

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 September 30, 2015

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-50392

TRANSAKT LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

N/A

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Unit 8, 3/F., Wah Yiu Industrial Centre, 30-32 Au Pui Wan Street, Fo Tan, N.T. Hong Kong

N/A

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

852-52389111

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(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 small reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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 ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS**

Check whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

☐ YES ☐ NO

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

613,447,306 common shares issued and outstanding as of November 12, 2015

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PART 1 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statement

Our unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 form part of this quarterly report. They are stated in United States Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. These interim unaudited financial statements should be read in conjunction with the company's audited financial statements and the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

TRANSAKT LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

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TRANSAKT LTD.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 169,907	\$ 208,922
Restricted cash	-	628
Accounts receivable, net		
Trade, net	-	63,773
Related parties	-	389,985
Other receivable, net	-	26,899
Inventory	-	61,639
Advance to suppliers	-	113,924
Due from related parties	-	285,365
Prepayments	6,583	80,298
Total Current Assets	176,490	1,231,433
Property & equipment, net	-	-
Deposits	-	32,029
Total Assets	\$ 176,490	\$ 1,263,462
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 211	\$ 932,638
Accrued expenses	28,739	116,647
Construction payable	-	75,201
Loan payable to related party	-	2,912
Due to related parties	191,000	-
Total Current Liabilities	219,950	1,127,398
Total liabilities	219,950	1,127,398
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, 200,000,000 shares authorized for issuance, \$0.001 par value, 0 share issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, 700,000,000 shares authorized for issuance, \$0.001 par value, 613,447,306 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	613,447	613,447
Additional paid-in capital	24,534,404	24,534,404
Accumulated deficit	(21,753,656)	(21,514,222)
Other comprehensive income	(437,655)	(484,635)
Stock subscription receivable	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)
Treasury stock, common stock, at cost, 45,000,000 shares at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)
Total Stockholders' Equity	(43,460)	148,994
Non-controlling interest	-	(12,930)
Total Equity	(43,460)	136,064
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 176,490	\$ 1,263,462

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TRANSAKT LTD.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 AND 2014 (UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014
Sales, net	\$ 81,145	\$ 334,459	\$ -	\$ 112,855
Cost of sales	72,145	1,411,217	-	461,146
Gross profit	9,000	(1,076,758)	-	(348,291)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	166,510	662,290	58,455	172,076
Impairment loss on fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss on goodwill	-	-	-	-
Loss from operations	(157,510)	(1,739,048)	(58,455)	(520,367)
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	-	325	-	134
Interest expense	(38)	(3,131)	-	(721)
Loss from investments	-	-	-	-
Gain (Loss) from disposal of subsidiary	(118,275)	-	(401,550)	-
Currency exchange gain (loss)	290	(897)	-	2,714
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	6,082	-	13
Other income (expenses)	36,099	(31)	-	(31)
Total other income (expenses)	(81,924)	2,348	(401,550)	2,109
Loss before income taxes	(239,434)	(1,736,700)	(460,005)	(518,258)
Provision for income taxes expense (benefit)	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(239,434)	(1,736,700)	(460,005)	(518,258)
Net gain (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	-	(4,242)	-	(5,964)
Net loss attributable to TRANSAKT	\$ (239,434)	\$ (1,732,458)	\$ (460,005)	\$ (512,294)
Loss per share:				
Basic and diluted income (loss) common stockholders per share Net loss	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted	\$ 613,447,306	\$ 568,447,306	\$ 613,447,306	\$ 568,447,306
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
Net loss	\$ (239,434)	\$ (1,736,700)	\$ (460,005)	\$ (518,258)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	46,980	(493,274)	(28)	(77,199)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(192,454)	2,229,974)	(460,033)	(595,457)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest		(4,235)		(5,960)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to TRANSAKT LTD.	\$ (192,454)	\$ (2,225,739)	\$ (460,033)	\$ (589,497)

TRANSAKT LTD.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 AND 2014 (UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended	Nine Months Ended
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss available to common stockholders	\$ (239,434)	\$ (1,732,458)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Minority interest	-	(4,242)
Gain on disposal of assets	-	(6,082)
Impairment loss on fixed assets	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	329,312
Loss on long-term investment	118,275	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	63,773	(26,065)
Decrease (Increase) in other receivable	26,899	(28,212)
Decrease (Increase) in inventory	61,639	(3,727)
Decrease (Increase) in advance to suppliers	113,924	(561,651)
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments	73,715	294,878
Decrease (Increase) in deposits	32,029	(3,817)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,095,536)	(376,831)
Increase (Decrease) in customer deposits	-	634
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(844,716)</u>	<u>(2,118,261)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Restricted cash	(628)	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	-	(99,016)
Cash received from disposal of fixed assets	-	24,977
Payment for factory construction	-	(116,509)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(628)</u>	<u>(190,548)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	-	(56,297)
Net proceeds of short-term loans from shareholders	-	-
Due to related party	191,000	383,929
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>191,000</u>	<u>327,632</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	615,329	(430,508)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(39,015)	(2,411,685)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning	208,922	3,186,590
Ending	<u>169,907</u>	<u>\$ 774,905</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flows		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income tax	-	\$ -
Interest expense	<u>38</u>	<u>\$ 3,131</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

TRANSACT LTD.
NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") for interim financial reporting and in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contained in this report reflect all adjustments that are normal and recurring in nature and considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods presented. The year-end condensed balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by GAAP. The results of operations for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year. These unaudited, condensed consolidated financial statements, footnote disclosures and other information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Organization

TransAKT Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta on June 3, 1997. The Company completed the acquisition of Green Point Resources Inc. on October 18, 2000 whereby it became a publicly traded company listed on the Canadian Venture Exchange. In 2004 the Company voluntarily delisted from the TSX Venture Exchange and retained a listing on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board in the United States.

In October 2004 the Company purchased certain assets of IP Mental Inc., a Taiwan based Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) company. The company name was changed from TransAKT Corp. to TransAKT Ltd. on September 29, 2006. The Company designs and develops Voice over Internet Protocol ("VoIP") solutions and mobile payment terminals for the consumer electronics industry.

On November 15, 2006 TransAKT Ltd and the shareholders of Taiwan Harlee International Co. Ltd. (HTT), entered into a Share Exchange Agreement in which TransAKT Ltd. acquired 100% of Taiwan Harlee International Co. Ltd.'s outstanding common stock. HTT was incorporated under the laws of Republic of China in 1985. HTT is engaged in designing, manufacturing and distribution of Taiwan telecommunications equipment. The acquisition has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the merger of the two companies has been recorded as a recapitalization of HTT, with HTT being treated as the continuing entity.

On August 12, 2010, the Company filed the Registration Statement (Form S-4) in connection with the continuation of the Company from Alberta to Nevada. Based upon the number of common shares of TransAKT Ltd., a Nevada corporation ("TransAKT Nevada"), to be issued to the shareholders of TransAKT Ltd., an Alberta corporation ("TransAKT Alberta"), on a one-for-one basis upon completion of the Continuation and based on 102,645,120 shares of common stock of TransAKT Ltd., an Alberta corporation, issued and outstanding as of August 12, 2010.

On July 26, 2012, the Company acquired 100% equity of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. ("Vegfab"), a company incorporated under the laws of the Republic of China ("ROC, Taiwan"). Vegfab was mainly engaged in selling agricultural equipment used to grow vegetables using simulated sunlight from LED lamps in hydroponic systems.

On January 4, 2013, the Company entered into a Share Purchase and Sale Agreement with a shareholder pursuant to which the Company sold to him 100% of all issued and outstanding securities of its wholly owned subsidiary Taiwan Harlee International Corporation (“HTT”). In consideration of the sale of HTT, the shareholder has transferred to the Company 45,000,000 previously issued common voting shares of TransAKT with a deemed value of \$0.04 per share or \$1.8 million in the aggregate.

