Company does not anticipate applying or being returned within the next twelve months. Most of the Company's landlords require a minimum of six months' rent being paid up front plus additional deposits. As of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, long term deposit for retail leases amounted to \$2,321,115 and \$2,311,661, respectively.

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### Note 7 - PREPAID - NONCURRENT

Prepaid - noncurrent consist of the following:

	June 30, 2010 (unaudited)	March 31, 2010
	-----	-----
Prepayment for lease of land use right - noncurrent (1)	\$ 4,234,875	\$ 4,254,300
Prepayment for new entity (2)	1,031,100	1,026,900
Prepayment for construction	159,986	-
Lease rights transfer fees-noncurrent	205,728	227,763
Prepays and other assets	39,971	-
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 5,671,660	\$ 5,508,963
	=====	=====

(1) Prepayment for lease of land use right is a payment made to a local government in connection with entering into a 30-year operating land lease agreement. As of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, the balance amounted to \$4,234,875 and \$4,254,300, respectively.

(2) In connection with the same lease agreement, the Company prepaid \$1,031,100 (RMB 7,000,000) to establish a new entity, Hangzhou Jiuxin QianHong Agriculture Development Ltd. On August 10, 2010, the entity was established with registered capital of \$1,480,000 (RMB 10,000,000).

### Note 8 - STATUORY RESERVE

Statutory reserves represent restricted retained earnings. Based on their legal formation, all PRC entities are required to set aside 10% of their net incomes as reported in their statutory accounts on an annual basis to the Statutory Surplus Reserve Fund (the "Reserve Fund"). Once the total set-aside in the Reserve Fund reaches 50% of an entity's registered capital, further appropriations are discretionary. The Reserve Fund can be used to increase the entity's registered capital upon approval by relevant government authorities and to eliminate its future losses under PRC GAAP upon a resolution by its board of directors. The Reserve Fund is not distributable to shareholders except in the event of liquidation.

Appropriations to the above statutory reserves are accounted for as a transfer from unrestricted earnings to statutory reserves. During the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company made total appropriations to these statutory reserves of \$0 and \$0, respectively. The Company fulfilled the 50% registered

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capital requirement as of March 31, 2009. Therefore, during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, no additional appropriations to the statutory reserves were made from unrestricted earnings.

There are no legal requirements in the PRC to fund these statutory reserves by transfer of cash to any restricted accounts, and the Company does not do so. These statutory reserves are not distributable as cash dividends.

### Note 9 - TAXES

#### Income Tax

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The Company is registered in Nevada whereas its subsidiary, Renovation HK, is registered in Hong Kong, and conducts all of its business through Renovation HK's subsidiary, Jiuxin Management, and the three PRC VIEs, Jiuzhou Pharmacy, Jiuzhou Clinic and Jiuzhou Service. Jiuxin Management and the VIEs are subject to PRC tax laws.

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Beginning January 2008, the Chinese Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT") law replaced China's former income tax laws. The standard EIT rate of 25% replaced the 33% rate previously applicable to PRC enterprises. Therefore, starting from January 2008 Jiuzhou Pharmacy has been subject to an effective tax rate of 25%.

Jiuzhou Clinic and Jiuzhou Service are subject to the regular income tax rate of 25% in calendar year 2009 and 2010.

Penalties and interest incurred related to underpayment of income tax are classified as income tax expense in the year incurred. No significant penalties or interest relating to income tax were incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. GAAP also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transition.

The following table reconciles the U.S. statutory tax rates to the Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (unaudited):

	2010	2009
	-----	-----
U.S. Statutory rates	34%	34%
Foreign income not recognized in USA	(34)	(34)
China income taxes	25	25
Other (a)	4	2
	-----	-----
Effective tax rate	29%	27%
	-----	-----

- (a) The 4% and 2% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, represents the expenses incurred by the Company that were not subject to PRC income tax.

Jo-Jo Drugstores is incorporated in the U.S. and has incurred a net operating loss for income tax purposes for 2010. As of June 30, 2010, the estimated net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. income tax purposes amounted to \$379,000

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which may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. These carryforwards will expire, if not utilized by 2030. Management believes that the realization of the benefits arising from this loss appears to be uncertain due to the Company's limited operating history and continuing losses for U.S. income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Company has provided a 100% valuation allowance at June 30, 2010. The valuation allowance at June 30, 2010 was \$129,000. The Company's management reviews this valuation allowance periodically and makes adjustments as necessary. The Company had no net operating loss as of March 31, 2010.

The Company has cumulative undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries of approximately \$15,513,643 as of June 30, 2010, which are included in consolidated retained earnings and will continue to be indefinitely reinvested in international operations. Accordingly, no provision has been made for U.S. deferred taxes related to future repatriation of these earnings, nor is it practicable to estimate the amount of income taxes that would have to be provided if we concluded that such earnings will be remitted in the future.

Value Added Tax  
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Sales of products are subject to VAT ranging from 0% to 17%. VAT on sales and on purchases amounted to \$2,454,477 and \$1,987,825 for the three months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, and \$1,894,552 and \$1,461,063 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, respectively.

