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An investment in the Shares involves significant risks. You should carefully consider all of the information in this listing document, including the risks and uncertainties described below, before making an investment in the Shares. The following is a description of what we consider to be our material risks. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. The market price of the Shares could significantly decrease due to any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

These factors are contingencies that may or may not occur, and we are not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. The information given is as of the Latest Practicable Date unless otherwise stated, will not be updated after the date hereof, and is subject to the cautionary statements in “Forward-looking Statements” in this listing document.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

We have experienced rapid growth and expect our growth to continue, but if we fail to effectively manage our growth, then our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We have experienced substantial growth in our business since inception. Our total revenues increased from RMB3,956.4 million in 2019 to RMB6,577.3 million in 2020, and further to RMB9,060.8 million (US\$1,421.8 million) in 2021, and from RMB3,987.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 to RMB4,080.3 million (US\$609.2 million) for the six months ended June 30, 2022. This growth has placed and may continue to place significant demands on our managerial, administrative, operational, financial and other resources. Furthermore, we intend to grow by expanding our business, increasing market penetration of our existing solutions and products and developing new ones. To manage this growth, we must develop and improve our existing administrative and operational systems, our financial and management controls, and further expand, train and manage our work force. In addition, the expansion of our systems and infrastructure will require us to commit substantial financial, operational and management resources before our revenues increase and without any assurances that our revenues will increase. Moreover, continued growth could strain our ability to maintain service quality for our customers. If we fail to achieve the necessary level of efficiency as we grow, our growth rate may decline and investors’ perceptions of our business and prospects may be adversely affected and the market price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs could decline.

Moreover, our historical growth rates may not be indicative of our future growth or financial results. There is no assurance that we will be able to maintain our historical growth rates in future periods. Since China’s cloud service market is continuously evolving and being shaped by new technologies, our ability to continue our growth is subject to a number of uncertainties, including the overall development of China’s cloud service market and IT infrastructure.

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We have a history of net loss and we may not be able to achieve or subsequently maintain profitability.

We incurred net loss of RMB1,111.2 million, RMB962.2 million and RMB1,591.8 million (US\$249.8 million) in 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively, and RMB602.8 million and RMB1,365.3 million (US\$203.8 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Our net loss has resulted primarily from our cost of revenues and investments made to grow our business, such as in research and development efforts. We expect our costs and expenses to increase in absolute amounts as we continue to grow our business. Moreover, we intend to continue to invest substantially in the foreseeable future in expanding our infrastructure, improving our technologies, and offering additional solutions and products, which is expected to cause our cost of revenues and research and development expenses to increase continuously in absolute amount. If we fail to achieve economies of scale through our efforts or the economies of scale achieved fail to reduce the loss margin, our profitability may be adversely affected. These efforts may be more costly than we expect and our revenues may not increase sufficiently to offset the expenses, which may result in significantly increased operating and net loss with no assurance that we will eventually achieve our intended long-term benefits or profitability. For a detailed discussion of our plan to maintain business sustainability and achieve future profitability, see “Business – Business Sustainability and Path to Profitability.”

To support our business growth, we are continuously optimizing and expanding our infrastructure including data centers, and investing substantially in our research and development efforts, which may negatively impact our cash flow, and may not generate the results we expect to achieve.

Our technological capabilities and infrastructure are critical to our success. We have been continuously optimizing and expanding our infrastructure and investing substantially in our research and development efforts. Our research and development expenses increased from RMB595.2 million in 2019 to RMB775.1 million in 2020, and further to RMB1,043.8 million (US\$163.8 million) in 2021. We also plan ahead and commit underlying resources including IDC costs based on our understanding in market prospects. Our IDC costs increased from RMB2,856.6 million in 2019, to RMB4,058.8 million in 2020, and further to RMB5,101.5 million (US\$800.5 million) in 2021. Our capital expenditures, primarily in connection with purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets, were RMB999.7 million, RMB1,591.6 million, and RMB735.4 million (US\$115.4 million) in 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively, and RMB435.2 million and RMB1,073.2 million (US\$160.2 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The industry in which we operate is subject to rapid technological changes and is evolving quickly in terms of technological innovation. We need to invest significant resources, including financial and human resources, in research and development to lead technological advances in order to make our solutions and products innovative and competitive in the market. As a result, we expect that our research and development expenses, IDC costs and capital expenditures will continue to increase. Furthermore, as development results are inherently uncertain and the fluctuations of market prices of our products are out of our control, we might encounter practical difficulties in

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commercializing or gaining profits from our development activities. Our significant expenditures on research and development may not generate corresponding benefits. Given the fast pace with which the technology has been and will continue to advance, we may not be able to timely upgrade our technologies in an efficient and cost-effective manner, or at all. New technologies in our industry could render our technologies, our infrastructure or solutions that we are developing or expect to develop in the future obsolete or unattractive, thereby limiting our ability to recover related development costs, which could result in a decline in our revenues, profitability and market share.