On October 30, 2013, Million Talented Ltd., a third party, contributed \$516 (equals to HKD 4,000) to obtain 40% ownership of TransAKT Bio Agritech Ltd., formerly named as TransAKT (H.K) Ltd., (“TransAKT H.K.”). TransAKT H.K. was incorporated in Hong Kong on November 20, 2007. It had no operation until 2013. TransAKT H.K.'s primary business is conducting research and development on new agricultural technology relating to the Company's business. On May 6, 2015, the Company acquired the remaining 40% of the TransAKT H.K. from Million Talented Ltd. As such, TransAKT H.K. became our wholly-owned subsidiary and our primary business unit.

On June 30, 2015, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, TransAKT Taiwan Ltd., entered into a Share Transfer Agreement among Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. and a third party pursuant to which the third party acquired 100% of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. in consideration of \$100,000. Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. was the sole material asset of TransAKT Taiwan Ltd. and its parent company (and subsidiary of the Company), TransAKT Holdings Ltd., a Turks and Caicos company. Subsequent to the sale of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd., pursuant to a Share Purchase Agreement dated June 30, 2015 with the Company's former President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, the Company sold TransAKT Holdings Ltd. (and its subsidiary, TransAKT Taiwan Ltd.) to the former (non-affiliated) officer and director in consideration of \$100,000. All intercompany debts between TransAKT Holdings Ltd. and the formerly affiliated companies were cancelled as a result of the transaction.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of TransAKT (BVI) Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries TransAKT Bio Agritech Ltd., collectively referred to within as the Company. All material intercompany accounts, transactions, and profits have been eliminated in consolidation.

Going Concern

The Company has incurred a net profit(loss) attributable to common stockholders of \$(239,434) and \$(1,732,458) during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and had an accumulated deficit of \$21,753,656 and \$21,514,222 as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. This basis of accounting contemplates the recovery of the Company's assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. This presentation presumes funds will be available to finance ongoing research and development, operations and capital expenditures and permit the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future.

The ability of the Company to continue research and development projects and realize the capitalized value of proprietary technologies and related assets is dependent upon future commercial success of the technologies and raising sufficient funds to continue research and development as well as to effectively market its products. Through September 30, 2015, the Company has not realized commercial success of the technologies, nor have they raised sufficient funds to continue research and development or to market its products.

There can be no assurances that there will be adequate financing available to the Company and the consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The Company has taken certain restructuring steps to provide the necessary capital to continue its operations. These steps included: (1) Tightly budgeting and controlling all expenses; (2) Expanding the company's operations into China, expanding product lines and recruiting a strong sales team to significantly increase sales revenue and profit in the coming future and cooperate with local partners in the Guangdong province to research and develop new products; (3) The Company plans to continue actively seeking additional funding opportunities to improve and expand upon our product lines.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when finished products are shipped to customers and both title and the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company's revenues are recorded upon confirmed acceptance after inspection by the customers of the Company.

Exchange Gain (Loss):

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the transactions of TransAKT Bio Agritech Ltd. were denominated in foreign currency and were recorded in Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) at the rates of exchange in effect when the transactions occur. Exchange gains and losses are recognized for the different foreign exchange rates applied when the foreign currency assets and liabilities are settled.

Translation Adjustment

The Company financial statements are presented in the U.S. dollar (\$), which is the Company's reporting currency, while its functional currency is Hong Kong Dollar (HKD). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of transaction. Any differences between the initially recorded amount and the settlement amount are recorded as a gain or loss on foreign currency transaction in the consolidated statements of income. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any differences are taken to profit or loss as a gain or loss on foreign currency translation in the statements of income.

In accordance with ASC 830, Foreign Currency Matters, the Company translates the assets and liabilities into U.S. dollar (\$) using the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and the statements of operations and cash flows are translated at an average rate during the reporting period. Adjustments resulting from the translation from HK dollar into U.S. dollar are recorded in stockholders' equity as part of accumulated other comprehensive income.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes accumulated foreign currency translation gains and losses. The Company has reported the components of comprehensive income on its statements of stockholders' equity.

Advertising

Advertising expenses consist primarily of costs of promotion for corporate image and product marketing and costs of direct advertising. The Company expenses all advertising costs as incurred.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes, which requires that the Company recognize deferred tax liabilities and assets based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect in the years the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred income tax benefit (expense) results from the change in net deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities. A valuation allowance is recorded when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some or all of any deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Statement of Cash Flows

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), cash flows from the Company's operations are based upon the local currencies. 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.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are accounts receivable and other receivables arising from its normal business activities. The Company has a diversified customer base. The Company controls credit risk related to accounts receivable through credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. The Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and, based upon factors surrounding the credit risk, establishes an allowance, if required, for uncollectible accounts and, as a consequence, believes that its accounts receivable credit risk exposure beyond such allowance is limited.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash in time deposits, certificates of deposit, and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains reserves for potential credit losses on accounts receivable. Management reviews the composition of accounts receivable and analyzes historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit worthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment patterns to evaluate the adequacy of these reserves. Allowance for doubtful debts amounted to \$0 and \$30,459 as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (determined on a weighted average basis) or market. The Management compares the cost of inventories with the market value and allowance is made for writing down their inventories to market value, if lower.

Property, Plant & Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to earnings as incurred; additions, renewals and betterments are capitalized. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is included in operations. Depreciation of property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method for substantially all assets with estimated lives of:

Furniture and Fixtures	3 - 5 years
Machine and equipment	3 - 10 years
Computer Hardware and Software	3 - 5 years
Automobile	3 - 5 years
Leasehold improvement	30 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise retired are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in the statements of operations. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expenses as incurred, whereas significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Long-term assets of the Company are reviewed annually as to whether their carrying value has become impaired, pursuant to the guidelines established in FASB ASC Topic 360, "Property, Plant, and Equipment" (formerly SFAS No. 144). The Company also re-evaluates the periods of amortization to determine whether subsequent events and circumstances warrant revised estimates of useful lives.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2008, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820-10"). ASC 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and enhances fair value measurement disclosure. ASC 820-10 delays, until the first quarter of fiscal year 2009, the effective date for ASC 820-10 for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The adoption of ASC 820-10 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or operations.

Effective October 1, 2008, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820-10") and Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 825-10, Financial Instruments ("ASC 825-10"), which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Neither of these statements had an impact on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and short-term borrowings, as reflected in the balance sheets, approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC 718-10, "*Share Based Payment Arrangement*," which requires companies to measure compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value at the grant date and recognize the expense over the employee's requisite service period. The Company's expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of Company's stock or the expected volatility of similar entities. The expected life assumption is primarily based on historical exercise patterns and employee post-vesting termination behavior. The risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

Stock-based compensation expense is recognized based on awards expected to vest, and there were no estimated forfeitures as the Company has a short history of issuing options. ASC 718-10 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised in subsequent periods, if necessary, if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Net Loss Per Share

The Company has adopted Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 260-10, Earnings Per Share ("ASC 260-10") which specifies the computation, presentation and disclosure requirements of earnings per share information. Basic earnings per share have been calculated based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation of the diluted loss per share if their effect would be anti-dilutive.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include a patent. With the adoption of FASB ASC Topic 350, "Intangibles" (formerly SFAS No. 142), intangible assets with a definite life are amortized on a straight-line basis. The patent is being amortized over its estimated life of 10 years. Intangible assets with a definite life are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that a carrying amount of an asset (asset group) may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows used in determining the fair value of the asset. The amount of the impairment loss to be recorded is calculated by the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value. Fair value is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. Costs related to internally develop intangible assets are expensed as incurred.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2015-01 about Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items. The objective is to reduce the cost and complexity of income statement presentation by eliminating the concept of extraordinary items while maintaining or improving the usefulness of the information provided to the users of financial statements. The extraordinary items must meet two criteria's: unusual nature and infrequency of occurrence. If an event or transaction meets the criteria for extraordinary classification, an entity is required to segregate the extraordinary item from the results of ordinary operations and show the item separately in the income statement, net of tax, after income from continuing operations. The entity also is required to disclose applicable income taxes and either. This amendment will be effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Board decided to permit early adoption provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.

