VAPOR BRANDS, INTERNATIONAL INC.
(FORMERLY TTCM CHINA, INC.)
(A Development Stage Company)
BALANCE SHEETS

		March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012
Assets:				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1,159	$	100
Accounts Receivable		3,582		7,192
Inventory		28,735		39,207
Deposit		4,631		4,631
Total Current Assets		38,107		51,130
Total Assets	$	$38,107	$	51,130
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit:				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	$	80,023	$	34,980
Notes Payable		111,454		88,954
Total Current Liabilities		191,477		123,934
Total Liabilities		191,477		123,934
Stockholders' Equity:				
Preferred Stock, 5,000,000 shares authorized, and 0 shares issued @.001 par value		-		-
Common Stock, 500,000,000 shares authorized, and 70,061,606 and 60,061,606 shares issued @.001 par value		70,062		60,062
Additional paid-in capital		5,472,688		3,682,688
Deficit accumulated during development stage		(5,696,120)		(3,815,554)
Total stockholders' equity (Deficit)		(153,370)		(72,804)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$	38,107	$	51,130

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

VAPOR BRANDS INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(FORMERLY TTCM CHINA INC.)
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	Inception to March 31, 2013
Total Revenue	$3,582	$ -	$10,774
Cost of Sales	2,579		7,739
Gross Profit	1,003	-	3,035
Expenses:			
Stock for Services	1,800,000	-	5,540,250
General and Administrative	79,998	-	156,469
Total operating expenses	1,879,998	-	5,696,719
Loss from operations	(1,878,995)	-	(5,693,684)
Other income or (expense)			
Imputed Interest Expense	(1,571)	-	(2,446)
Profit (Loss)	$(1,880,566)	$-	$(5,696,120)
Common shares outstanding	66,692,041	225,206	
Net (loss) per share	$(0.03)	$-	

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

VAPOR BRANDS, INTERNATIONAL INC.
(FORMERLY TTCM CHINA, INC.)
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the three months March 31, 2013	For the three months Ended March 31, 2012	For the Period of Inception to March 31, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (Loss) for the period	$(1,880,566)	$-	$(5,696,120)
Stock Issued	1,800,000	-	5,540,250
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash (used) by operating activities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	10,472	-	(28,735)
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	3,610	-	(3,582)
(Increase) in Deposits	-	-	(4,631)
Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	45,043	-	80,023
Net cash (used) by operating activities	(21,441)	-	(112,795)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Loans	22,500	-	111,454
Proceeds from Common Stock	-	-	2,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	22,500	-	113,954
Net increase (decrease) in cash	1,059		1,159
Cash – beginning	100	-	-
Cash – ending	$1,159	$ -	$1,159

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

VAPOR BRANDS INTERNATIONAL INC.
(FORMERLY TTCM CHINA, INC.)
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Inception to March 31, 2013

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Deficit	Total
Issuance of Common shares	225,606	$226	$2.274	$ -	$ 2,500
Net Loss for the period ended December 31, 2010	-	-	-	(2,500)	(2,500)
Balance December 31, 2010	225,606	$226	2,274	(2,500)	-
Net Loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,875)	(3,875)
Balance December 31, 2011	225,606	226	2,274	(6,375)	(3,875)
Shares issued for Services	14,961,000	14,961	3,725,289	-	3,740,250
Shares cancelled	(125,000)	(125)	125	-	-
Shares issued for reverse	45,000,000	45,000	(45,000)	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,809,179)	(3,809,179)
Balance December 31, 2012	60,061,606	$60,062	$3,682,688	$ (3,815,554)	$ (72,804)
Shares issued for services	**10,000,000**	**10,000**	**1,790,000**		**1,800,000**
Net loss for the quarter				(1,880,566)	(1,880,566)
Balance March 31, 2013	70,061,606	70,062	5,472,688	(5,696,120)	(153,370)

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

VAPOR BRANDS INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(FORMERLY TTCM CHINA, INC.)
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2013

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Vapor Brands International. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the state of Nevada on July 9, 2012.In October 2012 the company acquired Vapor Brands, Inc. which was formerly TTCM China, Inc. in a share exchange agreement. The company is recording this transaction as a reverse merger for accounting purposes. The company intends to brand and manufacture electronic cigarettes., TTCM China, Inc. was incorporated in Delaware on March 6, 1986.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented

Development Stage Company

The Company is a development stage company as defined by section 915-10-20 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification. Although the Company has recognized some nominal amount of income since inception, the Company is still devoting substantially all of its efforts on establishing the business and, therefore, still qualifies as a development stage company. All losses accumulated since inception have been considered as part of the Company's development stage activities.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities 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. Significant estimates include the estimated useful lives of property and equipment. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-

35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The Company's notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at September 30, 2012.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or a non-recurring basis.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation of equipment is computed by the straight-line method (after taking into account their respective estimated residual values) over the assets estimated useful life of three (3) or seven (7) years. Upon sale or retirement of equipment, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in statements of operations.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company follows paragraph 360-10-05-4 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which includes computer equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company determined that there were no impairments of long-lived assets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income taxes

The Company follows Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of Section 740-10-25.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of March 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

Cash flows reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses the cost of advertising and promotional materials when incurred. Total Advertising costs were zero for all periods.