Sales and purchases are recorded net of VAT collected and paid as the Company acts as an agent for the government. VAT taxes are not impacted by the income tax holiday.

Taxes payable at June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010 consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2010 (unaudited)	March 31, 2010
	-----	-----
VAT	\$ 252,238	\$ 341,989
Income tax	856,435	875,868
Others	32,036	17,226
	-----	-----
Total taxes payable	\$ 1,140,709	\$ 1,235,083
	=====	=====

Note 10 - SHORT TERM LOANS

Short term loans represent amounts due to various banks and are normally due on demand or within one year. These loans generally can be renewed with the banks. Short term bank loans at June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, consisted of the following:

June 30, 2010 (unaudited)	March 31, 2010
------------------------------	-------------------



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Two loans with Hangzhou Bank, due September 2010 with annual interest at 4.86%, secured by the personal properties of certain of the Company's shareholders	\$	1,178,400	\$	586,800
Hangzhou Bank, due July 2010 with annual interest at 4.86%, secured by the personal properties of certain of the Company's shareholders		294,600		293,400
Total	\$	1,473,000	\$	880,200

All short term loans were repaid subsequently to June 30, 2010. Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$17,352 and \$18,211, respectively.

Note 11 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

Regulations in the PRC require the Company to contribute to a defined contribution retirement plan for all permanent employees. The contribution is based on a percentage of an employee's current compensation as required by the local government. The Company contributed \$13,076 and \$15,429 in employment benefits and pension during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Note 12 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Amounts receivable from and payable to related parties are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2010 (unaudited)	March 31, 2010
Amount due to directors (1):	\$ 880,107	\$ 935,000

(1) As of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, amount due to directors represents contributions from Li Qi, Chong'an Jin, and Lei Liu to Jiuxin Management to enable Jiuxin Management to meet its approved PRC registered capital requirements. Such contributions are to be returned to these directors upon demand.

Note 13 - EARNINGS PER SHARE and CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Stock-based compensation

On September 1, 2009, pursuant to agreements entered on July 30, 2009, shareholders of Renovation HK sold shares of Renovation HK to service providers including the Company's chief financial officer and legal counsel which shares, after the share exchange transaction between the Company and Renovation HK on September 17, 2009, collectively represented 2.50% of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock.

Using the fair value of services provided as of March 31, 2010, the Company estimated that the total stock compensation expense to be recognized from these

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transactions was \$202,120. The Company recognized \$126,325 as stock compensation expense for the year ended March 31, 2010. The remaining \$75,795 was applied to accrued legal fees, which were expensed during the year ended March 31, 2009.

On March 15, 2010, the Company agreed to issue 6,897 shares (taking into account the 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected on April 9, 2010) of restricted common stock to a director. The shares are to be issued in quarterly installments beginning on March 31, 2010, and \$9,976 was recorded as director compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

On April 9, 2010, the Company effected a 1-for-2 reverse split of its issued and outstanding common shares and a proportional reduction of its authorized common shares. Therefore, all share and per share amounts used in the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been retroactively restated to reflect the 1-for-2 reverse stock split.

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On May 1, 2010, the Company agreed to issue 2,340 shares of common stock to its legal counsel, and \$3,744 was recorded as service compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

On May 14, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to its chief financial officer upon the adoption of a stock incentive plan (the "Plan"). The shares are to vest in five installments and distributed to the chief financial officer at the end of the agreement's term, and \$8,169 was recorded as officer compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

The Company also agreed under the agreement to issue 4,000 shares of restricted common stock from the Plan as a bonus to its chief financial officer and \$18,640 was recorded as compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

### Shareholders Contribution

On June 8, 2009, the three Owners of Jiuzhou Pharmacy acquired 100% equity interests of Kuaileren Pharmacy Co., Ltd. ("Kuaileren") from its owner for stock consideration. On August 21, 2009, the three Owners contributed their 100% equity interests of Kuaileren to Jiuzhou Pharmacy, and Kuaileren became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jiuzhou Pharmacy. The registered capital of Kuaileren is \$15,000 (RMB 100,000). The transfer of the equity interest has been treated as a contribution to owner's equity and has been valued at \$8,164, the estimated fair value of the equity interest transferred.

### Earnings per share

The Company reports earnings per share in accordance with the provisions of FASB's related accounting standard. This standard requires presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share in conjunction with the disclosure of the methodology used in computing such earnings per share. Basic earnings per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share takes into account the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and converted into common stock.

The following is a reconciliation of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation:

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	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010 (unaudited)	2009 (unaudited)
Net income for earnings per share	\$ 2,152,464	\$ 1,599,161
Weighted average shares used in basic computation		
Basic and diluted	12,653,848	7,900,000
Earnings per share		
Basic and diluted	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.20

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, 105,000 shares underlying the outstanding purchase option were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation as they are anti-dilutive. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, there was no purchase option outstanding.

All share and per share amounts used in the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been retroactively restated to reflect the 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected on April 9, 2010.