In February 18, 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-02—Consolidation (Topic 810). The amendments in this Update affect reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. All legal entities are subject to re-evaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments: (1) Modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities; (2) Eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership; (3) Affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships; (4) Provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-03 about Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. The objective is to require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in this Update. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption of the amendments in this Update is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-05 about Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Internal-Use Software. The objective is to provide a guidance about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. The amendment will not change GAAP for a customer's accounting for service contracts. In addition, the guidance in this Update supersedes paragraph 350-40-25-16. Consequently, all software licenses within the scope of Subtopic 350-40 will be accounted for consistent with other licenses of intangible assets. For public business entities, the Board decided that the amendments will be effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. For all other entities, the amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for all entities.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-06 about Topic 260, Earnings Per Share, which contains guidance that addresses master limited partnerships that originated from Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 07-4. This amendment in this Update specify that for purposes of calculating historical earnings per unit under the two-class method, the earnings (losses) of a transferred business before the date of a dropdown transaction should be allocated entirely to the general partner. In that circumstance, the previously reported earnings per unit of the limited partners (which is typically the earnings per unit measure presented in the financial statements) would not change as a result of the dropdown transaction. Qualitative disclosures about how the rights to the earnings (losses) differ before and after the dropdown transaction occurs for purposes of computing earnings per unit under the two-class method also are required. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is permitted.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-07 about Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, which permits a reporting entity, as a practical expedient, to measure the fair value of certain investments using the net asset value per share of the investment. The amendments in this Update remove the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The amendments also remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Rather, those disclosures are limited to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using that practical expedient. The amendments in this Update apply to reporting entities that elect to measure the fair value of an investment within the related scope by using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after September 30, 2015 up through the date the Company issued these financial statements.

NOTE 2 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party purchases

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company purchased wholesale products for resale from Guangdong Dongrong Metal Products, Co., Ltd., a company owned by a relative of our director and major shareholder. The aggregate amount of the purchases was \$72,145.

Due to/ from related parties

The Company's officer and shareholder has advanced funds to the Company for working capital purpose. The Company has not entered into any agreement on the repayment terms for these advances. As of September 30, 2015, there were \$191,000 advances outstanding.

NOTE 3 – PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT:

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Machine and equipment	\$ -	\$ 273,789
Furniture and fixtures	-	23,455
Leasehold improvements	-	-
Total cost	-	297,244
Accumulated depreciation	-	(297,244)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Depreciation expenses were \$0 and \$329,312 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS

Operating Leases

The Company leased various office, warehouse, store, and factory facilities under operating leases that expire on various dates through 2020. Rental expense for these leases consisted of approximately \$2,078 and \$104,511 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Effective June 30, 2015, the Company sold its subsidiaries, Transakt Taiwan Ltd., Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd., and TransAKT Holdings Ltd. (Turks & Caicos), which held the leases. As a result of the sale the Company has no further lease commitments.

NOTE 5 – SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

On April 19, 2013, the Company granted to a consultant of the Company options to purchase 1,000,000 of the Company's common stock for services performed for the Company, at an exercise price of \$0.03 per share. The options have a five-year contractual term and are vested at the date of grant.

In accordance with the guidance provided in ASC Topic 718, Stock Compensation, the compensation costs associated with these options are recognized, based on the grant-date fair values of these options, over the requisite service period, or vesting period. Accordingly, the Company recognized a compensation expense of \$56,643 for the period ended December 31, 2013.

The Company estimated the fair value of these options using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model based on the following weighted-average assumptions:

	19-Apr-13
Date of grant	
Fair value of common stock on date of grant (A)	\$ 0.06
Exercise price of the options	\$ 0.03
Expected life of the options (years)	2.50
Dividend yield	0.00%
Expected volatility	223.57%
Risk-free interest rate	0.27%
Expected forfeiture per year (%)	0.00%
Weighted-average fair value of the options (per unit)	\$ 0.0566

- (A) The fair value of the Company's common stock was obtained from the closing price on the OTC Bulletin Board as of the dates of grant.

Fair value hierarchy of the above assumptions can be categorized as follows:

- (1) Level 1 inputs include:

Fair value of common stock on date of grant- Obtained from the closing price of the Company's common stock quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board as of the date of grant.

- (2) Level 2 inputs include:

Expected volatility- Based on historical volatility of the closing price of the Company's common stock quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board.

Risk-free rate- The risk-free rate of return reflects the interest rate for United States Treasury Note with similar time-to-maturity to that of the options.

- (3) Level 3 inputs include:

Expected lives- The expected lives of options granted were derived from the output of the option valuation model and represented the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.

Expected forfeitures per year- The expected forfeitures are estimated at the dates of grant and will be revised in subsequent periods pursuant to actual forfeitures, if significantly different from the previous estimates.

The estimates of fair value from the model are theoretical values of stock options and changes in the assumptions used in the model could result in materially different fair value estimates. The actual value of the stock options will depend on the market value of the Company's common stock when the stock options are exercised.

Options issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2015 and their activities during the twelve months then ended are as follows:

	Number of Underlying Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Contractual Life Remaining in Years
Outstanding as of January 1, 2015	-	\$ -	-
Granted	1,000,000	0.03	
Expired	-	-	
Forfeited	-	-	
Outstanding as of September 30, 2015	<u>1,000,000</u>	0.03	2.50
Exercisable as of September 30, 2015	<u>1,000,000</u>	0.03	2.50
Vested and expected to vest	<u>1,000,000</u>	0.03	2.50

As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding was \$56,643.

NOTE 6 – NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

On October 30, 2013, the Company purchased a 60% controlling equity interest in a subsidiary, TransAKT BIO Agritech Ltd. On May 6, 2015, the Company acquired the remaining 40% of TransAKT BIO Agritech Ltd. from Million Talented Ltd. As such, TransAKT BIO Agritech Ltd. became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and our primary business. The non-controlling interest consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Beginning Balance	\$ (12,930)	\$ (10,244)
Formation of subsidiary	-	-
Net income/ (loss) attributed to non-controlling interest	-	(2,170)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	(516)
Acquisition of minority interest	12,930	
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (12,930)</u>

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

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may”, “should”, “expects”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “estimates”, “predicts”, “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in the section entitled “Risk Factors”, that may cause our or our industry’s actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

In this quarterly report, unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in United States dollars and all references to “common shares” refer to the common shares in our capital stock.

As used in this current report and unless otherwise indicated, the terms “we”, “us” and “our” mean TransAKT Ltd., a Nevada corporation, and our wholly owned subsidiary, TransAKT Bio Agritech Ltd., in Hong Kong (S.A.R.), unless otherwise indicated.

General Overview

TransAKT Ltd. was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia on December 10, 1996 as Green Point Resources Inc. On October 18, 2000, we changed our name to Wildcard Wireless Solutions Inc. On June 30, 2001, we filed Articles of Continuance in the Province of Alberta and became an Alberta corporation. On that same day, we conducted an amalgamation with Wildcard Communications Canada Inc., an Alberta corporation, our wholly-owned subsidiary, wherein Wildcard Communications Canada was merged into Wildcard Wireless Solutions Inc. On June 20, 2003, we changed our name to TransAKT Corp. We changed our name from TransAKT Corp. to TransAKT Ltd. on July 12, 2006. Effective December 2, 2010, following approval by our shareholders on November 17, 2010, we re-domesticated our company from the Province of Alberta, Canada and became a Nevada corporation.