Subsequent events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

The following accounting standards were issued as of December 26, 2011:

ASU 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) – Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements.
This ASU affects all entities that are required to make disclosures about recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements under FASB ASC Topic 820, originally issued as FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. The ASU requires certain new disclosures and clarifies two existing disclosure requirements. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) – Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*
This ASU supersedes most of the guidance in Topic 820, although many of the changes are clarifications of existing guidance or wording changes to align with IFRS 13. In addition, certain amendments in ASU 2011-04 change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments in ASU 2011-04 are effective for public entities for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $5,696,120 at March 31, 2013 and had a net loss of $1,880,566 for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

While the Company is attempting to commence operations and generate revenues, the Company's cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured. The Company has started to sell electronic cigarettes.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company did not record a balance for allowance for doubtful accounts in the year ended December 31, 2012 because collectability is reasonably assured.

Details of the accounts receivable balance are as follows.

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accounts Receivable	$ 3,582	$7,192
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	-	-
Accounts Receivable, net	$ 3,582	$7,192

NOTE 5 - INVENTORY

The company values its inventory at the lower of cost or market method under the FIFO method of costing. Inventory consists of finished electronic cigarettes.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Free office space

The Company has been provided office space by its Chief Executive Officer at no cost. The management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

Employment Agreement

In October 2012 the Company entered into an employment agreement with its President and Chief Executive Officer, effective September 1, 2012, for a period of two years at $120,000 each year in compensation.

Stock Issuance

In the first quarter of 2013 the company issued 10,000,000 shares of restricted stock to its chief executive officer for services valued at market of .18 per shares on date of issuance. The Company is showing that expense of $1,800,000 in stock for services in the statement of operations.

NOTE 7 – ACCRUED EXPENSES

Included in Accrued expenses is $48,702 of officer compensation owing, $25,000 in consulting expense with the balance in trade and professional payables and imputed interest.

NOTE 8- NOTES PAYABLE

The Company is obligated on five notes payable. The first expires on October 18, 2014 for $60,000 and the second is due December 31, 2014 for $28,954. Notes 3 to 5 equal $22,500 and expire January to March 2014. The notes are interest free, however the company has imputed interest of 6%. Total interest expense to December 31, 2012 was $875 and total interest for the first quarter was $1,571 and is shown as part of accrued expenses on the balance sheet and as interest expense on the profit and loss statement.

NOTE 9-STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Issuance of common stock

The Company at inception issued 225,606 shares for cash of $2,500. In September 2012 the company issued 14,961,000 shares of for services valued at the market price of the stock at date of issuance at.25 per share and shown on the financials in the operation statement as stock for services.
In October the Company issued 45,000,000 shares to effectuate the reverse merger and cancelled 125,000 shares.

In the first quarter 2013 the company issued 10,000,000 shares to its chief executive officer for services valued at market of ,18 for a total of $1,800,000.

Preferred Stock

The Company has authorized 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of .001. There are no shares issued.

NOTE 10 – INCOME TAX

Deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Net deferred tax assets consist of the following components as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Deferred Tax Assets – Non-current:		
NOL Carryover	$ 13,163	$2,168
Payroll Accrual	32,338	-
Less valuation allowance	(45,501)	(2,168)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	$ -	$ -

The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax income from continuing operations for the period ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 due to the following:

	2012	2011
Book Income	$(3,809,179)	$(6,375)

Meals and Entertainment	2,000	-
Stock for Services	3,746,250	-
Accrued Payroll	28,591	-
Valuation allowance	32,338	6,375
	$ -	$ -

At December 31, 2012, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $13,163 that may be offset against future taxable income from the year 2012 to 2032. No tax benefit has been reported in the December 31, 2012 financial statements since the potential tax benefit is offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount.

Due to the change in ownership provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, net operating loss carryforwards for Federal Income tax reporting purposes are subject to annual limitations. Should a change in ownership occur, net operating loss carryforwards may be limited as to use in future years.

NOTE 11-COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCY

The Company is obligated under a consulting agreement providing for $5,000 per month At March 31, 2013 the Company owes this amount to the consultant which is included in the accrued expenses.

NOTE 12– SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there was no reportable subsequent event to be disclosed