Note 15 - SEGMENTS

The Company sells prescription and over-the-counter medicines, traditional Chinese medicines, which are medicines derived from Chinese herbs, Chinese herbs, dietary supplement, medical instruments and sundry items. The class of customers, selling practice and distribution process are the same for all products. The Company's chief operating decision-makers (i.e. chief executive officer and his direct reports) review financial information presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues by product lines for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance. There are no segment managers who are held accountable for operations, operating results and plans for levels or components below the consolidated unit level. Based on qualitative and quantitative criteria established by the accounting standard, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," the Company considers itself to be operating within one reportable segment.

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The Company does not have long-lived assets located outside the PRC. In accordance with the enterprise-wide disclosure requirements of FASB's accounting standard, the Company's net revenue from external customers by main segment is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010 (unaudited)	2009 (unaudited)
Prescription Drugs	\$ 6,162,598	\$ 4,498,498
Over-The-Counter (OTC) Drugs	5,441,859	2,560,209

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Nutritional Supplements	1,731,081	525,937
Traditional Chinese Medicine Products	1,290,891	1,230,105
Sundry Products	371,263	2,592,740
Medical Devices	209,736	273,975
	-----	-----
Total	\$15,207,428	\$ 11,681,464
	=====	=====

Note 16 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments

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The Company recognizes lease expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease in accordance to the accounting standard. The Company has entered into various tenancy agreements for its store premises and for the land that it has leased from a local government to be used potentially for the cultivation of Chinese medicinal herbs.

One of the Company's retail spaces and its corporate office are leased from Lei Liu, a director of the Company, under long-term operating lease agreements from August 2008 to August 2010 and from January 2008 to March 2012, respectively. The rent expense for the retail space and the corporate office are \$406,814 and \$42,531 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, rent paid to Mr. Liu amounted to \$44,190 and \$0, respectively.

The Company's commitments for minimum rental payments under its leases for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

Years ending March 31,	Amount
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2011	\$1,411,140
2012	1,698,291
2013	1,477,275
2014	1,235,845
2015	844,088
Thereafter	853,504

Rental expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$432,428 and \$257,454, respectively.

As of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, prepayment on retail spaces and corporate office rental expense amounted to \$1,352,934 and \$1,205,881, respectively.

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Logistics Services Commitments

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The Company renewed its agreement for logistics services ("Logistics Agreement") with Zhejiang Yingte Logistics Co., Ltd. ("Yingte") to provide logistics and other related services from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. Pursuant to the Logistics Agreement, Yingte accepts goods from the Company's suppliers, stores the goods and then delivers the goods to the Company's store locations as directed by the Company, and the Company is required to pay Yingte 1% of the purchase price of the delivered goods. The Company is obligated to pay a minimum of RMB 2,900,000 annually (1% of RMB 290 million, the total minimum amount of goods to be delivered under the Logistics Agreement).

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As of June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2009, the Company did not have any contingent liabilities.

### Legal Proceedings

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In December 2009, Jiuzhou Pharmacy filed suit against The Ventana Group, LLC and Michael Hom in the California Superior Court for the County of San Mateo, alleging breach of contract of an agreement entered into with the defendants in 2008 and seeking damages of \$25,000. The suit was subsequently amended to remove Michael Hom as a defendant. In May 2010, Jiuzhou Pharmacy sought for default judgment against the defendants, which was granted on July 14, 2010. Jiuzhou Pharmacy is in the process of executing the judgment against The Ventana Group, LLC.

### Note 17 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In connection with the land use right lease agreement with a local government, Hangzhou Jiuxin Qianhong Agriculture Development Co., Ltd. ("Qianhong") was established with registered capital of \$1,480,000 (RMB 10,000,000) on August 10, 2010. As of June 30, 2010, the Company prepaid \$1,031,100 (RMB 7,000,000) of registered capital (Note 7), and the remaining \$444,000 (RMB 3,000,000) of registered capital was contributed on August 9, 2010.

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

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### Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this item. In addition to historical information, the following discussion contains certain forward-looking statements within the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to our future plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. These statements may be identified by the use of words such as "may", "will", "could", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "believe", "estimate", "plan", "predict", and similar terms or terminology, or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. Although we believe the expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions within the bound of our knowledge of our business, our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these statements. Factors that could contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 24, 2009. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future.

Our financial statements are prepared in U.S. Dollars and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. See "Exchange Rates" below for information concerning the exchanges rates at which Renminbi ("RMB") were translated into U.S. Dollars at various pertinent dates and for pertinent periods.

### Overview

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China Jo-Jo Drugstores, Inc. ("Jo-Jo Drugstores" or the "Company") was incorporated in Nevada on December 19, 2006, originally under the name Kerrisdale Mining Corporation. On September 24, 2009, The Company changed its name to "China Jo-Jo Drugstores, Inc." in connection with the share exchange transaction described below.