We have operated principally as a research and development company since our inception. Initial seed capital has been directed toward areas of product research and development, patent filings and administration. We initially focused on the research, design, development and manufacturing of mobile payment terminals. However, the sale of these payment terminals reached its end-of life due to changes in cellular phone regulations and limited acceptance in the marketplace.

In October 2004, we purchased the existing business and certain assets of IP Mental Inc., a Taiwan-based Voice over Internet Protocol (“VoIP”) hardware and software provider. On November 15, 2006, we acquired Taiwan Harlee International Co. Ltd. (“HTT”), a Taiwan-based leading designer, manufacturer and distributor of telecommunications equipment, including specialized VoIP-compatible phone systems. These acquisitions were intended to enable us to remain competitive in the marketplace. Our current business is the design, development and manufacturing of telecommunications equipment, including VoIP compatible telephone systems and multi-line cordless telephone systems.

On November 15, 2006, we acquired HTT, for the sum of \$5,000,000. The purchase price was paid by the delivery to the shareholders of HTT of: (i) \$200,000 in cash; (ii) \$300,000 in a promissory note from us due in cash six months after closing; (iii) 50,000,000 of our common voting shares, with a deemed value of \$0.09 per share; and (iv) 5,000,000 of our common voting shares issued to Mr. James Wu as performance-based compensation. Other than the acquisitions of IP Mental Inc. and HTT, we have generally only had capital expenditures on computer equipment, tools and dies, patents, and trademarks.

We have mainly financed our operations through the use of debt and the issuance of equity in private placements. In October 2006, we repaid a loan we took against inventory produced to fund our first commercial run of our payment terminals. We settled the loan for \$90,000 using funds raised from the private placement of our shares. In the short-term and until our sales are sufficient to fund operations, we will continue to finance our operations through debt or equity financing.

On August 12, 2010, we filed a Form S-4 Registration Statement in connection with the continuation of our company from Alberta to Nevada. We registered 102,645,120 shares of common stock of TransAKT Ltd. (Nevada) which were issued to the shareholders of TransAKT Ltd. (Alberta) on a one-for-one basis to the number of shares held by them.

Effective June 25, 2012, the Nevada Secretary of State accepted for filing of a certificate of amendment, wherein, we amended our articles of incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of our common stock from 300,000,000 to 700,000,000 shares of common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share. Our preferred stock remains unchanged.

On May 3, 2012, we entered into an Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement with Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. ("Vegfab"), a Taiwanese corporation, pursuant to which we intended to acquire the material assets of Vegfab. Vegfab is in the business of manufacturing innovative indoor agricultural equipment used to grow a large variety of vegetables and fruit using simulated sunlight from LED lamps in a proprietary hydroponic system. Vegfab's product line includes systems for commercial production and a home growing system which allows families to grow safe and clean fruit and vegetables in their own homes. Prior to completion of the transaction we and Vegfab elected instead to proceed by way of a share purchase and, effective July 16, 2012, we acquired all outstanding securities of Vegfab. In consideration of the Vegfab securities, we had paid \$1,000,000 in cash and issued 150,000,000 shares of our common stock to the shareholders of Vegfab which constituted approximately 37.2% of our common stock at the time of closing. As a result of the transaction Vegfab became our wholly owned subsidiary and primary business unit. Vegfab has since become engaged in the operation of a plant factory in Taiwan for the production of pesticide-free vegetables.

Previously, we entered into a performance compensation agreement dated June 15, 2006 with James Wu, our president and chief executive officer, pursuant to which our company was required to pay Mr. Wu share compensation of 10% of the value of any venture acquisition that Mr. Wu secured for our company. As a result, in July 2012, we issued to Mr. Wu 18,333,333 shares of our company's common stock with respect to the acquisition of Vegfab.

On January 4, 2013, we entered into a share purchase and sale agreement with Mr. Pan Yen Chu pursuant to which we sold to Mr. Pan 100% of all issued and outstanding securities in our wholly owned subsidiary HTT. In consideration of the sale of HTT, Mr. Pan has transferred to our company 45,000,000 previously issued common voting shares of our company with a deemed value of \$0.04 per share or \$1.8 million in the aggregate. The transfer of common shares was completed on January 7, 2013. In connection with the sale HTT, the 45,000,000 common shares of our company received as consideration will be returned to treasury. The 45,000,000 shares constitute approximately 11.5% of our company's currently issued and outstanding common stock.

On October 30, 2013, Million Talented Ltd., a third party, contributed \$516 (equals to HKD 4,000) to obtain 40% ownership of TransAKT Bio Agritech Ltd., formerly named as TransAKT (H.K) Ltd., ("TransAKT H.K."). TransAKT H.K. was incorporated in Hong Kong on November 20, 2007. It had no operations until 2013. TransAKT H.K.'s primary business is conducting research and development on new agricultural technology relating to the

Company's business. On May 6, 2015, the Company acquired the remaining 40% of the TransAKT H.K. from Million Talented Ltd. As such, The Company wholly owned its subsidiary of TransAKT BIO Agritech Ltd. And it becomes our primary business unit.

On June 30, 2015, our wholly owned subsidiary, TransAKT Taiwan Ltd., entered into a Share Transfer Agreement among Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. and Miss. Peng YuChi pursuant to which Miss Peng acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding securities of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. in consideration of \$100,000. There are no material relationships between Peng YuChi and our company and its affiliates .

Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. was the sole material asset of TransAKT Taiwan Ltd. and its parent company (and our subsidiary), TransAKT Holdings Ltd., a Turks and Caicos company. Subsequent to the sale of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd., pursuant to a Share Purchase Agreement dated June 30, 2015 with James Wu, our company sold TransAKT Holdings Ltd. (and its subsidiary, TransAKT Taiwan Ltd.) to Mr. Wu for a consideration of \$100,000. Mr. Wu served as our President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director from October 25, 2004 until March 12, 2015 and is also a non-affiliated shareholder of our company.

Following the sale of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd., TransAKT Taiwan Ltd., and TransAKT Holdings Ltd. in the above described transactions, our sole remaining subsidiaries are TransAKT (BVI) Ltd., and its wholly owned subsidiary, TransAKT Bio Agritech Ltd., a Hong Kong (S.A.R) corporation. It is the primary business unit of TransAKT Ltd.

Our Current Business

We began operations in 1997 and commercialized our first product line of wireless point-of-sale ("WPOS") terminals in April 2003. With the use of cellular phones, these terminals allow merchants to accept payments anywhere, anytime. However, our WPOS terminals were discontinued due to changes in cellular phone regulations and limited acceptance in the marketplace. In October 2004, through the acquisition of the business and certain assets of IP Mental Inc., we entered the VoIP business. On November 15, 2006, we acquired Taiwan Harlee International Co. Ltd. ("HTT"), a Taiwan-based leading designer, manufacturer and distributor of telecommunications equipment, including specialized VoIP-compatible phone systems. These acquisitions were intended to enable us to remain competitive in the VoIP marketplace by engaging in the design, development, manufacturing and sale of telecommunications equipment, including VoIP compatible telephone systems and multi-line cordless telephone systems.

Effective July 16, 2012, we acquired all outstanding securities of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. ("Vegfab"), a Taiwanese corporation. With the acquisition of Vegfab we entered the business of manufacturing agricultural equipment used to grow a large variety of vegetables and fruit using simulated sunlight from LED lamps in a proprietary hydroponic system. Vegfab's product line includes systems for commercial production and a home growing system which allows families to grow safe and clean fruit and vegetables in their own homes. Vegfab has since become engaged in the operation of a plant factory in Taiwan for the production of pesticide-free vegetables.

Concurrently with our acquisition of Vegfab, our management began planning our exit from the VoIP telecommunications business owing to diminishing growth opportunities for our Company in that industry. Subsequently, on January 4, 2013, we entered into a share purchase and sale agreement with Mr. Pan Yen Chu pursuant to which we sold to Mr. Pan 100% of all issued and outstanding securities in our wholly owned subsidiary HTT in consideration for the cancellation and return to treasury of 45,000,000 previously issued common voting shares of our company with a deemed value of \$0.04 per share or \$1.8 million in the aggregate. The transfer of common shares was completed on January 7, 2013. The 45,000,000 shares constitute approximately 11.5% of our company's currently issued and outstanding common stock.

As a result of our sale of HTT, Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. became our primary business unit.

We incurred a net profit (loss) attributable to common stockholders of \$(239,434) and \$(1,732,458) during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and had an accumulated deficit of \$21,753,656 and \$21,514,222 as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. In addition, we expect to incur an operating loss in the 2015 fiscal year.

Due to recurring losses from operations, effective February 15, 2015, our management has permanently idled Vegfab's plant factory. Consequently our management decided to sell Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. to a third party. On June 30, 2015, our wholly owned subsidiary, TransAKT Taiwan Ltd., entered into a Share Transfer Agreement with Miss. Peng YuChi pursuant to which Miss Peng acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding securities of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. in consideration of \$100,000. Subsequent to the sale of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd., pursuant to a Share Purchase Agreement dated June 30, 2015 with James Wu, our company sold TransAKT Holdings Ltd. (and its subsidiary, TransAKT Taiwan Ltd.) to Mr. Wu for a consideration of \$100,000. Mr. Wu served as our President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director from October 25, 2004 until March 12, 2015 and is also a non-affiliated shareholder of our company.

Following the sale of Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd., TransAKT Taiwan Ltd., and TransAKT Holdings Ltd. in the above described transactions, our core business strategy will focus on mainland China and will be carried out by TransAKT BIO Agritech Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of our Company. We are looking for any opportunities to acquire profitable business and assets in China, mainly in Guangdong province. In the meantime, we continue actively seeking additional funding opportunities to support our acquisition and sustain our operations.

Cash Requirements

We used cash in operations of \$844,716 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. We continue to be dependent on the proceeds of equity and non-equity financing to fund our operations. No assurances can be given that our actual cash requirements will fall within our budget that anticipated revenues will be realized when needed, that lines of credit will be available to us if required, or that additional capital will be available to us. We anticipate that over the next twelve months, we will need a minimum of \$1,100,000 to sustain operations and execute our business plan.

Our plan of operations for fiscal 2015 includes the following budgeted expenditures:

12 Month Capital Requirements Forecast	USD ⁴
	Beginning January 1, 2015
Capital required for expansion plans ¹	\$300,000
Salaries	\$270,000
Rent ²	\$70,000
Utilities ³	\$120,000
Accounting and Legal Expenses	\$120,000
Public company reporting costs	\$17,500
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$100,000
Contingency	\$100,000
Total	\$1,097,500

1. Capital for plan to open 1 small vegetable factory for demonstration purpose, further research and development expenses.
2. Rent expense includes minimum lease payments due during 2015 for current plant factory.
3. Utilities expense for current plant factory will be approximately \$10,000 per month.
4. Based on 2014 average exchange rate of \$0.03300.

As of September 30, 2015, we will require additional financing of approximately \$1,100,000 to execute our business strategy for fiscal 2015. If we are unable to raise sufficient financing, we intend to scale back our business in order to accommodate available financing or revenue streams derived from our current operations.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

Our operating results for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Three Months ended September 30, 2015 (\$)	Three Months ended September 30, 2014 (\$)
Operating revenues	-	112,855
Operating costs and expenses	58,455	633,222
Profit (Loss) from operations	(58,455)	(520,367)
Other income(expenses)	(401,550)	2,109
Provision for income taxes expense (benefit)	-	-
Net profit (loss)	(460,005)	(518,258)
Net profit(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	-	(5,964)
Net profit(loss) attributable to TRANSAKT LTD.	(460,005)	(512,294)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	0.00	0.00

Net Revenues and Cost of Sales

Net revenues decreased by approximately \$112,855 or approximately 100% from \$112,855 for the three months ended September 30, 2014 to \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in net revenues was primarily due to the closing of our plant factory on February 15, 2015.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$58,455 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$633,222 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, representing a decrease of \$574,767. The decrease in operating expenses resulted from the closing of our plant factory on February 15, 2015.

Loss from Operations

Loss from operations was \$58,455 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$520,367 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, representing a decrease of \$461,912. The decrease in loss from operations was primarily due to the cost reductions resulting from the closing of our plant factory on Feb 15, 2015.

Other Income or Expenses

Other income or (expenses) were increased by approximately (\$403,659) to (\$401,550) for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$2,109 for the same period in 2014. The expenses increase was due to the \$401,550 loss resulting from the disposal of our subsidiary during the period.

Net Income (Loss) attributable to TRANSAKT LTD.

As a result of the above factors, we have net loss attributable to the Company's common stockholders of approximately \$460,005 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to loss approximately \$512,294 for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Results of Operations for the nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

Our operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Nine Months ended September 30, 2015 (\$)	Nine Months ended September 30, 2014 (\$)
Operating revenues	81,145	334,459
Operating costs and expenses	238,655	2,073,507
Profit (loss) from operations	(157,510)	(1,739,048)
Other income(expenses)	(81,924)	2,348
Provision for income taxes expense (benefit)	-	-
Net profit (loss)	(239,434)	(1,736,700)
Net gain(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	-	(4,242)
Net gain(loss) attributable to TRANSAKT LTD.	(239,434)	(1,732,458)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	0.00	0.00

Net Revenues and Cost of Sales

Net revenues decreased by approximately \$253,314 or approximately 76% from \$334,459 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 to \$81,145 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in net revenues was primarily due to the closing of our plant factory on February 15, 2015. The only sales revenue for the period is attributed to the sale of planting equipment shipped to Singapore. Cost of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$72,145. Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues was 11% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$166,510 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$662,290 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, representing a decrease of \$495,780. The decrease in operating expenses resulted from closing of our plant factory on February 15, 2015.

Loss from Operations

Loss from operations was \$157,510 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, or approximately 194% of net revenues, compared to \$1,739,048 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, representing a decrease of \$1,581,538. The decrease in loss from operations resulted primarily from cost reductions flowing from the closing of our plant factory on February 15, 2015.

Other Income or Expenses

Other expenses increased by approximately \$84,272 to \$81,924 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from income of \$2,348 for the same period in 2014. The increase was due to the disposal of our subsidiary during the period.

Net Income (Loss) attributable to TRANSAKT LTD.

As a result of the above factors, we have net loss attributable to the Company's common stockholders of approximately \$239,434 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to loss approximately \$1,732,458 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, representing a decrease of \$1,493,024 or approximately by 86%. The decrease of net loss attributable to the company was primary due to the cost reduced after the close down of the plant factory on February 15, 2015.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our financial position as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and the changes for the periods then ended are as follows:

Working Capital

	As of September 30, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
Current Assets	\$ 176,490	\$ 1,231,433
Current Liabilities	\$ 219,950	\$ 1,127,398
Working Capital	\$ (43,460)	\$ 104,035

Our working capital surplus decreased from \$104,035 at December 31, 2014 to \$(43,460) as at September 30, 2015, primarily as a result of decreases in cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, inventory, amounts due from related parties, prepayments, and decreases in accounts payable, accrued expenses, construction payable, and

obligation under capital lease, partially offset by increases in other receivables and advances to suppliers, and amounts due to related parties.