On September 17, 2009, the Company completed a share exchange transaction with Renovation Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. ("Renovation"), a Hong Kong company, and Renovation became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. On the closing date, the Company issued 7,900,000 of its common stock to the stockholders of Renovation in exchange for 100% of the capital stock of Renovation. Prior to the share exchange transaction, the Company had 2,100,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. After the share exchange transaction, the Company had 10,000,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, of which 79% were owned by the stockholders of Renovation. The management members of Renovation became the directors and officers of the Company. The share exchange transaction was accounted for as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization and, as a result, the consolidated financial statements of the Company (the legal acquirer) is, in substance, those of Renovation (the accounting acquirer), with the assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenses, of the Company being included effective from the date of the share exchange transaction.

Renovation is a holding company that, through its wholly-owned PRC subsidiary, Zhejiang Jiuxin Investment Management Co., Ltd. ("Jiuxin Management"), controls the three HJ Group companies in the PRC, namely Hangzhou Jiuzhou Grand Pharmacy Chain Co., Ltd. ("Jiuzhou Pharmacy"), Hangzhou Jiuzhou Clinic of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine General Partnership ("Jiuzhou Clinic"), and Hangzhou Jiuzhou Medical & Public Health Service Co., Ltd. ("Jiuzhou Service", and with Jiuzhou Pharmacy and Jiuzhou Clinic collectively as "HJ Group"), by a series of contractual arrangements. All of our business operations are carried out by HJ Group.

### Developments during the Quarter

On April 7, 2010, Jiuzhou Pharmacy became the first company in Zhejiang Province to be granted an Internet Pharmaceutical Transaction Service Qualification Certificate (the "Certificate") by the State Food and Drug Administration of Zhejiang Province. The Certificate allows Jiuzhou Pharmacy to engage in online retail pharmaceutical sales throughout the People's Republic of China.

On April 9, 2010, the Company effected a 1-for-2 reverse split of its issued and outstanding common shares and a proportional reduction of its authorized common shares.

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On April 28, 2010, the Company completed a registered public offering of 3.5 million shares of common stock at a price of \$5.00 per share, with gross proceeds to the Company of approximately \$17.5 million, prior to deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses.

On May 18, 2010, the three owners of Jiuzhou Pharmacy completed the registration of their pledge obligations under the Equity Pledge Agreement, which is a part of the contractual arrangements, with the local State Administration of Industry and Commerce.

In connection with the 30-year lease that we entered into in February 2010 with The People's Government of Qianhong Village in Lin'an, Zhejiang Province, we have established Hangzhou Jiuxin Qianhong Agriculture Development Co., Ltd.

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("Qianhong") as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jiuxin Management with registered capital of RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.48 million) on August 10, 2010. RMB 7 million (approximately \$1,031,100) of the registered capital was prepaid as of June 30, 2010, and the balance of RMB 3 million (approximately \$444,000) was paid on August 9, 2010.

### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, we are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect: (i) the reported amounts of our assets and liabilities; (ii) the disclosure of our contingent assets and liabilities at the end of each reporting period; and (iii) the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during each reporting period. We continually evaluate these estimates based on our own historical experience, knowledge and assessment of current business and other conditions, our expectations regarding the future based on available information and reasonable assumptions, which together form our basis for making judgments about matters that are not readily apparent from other sources. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, our actual results could differ from those estimates.

We believe that any reasonable deviation from those judgments and estimates would not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations. To the extent that the estimates used differ from actual results, however, adjustments to the statement of operations and corresponding balance sheet accounts would be necessary. These adjustments would be made in future financial statements.

When reading our financial statements, you should consider: (i) our critical accounting policies; (ii) the judgment and other uncertainties affecting the application of such policies; and (iii) the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions. We believe the following accounting policies involve the most significant judgment and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements. We have not made any material changes in the methodology used in these accounting policies during the past eighteen months.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of prescription medicine at the drugstores is recognized when the prescription is filled and the customer picks up and pays for the prescription.

Revenue from sales of other merchandise at the drugstores is recognized at the point of sale, which is when the customer pays for and receives the merchandise.

Revenue from medical services (which is nominal) is recognized after the service has been rendered to the customer.

Revenue from sales of merchandise to non-retail customers is recognized when the following conditions are met: 1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists (sales agreements and customer purchase orders are used to determine the existence of an arrangement); 2) delivery of goods has occurred and risks and benefits of ownership have been transferred, which is when the goods are received by the customer at its designated location in accordance with the sales terms; 3) the sales price is fixed or determinable; and 4) collectability is probable. Historically, sales returns have been immaterial.

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Our revenue is net of value added tax ("VAT") collected on behalf of tax authorities in respect of the sale of merchandise. VAT collected from customers, net of VAT paid for purchases, is recorded as a liability in the balance sheet until it is paid to the tax authorities.

### Vendor allowances

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The Company accounts for vendor allowances according the accounting standards, Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor, and by Reseller to Sales Incentives Offered to Consumers by Manufacturers. Vendor allowances reduce the carrying value of inventories and subsequently transferred to cost of goods sold when the inventories are sold, unless those allowances are specifically identified as reimbursements for advertising, promotion and other services, in which case they are recognized as a reduction of the related advertising and promotion costs.