Cash Flows

	Nine months Ended September 30, 2015	Nine months Ended September 30, 2014
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (844,716)	\$ (2,118,261)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (628)	\$ (190,548)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 191,000	\$ 327,632
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the period	\$ (39,015)	\$ (2,411,685)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of period	\$ 208,922	\$ 3,186,590
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of period	\$ 169,907	\$ 774,905

Operating Activities

Net cash flow used in operating activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$844,716, representing a decrease of \$1,273,545 compared to net cash flow used in operating activities of \$2,118,261 during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease in the cash used in operating activities was primarily due to a \$118,275 loss on long term investment from the disposal of our subsidiary (2014 - \$0), a \$63,773 decrease in accounts receivable (2014 - increase of \$28,212), a \$1,095,536 decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses (2014 - \$376,831), a \$113,924 decrease in advance to suppliers (2014 - increase is \$561,651), a \$73,715 decrease in prepayments (2014 - \$294,878) and a \$61,639 decrease in inventories during the period (2014 - increase of \$3,727).

Investing Activities

Net cash flow used in investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$628, which was a decrease of \$189,920, compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$190,548 during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease in the cash used in investing activities during fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 resulted primarily from the absence during fiscal 2015 of cash used in the acquisition of property and equipment (2014 - \$99,016) and factory construction (2014 - \$116,509), and the absence of cash received from the disposal of fixed assets (2014 - \$24,977).

Financing Activities

Net cash flow provided by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$ 191,000 which represented a decrease of \$136,632, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$327,632 during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease in the cash provided by financing activities was primarily attributable to the corresponding decrease in amounts due to related parties offset by the absence of payments under capital lease obligations (2014 - \$56,297) during fiscal 2015.

Critical Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of TransAKT (BVI) Ltd. and its wholly owned subsidiary TransAKT BIO Agritech Ltd., collectively referred to “our company”. All material intercompany accounts, transactions, and profits have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when finished products are shipped to customers and both title and the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company’s revenues are recorded upon confirmed acceptance after inspection by the customers of the Company.

Exchange Gain (Loss):

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the transactions of TransAKT Bio Agritech Ltd. were denominated in foreign currency and were recorded in and Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) at the rates of exchange in effect when the transactions occur. Exchange gains and losses are recognized for the different foreign exchange rates applied when the foreign currency assets and liabilities are settled.

Translation Adjustment

The Company financial statements are presented in the U.S. dollar (\$), which is the Company’s reporting currency, while its functional currency is Hong Kong Dollar (HKD). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of transaction. Any differences between the initially recorded amount and the settlement amount are recorded as a gain or loss on foreign currency transaction in the consolidated statements of income. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any differences are taken to profit or loss as a gain or loss on foreign currency translation in the statements of income.

In accordance with ASC 830, Foreign Currency Matters, the Company translates the assets and liabilities into U.S. dollar (\$) using the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and the statements of operations and cash flows are translated at an average rate during the reporting period. Adjustments resulting from the translation from HKD into U.S. dollar are recorded in stockholders’ equity as part of accumulated other comprehensive income.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes accumulated foreign currency translation gains and losses. The Company has reported the components of comprehensive income on its statements of stockholders’ equity.

Advertising

Advertising expenses consist primarily of costs of promotion for corporate image and product marketing and costs of direct advertising. The Company expenses all advertising costs as incurred.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes, which requires that the Company recognize deferred tax liabilities and assets based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect in the years the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred income tax benefit (expense) results from the change in net deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities. A valuation allowance is recorded when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some or all of any deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Statement of Cash Flows

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), cash flows from the Company's operations are based upon the local currencies. 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.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are accounts receivable and other receivables arising from its normal business activities. The Company has a diversified customer base. The Company controls credit risk related to accounts receivable through credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. The Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and, based upon factors surrounding the credit risk, establishes an allowance, if required, for uncollectible accounts and, as a consequence, believes that its accounts receivable credit risk exposure beyond such allowance is limited.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash in time deposits, certificates of deposit, and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains reserves for potential credit losses on accounts receivable. Management reviews the composition of accounts receivable and analyzes historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit worthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment patterns to evaluate the adequacy of these reserves. Allowance for doubtful debts amounted to \$0 and \$30,459 as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 respectively

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (determined on a weighted average basis) or market. The Management compares the cost of inventories with the market value and allowance is made for writing down their inventories to market value, if lower.

Property, Plant & Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to earnings as incurred; additions, renewals and betterments are capitalized. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is included in operations. Depreciation of property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method for substantially all assets with estimated lives of:

Furniture and Fixtures	3 - 5 years
Machine and equipment	3 - 10 years
Computer Hardware and Software	3 - 5 years
Automobile	3 - 5 years
Leasehold improvement	30 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise retired are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in the statements of operations. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expenses as incurred, whereas significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Long-term assets of the Company are reviewed annually as to whether their carrying value has become impaired, pursuant to the guidelines established in FASB ASC Topic 360, "Property, Plant, and Equipment" (formerly SFAS No. 144). The Company also re-evaluates the periods of amortization to determine whether subsequent events and circumstances warrant revised estimates of useful lives.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2008, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820-10"). ASC 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and enhances fair value measurement disclosure. ASC 820-10 delays, until the first quarter of fiscal year 2009, the effective date for ASC 820-10 for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The adoption of ASC 820-10 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or operations.

Effective October 1, 2008, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820-10") and Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 825-10, Financial Instruments ("ASC 825-10"), which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Neither of these statements had an impact on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and short-term borrowings, as reflected in the balance sheets, approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC 718-10, "Share Based Payment Arrangement," which requires companies to measure compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value at the grant date and recognize the expense over the employee's requisite service period. The Company's expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of Company's stock or the expected volatility of similar entities. The expected life assumption is primarily based on historical exercise patterns and employee post-vesting termination behavior. The risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

Stock-based compensation expense is recognized based on awards expected to vest, and there were no estimated forfeitures as the Company has a short history of issuing options. ASC 718-10 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised in subsequent periods, if necessary, if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Net Loss Per Share

The Company has adopted Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 260-10, Earnings Per Share ("ASC 260-10") which specifies the computation, presentation and disclosure requirements of earnings per share information. Basic earnings per share have been calculated based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation of the diluted loss per share if their effect would be anti-dilutive.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include a patent. With the adoption of FASB ASC Topic 350, "Intangibles" (formerly SFAS No. 142), intangible assets with a definite life are amortized on a straight-line basis. The patent is being amortized over its estimated life of 10 years. Intangible assets with a definite life are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that a carrying amount of an asset (asset group) may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows used in

determining the fair value of the asset. The amount of the impairment loss to be recorded is calculated by the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value. Fair value is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. Costs related to internally developed intangible assets are expensed as incurred.

Reclassifications

The reclassifications have no impact on the Company's 2014 Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2015-01 about Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items. The objective is to reduce the cost and complexity of income statement presentation by eliminating the concept of extraordinary items while maintaining or improving the usefulness of the information provided to the users of financial statements. The extraordinary items must meet two criteria's: unusual nature and infrequency of occurrence. If an event or transaction meets the criteria for extraordinary classification, an entity is required to segregate the extraordinary item from the results of ordinary operations and show the item separately in the income statement, net of tax, after income from continuing operations. The entity also is required to disclose applicable income taxes and either. This amendment will be effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Board decided to permit early adoption provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.

In February 18, 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-02—Consolidation (Topic 810). The amendments in this Update affect reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. All legal entities are subject to re-evaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments: (1) Modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities; (2) Eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership; (3) Affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships; (4) Provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-03 about Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. The objective is to require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in this Update. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption of the amendments in this Update is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-05 about Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Internal-Use Software. The objective is to provide a guidance about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. The amendment will not change GAAP for a customer's accounting for service contracts. In addition, the guidance in this Update supersedes paragraph 350-40-25-16. Consequently, all software licenses within the scope of Subtopic 350-40 will be accounted for consistent with other licenses of intangible assets. For public business entities, the Board decided that the amendments will be effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those

annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. For all other entities, the amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for all entities.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-06 about Topic 260, Earnings Per Share, which contains guidance that addresses master limited partnerships that originated from Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 07-4. This amendment in this Update specify that for purposes of calculating historical earnings per unit under the two-class method, the earnings (losses) of a transferred business before the date of a dropdown transaction should be allocated entirely to the general partner. In that circumstance, the previously reported earnings per unit of the limited partners (which is typically the earnings per unit measure presented in the financial statements) would not change as a result of the dropdown transaction. Qualitative disclosures about how the rights to the earnings (losses) differ before and after the dropdown transaction occurs for purposes of computing earnings per unit under the two-class method also are required. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is permitted.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-07 about Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, which permits a reporting entity, as a practical expedient, to measure the fair value of certain investments using the net asset value per share of the investment. The amendments in this Update remove the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The amendments also remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Rather, those disclosures are limited to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using that practical expedient. The amendments in this Update apply to reporting entities that elect to measure the fair value of an investment within the related scope by using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Subsequent Events

We have evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after September 30, 2015 up through the date the Company issued these financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to stockholders.

Inflation

Our opinion is that inflation has not had, and is not expected to have, a material effect on our operations.

Going Concern

Our company has incurred a net loss attributable to common stockholders of \$239,434 and loss of \$1,732,458 during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and had an accumulated deficit of \$21,753,656 and \$21,514,222 as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that our company will continue as a going concern. This basis of accounting contemplates the recovery of our company's assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. This presentation presumes funds will be available to finance ongoing

research and development, operations and capital expenditures and permit the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future.

The ability of our company to continue research and development projects and realize the capitalized value of proprietary technologies and related assets is dependent upon future commercial success of the technologies and raising sufficient funds to continue research and development as well as to effectively market its products. Through September 30, 2015, our company has not realized commercial success of the technologies, nor have they raised sufficient funds to continue research and development or to market its products.

There can be no assurances that there will be adequate financing available to our company and the consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Our company has taken certain restructuring steps to provide the necessary capital to continue its operations. These steps included: (1) Tightly budgeting and controlling all expenses;(2) Expanding our company's operations into China, expanding product lines and recruiting a strong sales team to significantly increase sales revenue in the coming future and cooperate with local partners in the Guangdong province to research and develop new products; (3) Our company plans to continue actively seeking additional funding opportunities to improve and expand upon our product lines.

At this time, we cannot provide investors with any assurance that we will be able to raise sufficient funding from the sale of our common stock or through a loan from our directors, shareholders, or investors to meet our obligations over the next twelve months. We do not have any further arrangements in place for any future debt or equity financing.

Item 3. Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risks

As a "smaller reporting company", we are not required to provide the information required by this Item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Management's Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer (our principal executive officer) and chief financial officer (our principal financial officer and principle accounting officer) to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of the end of the quarter covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer (our principal executive officer) and chief financial officer (our principal financial officer and principle accounting officer), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, our chief executive officer (our principal executive officer) and chief financial officer (our principal financial officer and principle accounting officer) concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this report there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to our Business

We have a history of operating losses which may affect our ability to continue operations.

We have accumulated operating losses of \$21,753,656. If we are unable to achieve profitability or to raise sufficient capital to carry out our business plan, we may not be able to continue operations.

We have a limited operating history and are still proving the viability of our products and business model, and thus, we may be unable to sustain operations and you may lose your entire investment.

During fiscal 2012, we abandoned our VWAP and VoIP product lines and adopted the business of our then subsidiary, Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. Vegfab was mainly engaged in the operation of an indoor plant factory, and the sale of agricultural equipment used to grow vegetables using simulated sunlight from LED lamps in hydroponic systems. Due to recurring losses from operations, effective February 15, 2015, our management permanently idled Vegfab's plant factory and, consequently, sold Vegfab. to a third party. Currently, our primary business is the sale, research and development of indoor agricultural technology through our wholly owned subsidiary, TransAKT Bio Agritech Ltd. We are still adding to our product line and are in the process of proving the viability of our products and business model. If we are unable to prove our business model or the viability of our products, we may not be able to sustain operations and our ability to raise additional funding may be jeopardized.

Our competition has greater resources than we do and can respond more quickly to changes in our industry which could adversely affect our ability to compete.

Public acceptance of our products may never reach the magnitude required for us to achieve commercial profitability.

Many of our existing competitors, as well as a number of potential new competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than us. These factors may allow them to respond more quickly than us to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. It may also allow them to devote greater resources than we can to the development, promotion and sale of their products and services. Such competitors may also engage in more extensive research and development, undertake more far-reaching marketing campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and make more attractive offers to existing and potential employees, strategic partners, advertisers and Internet publishers. In addition, current and potential competitors have established or may establish cooperative

relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase the quality and commercial viability of their products or services.

Volatility of global economic conditions may affect our ability to raise capital and our product costs which may affect our ability to continue operations.

Our revenues, profitability, future growth, and the carrying value of our assets are substantially dependent on prevailing global economic conditions, generally, and on fluctuations in specific factors such as exchange rates, rates of inflation, governmental stability and the occurrence of economically disruptive events, such as war or natural or industrial disaster. Our ability to borrow and to obtain additional capital on attractive terms is also substantially dependent upon these factors. The negative impact of these factors on sales orders originating from an affected country would have an adverse effect on our borrowing capacity, revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations. For example, unfavorable changes in exchange rates can increase the cost of our products and reduce revenues, resulting in reduced profitability. In the event that our profitability is reduced and we are unable to maintain our profit margins, our ability to raise or to borrow capital may decrease. In addition, as has been recently experienced, general downturns in the technology sector worldwide have made fundraising difficult. Since the marketing of our products will require us to raise additional capital, such downturns may have an adverse effect on our ability to continue operations and to effectively market our products.

We are dependent on key personnel who have extensive knowledge of our products and business and thus, the loss of one or more of these individuals may adversely affect our business.

We are heavily dependent upon the expertise of our management and certain other key officers and directors who have extensive knowledge of our products and our operations, and the loss of one or more of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on our business. We do not maintain key-person insurance policies on any of our executive officers. Since we are a technology driven company, our future success also depends on our ability to continue to attract, retain, and motivate highly skilled employees in the telecommunications technology sector, and in the technology sector, generally. Competition for employees in our industry is intense. We may be unable to retain key employees or to attract, assimilate, or retain other highly qualified employees in the future.

Government regulation could adversely affect our ability to sell our products.

Government regulations could potentially slow down our expansion plans. We may be required to obtain approval of our products from several regulatory agencies. Regulatory approval processes can be onerous and slow, and could adversely affect our ability to meet our financial projections. Further, compliance with different national standards may require additional capital investments and testing. If we are unable to obtain such financing or to obtain any necessary approvals, our business could be adversely impacted.

We will need additional funds in order to implement our intended projects and there is no assurance that such funds will be available as, if and when needed, which may adversely affect our operations.