Slotting allowances are a major portion of total allowances. With slotting allowances, the vendors reimburse the Company for the cost of placing new product on the shelf. The Company has no obligation or commitment to keep the product on the shelf for a minimum period.

A small portion of vendor allowance also includes advertising and promotion allowances for the promotion of vendors' products in stores. The promotion may be any combination of a temporary price reduction or a feature in print ads.

### Depreciation and Amortization

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Our non-current assets include property and equipment, leasehold improvements, long term deposits, and long term prepayment. We depreciate our equipment assets using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. We make estimates of the useful lives of the equipment (including the salvage values), in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. We amortize leasehold improvements of our retail drugstores and other business premises over the shorter of lease term or remaining lease periods. Our leases have a three to ten year term. We estimate the useful lives of our other property and equipment at the time we acquire the assets based on our historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipated technological and other changes. If technological changes were to occur more rapidly than anticipated or in a different form than anticipated, we may shorten the useful lives assigned to these assets as appropriate, which will result in the recognition of increased depreciation and amortization expense in future periods. There has been no change to the estimated useful lives and salvage values during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

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We evaluate our long lived tangible and intangible assets for impairment, at least annually, but more often whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable from its estimated future cash flows. Recoverability is measured by comparing the asset's net book value to the related projected undiscounted cash flows from these assets, considering a number of factors including past operating results, budgets, economic projections, market trends and product development cycles. If the net book value of the asset exceeds the related undiscounted cash flows, the asset is considered impaired, and a second test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss. Based on our review, we believe that, as of June 30, 2010,



there was no impairment.

Inventories

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We state our inventory at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Market is the lower of replacement cost or net realizable value. We carry out physical inventory counts on a monthly basis at each store and distribution location to ensure that the amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements at each reporting period are properly stated and valued. We record write-downs to inventory for shrinkage losses and damaged merchandise that are identified during the inventory counts. The inventory write downs for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 have been immaterial.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2009, FASB issued ASU No. 2009-16, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the issuance of FASB Statement No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140. The amendments in this Accounting Standards Update improve financial reporting by eliminating the exceptions for qualifying special-purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and the exception that permitted sale accounting for certain mortgage securitizations when a transferor has not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets. In addition, the amendments require enhanced disclosures about the risks that a transferor continues to be exposed to because of its continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. Comparability and consistency in accounting for transferred financial assets will also be improved through clarifications of the requirements for isolation and limitations on portions of financial assets that are eligible for sale accounting. The Company adopted this standard and the standard did not have material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December, 2009, FASB issued ASU No. 2009-17, Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the issuance of FASB Statement No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R). The amendments in this Accounting Standards Update replace the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which reporting entity, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which reporting entity has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (1) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or (2) the right to receive benefits from the entity. An approach that is expected to be primarily qualitative will be more effective for identifying which reporting entity has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. The amendments in this Update also require additional disclosures about a reporting entity's involvement in variable interest entities, which will enhance the information provided to users of financial statements. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-01- Accounting for Distributions to Shareholders with Components of Stock and Cash. The amendments in this Update clarify that the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or stock with a potential limitation on the total amount of cash that all shareholders can elect to receive in the aggregate is considered a share issuance that is reflected in EPS prospectively and is not a

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stock dividend for purposes of applying Topics 505 and 260 (Equity and Earnings Per Share). The amendments in this update are effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009, and should be applied on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on its consolidated statements.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-02 - Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary - a Scope Clarification. The amendments in this Update affect accounting and reporting by an entity that experiences a decrease in ownership in a subsidiary that is a business or nonprofit activity. The amendments also affect accounting and reporting by an entity that exchanges a group of assets that constitutes a business or nonprofit activity for an equity interest in another entity. The amendments in this update are effective beginning in the period that an entity adopts SFAS No. 160, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of ARB No. 51." If an entity has previously adopted SFAS No. 160 as of the date the amendments in this update are included in the Accounting Standards Codification, the amendments in this update are effective beginning in the first interim or annual reporting period ending on or after December 15, 2009. The amendments in this update should be applied retrospectively to the first period that an entity adopted SFAS No. 160. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on its consolidated statements.

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In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06 - Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements. This update provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that requires new disclosure as follows: 1) Transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2. A reporting entity should disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers. 2) Activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. In the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than as one net number). This update provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that clarify existing disclosures as follows: 1) Level of disaggregation. A reporting entity should provide fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities. A class is often a subset of assets or liabilities within a line item in the statement of financial position. A reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities. 2) Disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. A reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. Those disclosures are required for fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted the disclosures standards, except for the disclosures to be adopted for fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2010, and the adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-09, "Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements," or ASU 2010-09. ASU 2010-09 primarily rescinds the requirement that, for listed companies, financial statements clearly disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. Subsequent events must still be evaluated through the date of financial statement issuance; however, the disclosure requirement has been

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removed to avoid conflicts with other SEC guidelines. ASU 2010-09 was effective immediately upon issuance and was adopted in February 2010.