Cash flow used in operations of \$844,716 for the period ended September 30, 2015, and cash flow used in operations of \$2,118,261 for the period ended September 30, 2014. We continue to be dependent on the proceeds of equity and non-equity financing to fund our operations. No assurances can be given that our actual cash requirements will fall within our budget that anticipated revenues will be realized when needed, that lines of credit will be available to us if required, or that additional capital will be available to us. We anticipate that over the next twelve months, we will need a minimum of \$1,100,000 to sustain operations and market our products effectively.

Failure to obtain such additional funds on terms and conditions that we deem acceptable may materially and adversely affect our ability to effectively market and distribute our products, resulting in decreased revenues which may also result in a decreased share price.

Prices for raw materials required for our products are volatile. If there is a significant increase in prices of raw materials our ability to generate revenue and achieve profitability may suffer.

All raw materials for our products are sourced from China and Taiwan. Due to the fact that many of our products use computer components, the price of these components can be highly volatile and are subject to the risk of obsolescence. In order to control costs and the risk of obsolescence, we contract with a manufacturer at a set price for the building of our product over a number of terminals. Despite these efforts, there can be no assurance that we will be able to keep prices of raw materials at a cost effective level for our operations. If there is a significant increase in raw materials our ability to generate revenue and achieve profitability may suffer.

We may be exposed to risks relating to management's conclusion that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting are ineffective.

We do not have an independent audit committee and our Board of Directors may be unable to fulfill the functions of such a committee which may compromise the management of our business.

Currently, we do not have an independent audit committee. Our Board of Directors functions as our audit committee and is comprised of four directors, two of whom are not considered to be "independent" in accordance with the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. An independent audit committee plays a crucial role in the corporate governance process, assessment of the Company's processes relating to its risks and control environment, oversight of financial reporting, and evaluation of internal and independent audit processes. The lack of an independent audit committee may prevent the Board of Directors from being independent in its judgments and decisions and its ability to pursue the committee's responsibilities, which could compromise the management of our business.

Risks Related to our Stock

The market price of our common shares has been and will in all likelihood continue to be volatile, which may adversely affect the value of your investment.

The market price of our common shares has fluctuated over a wide range and it is likely that the price of our common stock will continue to fluctuate in the future. Announcements regarding acquisitions, the status of corporate collaborations, regulatory approvals or other developments by us or our competitors could have a significant impact on the market price of our common shares.

Our shares currently trade on the OTC Markets OTCQB ("OTCQB") with limited activity. If this market is not sustained or we are unable to satisfy any future trading criteria that may be imposed by the Financial Industry Regulation Authority ("FINRA") on our market makers or by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on us, there may not be any liquidity for our shares. What's more, we have not generated any profit from the sale of our products to date. These factors could have a negative impact on the liquidity of any investment made in our stock.

The value and transferability of our shares may be adversely impacted by the penny stock rules.

Holders of our common stock in the United States may experience substantial difficulty in selling their securities as a result of the "penny stock rules." Our common stock is subject to the penny stock rules propagated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. Accredited investors generally include institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. For transactions covered by the rule, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and transaction prior to the sale. Consequently, the rule may affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and also may affect the ability of purchasers of our stock to sell their shares in the secondary market. It may also cause fewer broker-dealers to make a market in our stock.

The large number of shares eligible for future sale by existing shareholders may adversely affect the market price for our common shares.

Future sales of substantial amounts of our common shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common shares. At November 13, 2015, we had 613,447,306 common shares outstanding. As of November 14, 2015, we have 45,000,000 shares of our common stock available for issuance under our stock option plan.

No prediction can be made as to the effect, if any, that sales of shares of our common stock or the availability of such shares for sale will have on the market prices of our common stock.

We have limited sales of products to date and no assurance can be given that our products will be widely accepted in the marketplace, which may adversely affect your investment.

Our future sales, and therefore, our cash flow, income, and ultimate success, are highly dependent on success in marketing our products and consumer acceptance of those products. If our products are not widely accepted or we are unable to market our products effectively, we may face reduced share prices, decreased profitability, and decreased cash flow.

There is a limited public market for our common shares at this time in the United States which may affect your ability to sell our stock.

Our shares currently trade on the OTCQB with limited trading. If this market is not sustained or we are unable to satisfy any future trading criteria that may be imposed on our market makers by the Financial Industry Regulations Authority ("FINRA") or by the SEC on us, there may not be any liquidity for our shares. We have generated only limited revenue from the sale of our products to date. These factors could have a negative impact on the liquidity of any investment made in our stock.

You should not expect to receive dividends.

We have never paid any cash dividends on shares of our capital stock, and we do not anticipate that we will pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. Our current business plan is to retain any future earnings to finance the expansion of our business. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors, and will be dependent upon our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, and such other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant at that time.

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

None.

Item 3. Default upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
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(3)	(i) Articles of Incorporation; and (ii) Bylaws
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| 3.1 | Articles of Amalgamation (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 20FR12G filed on September 16, 2003). |
| 3.2 | By-laws, as amended (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 20FR12G filed on September 16, 2003). |
| 3.3 | Certificate of Amendment (incorporated by reference from our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 27, 2006) |
| 3.4 | Articles of Conversion (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on September 13, 2010) |
| 3.5 | Certificate of Amendment (incorporated by reference from our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 27, 2012) |

(10)	Material Contracts
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| 10.1 | Form of Loan Agreement and Promissory Note (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 20FR12G filed on September 16, 2003). |
| 10.2 | Share Purchase Agreement dated August 24, 2006 with all shareholders of Taiwan Halee International Co. Ltd., Cheng Chun-Chin and TransAKT Taiwan Limited (incorporated by reference from our to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 26, 2006) |
| 10.3 | Distribution Agreement with Panasonic (Taiwan) dated April, 2010 (incorporated by reference from our Annual and Transition Report on Form 20-F/A filed on January 21, 2011). |
| 10.4 | Manufacture and Distribution Agreement with Sanyo dated April, 2010 (incorporated by reference from our Annual and Transition Report on Form 20-F/A filed on January 21, 2011). |
| 10.5 | Form of Promissory for Shareholder Loan dated April, 2010 (incorporated by reference from our Annual and Transition Report on Form 20-F/A filed on January 21, 2011). |
| 10.6 | Form of Subscription Agreement for Convertible Debenture dated April, 2010 (incorporated by reference from our Annual and Transition Report on Form 20-F/A filed on January 21, 2011). |
| 10.7 | Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement dated May 3, 2012 with Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. (incorporated by reference from our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 8, 2012) |
| 10.8 | Performance Compensation Agreement dated June 15, 2006 (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 7, 2012) |
| 10.9 | Asset Purchase Amending Agreement dated July 26, 2012 with Vegfab Agricultural Technology Co. Ltd. (incorporated by reference from our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 7, 2012) |

(14)	Code of Ethics
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| 14.1 | Code of Ethics (April, 2010) (incorporated by reference from our Annual and Transition Report on Form 20-F/A filed on January 21, 2011). |
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(21)	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
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| 21.1 | TransAKT Holdings Limited, a Turks and Caicos company. |
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(31)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications
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| 31.1* | Certificate of Principal Executive Officer filed pursuant to Section 302 Certification under Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2* | Certification of Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer filed pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |

Exhibit**Number Description****(32) Section 1350 Certifications**

- 32.1* Certificate of Principal Executive Officer filed pursuant to Section 906 Certification under Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2* Certificate of Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer filed pursuant to Section 906 Certification under Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002

101 Interactive Data File**

- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* *Filed herewith.*

** *Furnished herewith. Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of any registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.*

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

TRANSAKT LTD.

(Registrant)

Dated: November 12, 2015

/s/ Ho Kang-Wing

Ho Kang-Wing
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: November 12, 2015

/s/ Yam Chi-Wah

Yam Chi-Wah
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)