In April 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-13, "Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Effect of Denominating the Exercise Price of a Share-Based Payment Award in the Currency of the Market in Which the Underlying Equity Security Trades," or ASU 2010-13. ASU 2010-13 provides amendments to Topic 718 to clarify that an employee share-based payment award with an exercise price denominated in currency of a market in which a substantial porting of the entity's equity securities trades should not be considered to contain a condition that is not a market, performance, or service condition. Therefore, an entity would not classify such an award as a liability if it otherwise qualifies as equity. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2010-17 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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### Results of Operations

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2010		2009	
	Amount	Percentage of total revenue	Amount	Percent of total
Revenues	\$15,207,428	100.0%	\$11,681,464	100.0
Gross Profit	\$ 4,613,896	30.3%	\$ 3,023,896	25.9
Selling Expenses	\$ 823,358	5.4%	\$ 477,777	4.1
General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 773,762	5.1%	\$ 365,210	3.1
Income from Operations	\$ 3,016,776	19.8%	\$ 2,180,909	18.7
Other Income (Expense), Net	\$ (57,532)	(0.4)%	\$ 6,635	0.1
Change in Fair Value of Purchase Option				
Derivative Liability	\$ 57,944	0.4%	\$ -	-
Income Tax Expenses	\$ 864,724	5.7%	\$ 588,383	5.0
Net Income	\$ 2,152,464	14.2%	\$ 1,599,161	13.7

Revenue. Our revenue increased by \$3,525,964 or 30.2% to \$15,207,428 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$11,681,464 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 due to the opening of new store locations and increased same store sales. Of this increase, \$1,135,750 or 7% of the increase was attributable to new stores, with the remainder primarily attributable to our maturing stores that we opened during the three months ended June 30, 2010. We operated 31 stores as of June 30, 2010, as compared to 19 stores as of June 30, 2009. We anticipate that our overall revenue will continue to increase as we open additional stores.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased by \$1,590,000 or 52.6% to \$4,613,896 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$3,023,896 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Our gross margin increased from 25.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 30.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 as a

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result of selling more over-the-counter drugs. We anticipate that our overall gross profit will continue to increase as our sales increase. Additionally, we anticipate that our gross margin will increase as we will be able to obtain better pricing terms from our suppliers and achieve further economies of scale as a result of purchasing larger quantities of products. However, in order to increase sales volume we may lower our prices which may have an adverse effect on our margins. We presently do not privately label any of our products and are constantly adjusting our product mix to meet customer demand and to maximize our gross margin.

**Selling Expenses.** Our selling expenses increased by \$345,581 or 72.3% to \$823,358 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$477,777 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in selling expenses was primarily a result of operating additional store locations. Selling expenses as a percentage of our revenue increased slightly to 5.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from 4.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. We expect that our selling expenses will increase as we continue to expand our store network within the city of Hangzhou as well as into other cities within Zhejiang Province.

**General and Administrative Expenses.** Our general and administrative expenses increased by \$408,552 or 111.9% to \$773,762 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$365,210 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of our revenue increased to 5.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to 3.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in general administrative expenses relate to our operating as a US publicly traded company during the three months ended June 30, 2010. As we continue to open drugstores in Hangzhou and to expand into other cities within Zhejiang Province, further develop our infrastructure, and incur expenses related to being a U.S. public company, we anticipate that our general and administrative expenses will increase in absolute dollars as well as a percentage of total revenues.

**Income from Operations.** As a result of the increased gross margin, our income from operations increased by \$835,867 or 38.3% to \$3,016,776 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$2,180,909 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Our operating margin for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was 19.8% and 18.7%, respectively.

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**Income Taxes.** Our income tax expense increased to \$864,724 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$588,383 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 as a result of increased operating income. Our effective tax rate increased from 26.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 28.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

**Net Income.** As a result of the foregoing, our net income increased to \$2,152,464 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$1,599,161 for the three months ended June 30, 2009.

### Liquidity

Three months ended June 30, 2010

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, we used cash in operating activities of \$527,675, as compared to cash generated by operating activities of \$454,652 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease is primarily attributable an increase in advances paid to suppliers of \$2,736,505 offset by an increase in net income of \$553,303 and an increase in accounts payable of \$1,207,536 from the three months ended June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

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We used \$442,709 in investing activities during the three months ended June 30, 2010, as compared to cash used in investing activities of \$178,561 during the three months ended June 30, 2009 as a result of our store expansion during the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$15,923,536 for the three months ended June 30, 2010, as compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$0 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase is due to the equity offering which raised \$15.4 million in net proceeds, after deducting underwriter discount, commission, and offering expenses.

As of August 13, 2010, we had cash of \$13,915,167. Our total current assets as of June 30, 2010 were \$34,049,410 and our total current liabilities, excluding the \$344,507 derivative liability, were \$9,035,363 which resulted in a net working capital of \$25,014,047 as of June 30, 2010.

### Capital Resources

In April 2010, we sold 3.5 million shares of common stock in a public offering at a price of \$5.00 per share for gross proceeds of approximately \$17.5 million. We anticipate that our existing capital resources will enable us to continue to add new drugstores in Zhejiang Province. However, if we make a significant acquisition that cannot be financed with our working capital, we may need additional capital.

### Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

#### Contractual Obligations

When we open store locations, we typically enter into lease agreements that are generally between three to ten years. Our commitments for minimum rental payments under our leases for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

Three months ending June 30,

-----	
2011	\$ 1,411,140
2012	1,698,291
2013	1,477,275
2014	1,235,845
2015	884,088
Thereafter	853,504

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### Logistics Services Commitments

We use a third party service provider, Zhejiang Yingte Logistics Co., Ltd., ("Yingte") to accept goods from our suppliers and to deliver the goods to our store locations. On January 1, 2010 we entered into a one year agreement with Yingte and are obligated to pay 1% of the purchase price of the goods received from our suppliers by Yingte during the term of the agreement, from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, with a contractual minimum of 2,900,000 RMB.

### Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any outstanding financial guarantees or commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our shares and classified as stockholder's equity or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity

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or market risk support to such entity. We do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

### Exchange Rates

HJ Group maintains its books and records in Renminbi ("RMB"), the lawful currency of the PRC. In general, for consolidation purposes, the Company translates HJ Group's assets and liabilities into U.S. Dollars using the applicable exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, and the statement of income is translated at average exchange rates during the reporting period. Adjustments resulting from the translation of HJ Group's financial statements are recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income.

Until July 21, 2005, RMB had been pegged to U.S. Dollars at the rate of RMB8.30: USD\$1.00. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government reformed the exchange rate system into a managed floating exchange rate system based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of currencies. In addition, the exchange rate of RMB to USD was adjusted to RMB8.11: USD\$1.00 as of July 21, 2005. The People's Bank of China announces the closing price of a foreign currency such as USD\$ traded against RMB in the inter-bank foreign exchange market after the closing of the market on each working day, which will become the unified exchange rate for the trading against RMB on the following working day. The daily trading price of USD against RMB in the inter-bank foreign exchange market is allowed to float within a band of 0.3% around the unified exchange rate published by the People's Bank of China. This quotation of exchange rates does not imply free convertibility of RMB to other foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions continue to take place either through the Bank of China or other banks authorized to buy and sell foreign currencies at the exchange rates quoted by the People's Bank of China. Approval of foreign currency payments by the Bank of China or other institutions required submitting a payment application form together with invoices, shipping documents and signed contracts.

The exchange rates used to translate amounts in RMB into U.S. Dollars for the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements or otherwise stated in this report were as follows:

	June 30, 2010	March 31, 2010	June 30, 2009
	-----	-----	-----
Balance sheet items, except for the registered and paid-up capital, as of end of period/year	USD1:RMB 0.14730	USD1:RMB 0.14670	USD1:RMB 0.1465
Amounts included in the statement of operations, statement of changes in stockholders' equity and statement of cash flows for the period/ year ended	USD1:RMB 0.14673	USD1:RMB 0.14664	USD1:RMB 0.14663

No representation is made that RMB amounts have been, or would be, converted into U.S. Dollars at the above rates.

### Inflation

We believe that inflation has not had a material effect on our operations to date.

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### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of June 30, 2010, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective at the reasonable assurance level.

In our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2010, we reported certain weaknesses involving control activities, primarily accounting and finance personnel weaknesses. Our current accounting staff members remain relatively inexperienced in U.S. GAAP-based reporting and require additional training so as to meet with the higher demands necessary to fulfill the requirements of U.S. GAAP-based reporting and SEC rules and regulations.

The Company's management has identified the steps it believes are necessary to address the weaknesses described above, and expect that we will satisfactorily address the control deficiencies and weaknesses relating to these matters by the end of our fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, although there can be no assurance that compliance will be achieved in this time frame.

Management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent errors and omissions, even as the same are improved to address any deficiencies and/or weaknesses. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and errors and omissions, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control.

Our financial reporting process includes extensive procedures we undertake in order to obtain assurance regarding the reliability of our published financial statements, notwithstanding the material weaknesses in internal control. We expanded our review of accounting for business combinations to help compensate for our material weaknesses in order to provide assurance that the financial statements are free of material inaccuracies or omissions of material fact. As a result, management, to the best of its knowledge, believes that (i) this report does not contain any untrue statements of a material fact or omits any material fact and (ii) the financial statements and other financial information included in this report have been prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP and fairly present in all material aspects our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

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### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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### PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

#### Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Except as described below, we know of no material, existing or pending legal proceedings against us, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial stockholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our company.

On December 8, 2009, Jiuzhou Pharmacy filed suit against The Ventana Group, LLC and Michael Hom in the California Superior Court for the County of San Mateo (Case Number CV490272), alleging breach of contract of an agreement entered into with the defendants in 2008 and seeking damages of \$25,000. The suit was subsequently amended to remove Mr. Hom as a defendant. In May 2010, Jiuzhou Pharmacy sought for default judgment against the remaining defendant, which was granted on July 14, 2010. Jiuzhou Pharmacy is in the process of executing the judgment against the defendant.

#### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

As of and for the three months ended June 30, 2010, there were no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, of our annual report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended March 31, 2010.

#### Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None

#### Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities.

None

#### Item 4. Reserved.

#### Item 5. Other Information.

None

#### Item 6. Exhibits.

### EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
2	Share Exchange Agreement among Kerrisdale Mining Corporation ("Kerrisdale"), certain of its stockholders, Renovation Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.



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- 3.1 ("Renovation") and its shareholders dated September 17, 2009 (1)
- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Kerrisdale (2)
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of Kerrisdale filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on July 14, 2008 (3)
- 3.3 Articles of Merger between Kerrisdale Mining and China Jo-Jo Drugstores, Inc. filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on September 22, 2009 (1)
- 3.4 Bylaws (2)
- 3.5 Text of Amendments to the Bylaws (3)
- 3.6 Certificate of Change Pursuant to NRS 78.209 with an effective date of April 9, 2010 (8)
- 4 Specimen of Common Stock Certificate (2)
- 10.1 Consulting Services Agreement between Zhejiang Jiuxin Investment Management Co., Ltd. ("Jiuxin Management") and Hangzhou Jiuzhou Grand Pharmacy Chain Co., Ltd. ("Jiuzhou Pharmacy") dated August 1, 2009 (1)

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- 10.2 Operating Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Pharmacy and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.3 Equity Pledge Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Pharmacy and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.4 Option Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Pharmacy and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.5 Voting Rights Proxy Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Pharmacy and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.6 Consulting Services Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Hangzhou Jiuzhou Clinic of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine (General Partnership) ("Jiuzhou Clinic") dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.7 Operating Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Clinic and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.8 Equity Pledge Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Clinic and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.9 Option Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Clinic and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.10 Voting Rights Proxy Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Clinic and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.11 Consulting Services Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Hangzhou Jiuzhou Medical & Public Health Service Co., Ltd. ("Jiuzhou Service") dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.12 Operating Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Service and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.13 Equity Pledge Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Service and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.14 Option Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Service and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.15 Voting Rights Proxy Agreement among Jiuxin Management, Jiuzhou Service and its owners dated August 1, 2009 (1)
- 10.16 Amendment to Consulting Services Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Pharmacy dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.17 Amendment to Operating Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Pharmacy dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.18 Amendment to Option Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Pharmacy dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.19 Amendment to Voting Rights Proxy Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Pharmacy dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.20 Amendment to Consulting Services Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Clinic dated October 27, 2009 (4)

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- 10.21 Amendment to Operating Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Clinic dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.22 Amendment to Option Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Clinic dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.23 Amendment to Voting Rights Proxy Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Clinic dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.24 Amendment to Consulting Services Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Service dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.25 Amendment to Operating Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Service dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.26 Amendment to Option Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Service dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.27 Amendment to Voting Rights Proxy Agreement between Jiuxin Management and Jiuzhou Service dated October 27, 2009 (4)
- 10.28 Director Offer Letter with Marc Thomas Serrio dated March 15, 2010 (6)
- 10.29 Indemnification Agreement with Marc Thomas Serrio dated March 15, 2010 (6)
- 10.30 Loanout Agreement with Worldwide Officers, Inc. dated May 14, 2010 (9)
- 10.31 Indemnification Agreement with Mr. Bennet Tchaikovsky dated May 14, 2010 (9)

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- 31.1 Section 302 Certification by the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer \*
- 31.2 Section 302 Certification by the Corporation's Chief Financial Officer \*
- 32.1 Section 906 Certification by the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer \*
- 32.2 Section 906 Certification by the Corporation's Chief Financial Officer \*
- 99.1 Agreement between Jiuzhou Pharmacy and Yingte Logistics Co., Ltd. ("Yingte Logistics") dated January 1, 2009 (1)
- 99.2 Form of CFO Services Agreement entered into between Jiuzhou Pharmacy and Worldwide Officers, Inc. on July 30, 2009 (5)
- 99.3 Agreement between Jiuzhou Pharmacy and Yingte Logistics dated January 1, 2010 (7)
- 99.4 Project Agreement between The People's Government of Qianhong Village, Lin'an, Zhejiang Province (the "Qianhong Local Government") and Jiuzhou Pharmacy dated February 27, 2010 (10)
- 99.5 Security Deposit Agreement between the Qianhong Local Government and Jiuzhou Pharmacy dated February 27, 2010 (10)

\* Filed herewith

- (1) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 filed on November 28, 2007.
- (2) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 15, 2008.
- (3) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 24, 2009.
- (4) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 30, 2009.
- (5) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on January 27, 2010.
- (6) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 16, 2010.
- (7) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on March 23, 2010
- (8) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 14, 2010.
- (9) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 17, 2010.
- (10) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed

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on June 29, 2010.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

China Jo-Jo Drugstores, Inc.  
(Registrant)

Date: August 16, 2010

By: /s/ Lei Liu

=====  
Lei Liu  
Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 16, 2010

By: /s/ Bennet P. Tchaikovsky

=====  
Bennet P. Tchaikovsky  
Chief Financial Officer

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