We have recorded negative cash flows from operating activities historically.

We have experienced net cash outflow from operating activities. We recorded net cash used in operating activities of RMB439.1 million, RMB290.4 million, and RMB708.9 million (US\$111.2 million) in 2019, 2020 and 2021, and RMB760.8 million and RMB282.4 million (US\$42.2 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The cost of continuing operations could further reduce our cash position, and an increase in our net cash outflow from operating activities could adversely affect our operations by reducing the amount of cash available to meet the capital needs for our daily operations and future business expansion.

If we fail to collect accounts receivable from our customers in a timely manner, our business operations and financial results may be materially and adversely affected.

We typically extend credit terms ranging from 30 to 180 days to our customers, resulting in accounts receivable. We cannot assure you that we are or will be able to accurately assess the creditworthiness of each customer. Furthermore, we also serve customers in certain rapidly evolving and competitive industries, some of which have also been highly regulated, and such customers' financial soundness is subject to changes to the industry trend or relevant laws and regulations, which is beyond our control. Any change in our customers' business and financial conditions may affect our collection of accounts receivable. Litigation may be necessary to enforce collection of accounts receivables. Such litigation could be costly, time-consuming and distracting to management, result in a diversion of significant resources, and may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Any delay or failure in payment may adversely affect our liquidity and cash flows, which in turn cause material adverse effects on our business operations and financial results. As of December 31, 2019, 2020, 2021 and June 30, 2022, the carrying amounts of our accounts receivable were RMB1,347.5 million, RMB2,334.9 million, RMB3,571.0 million and RMB2,872.9 million, respectively. The corresponding impairment loss recognized for 2019, 2020, 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 were RMB61.7 million, RMB36.9 million, RMB112.0 million and RMB127.4 million, respectively.

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The market in which we participate is competitive, and if we do not compete effectively, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

The cloud service market is competitive and rapidly evolving. The principal competitive factors in our market include platform scalability, reliability, completeness of product offerings, level of sophistication of solutions, credibility with developers, ease of integration and programmability, product features, security and performance, brand awareness and reputation, the strength of sales and marketing efforts, customer support, as well as the cost of deploying and using our products, among others.

Some of our existing and potential competitors have larger scale, greater brand name recognition, longer operating histories, more established customer relationships and greater resources than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly and effectively than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards or customer requirements. In addition, some competitors may offer products, solutions or services that address one or a limited number of functions at lower prices, with greater depth than our products or in different geographies. Our current and potential competitors may develop and market new products, solutions and services with comparable functionality to ours, which could force us to decrease prices to remain competitive. With the introduction of new products, solutions and services and new market entrants, we may experience more intensive competition in the future. In addition, some of our customers may use our products and solutions and our competitors' products and solutions at the same time.

We receive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers, and the loss of, or a significant reduction in usage by, one or more of our Premium Customers would result in lower revenues and could harm our business.

Our future success is dependent on establishing and maintaining successful relationships with a diverse set of customers. We currently receive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers. In 2019, 2020 and 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022, our total revenues generated from Premium Customers accounted for 97.4%, 98.1%, 98.2% and 98.4% of our total revenues in the same periods, respectively. Revenues generated from our five largest customers in each of 2019, 2020, 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 accounted for a total of 65.7%, 61.5%, 50.5% and 50.9% of our total revenues in the respective period. Our largest customer in each of 2019, 2020, 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 accounted for 30.9%, 28.1%, 21.9% and 19.3% of our total revenue for the respective period. Specifically, revenue generated from Xiaomi, one of our principal shareholders, accounted for 14.4%, 10.0%, 8.5% and 11.4%, of our total revenues in 2019, 2020, 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022, respectively. It is likely that we will continue to be dependent upon a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future and, in some cases, the portion of our revenues attributable to one single customer may increase in the future. The loss of one or more Premium Customers or a reduction in usage by any Premium Customer would reduce our revenues. If we fail to maintain existing customers or develop relationships with new customers, our business would be harmed.

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If our market does not grow as we expect, or if we fail to adapt and respond effectively to rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, changing regulations, and changing customer needs, requirements and preferences, our products and solutions may become less competitive.

The market where we operate in is still at a relatively early stage with huge potential. There are uncertainties over the size and rate at which this market will grow, as well as whether our solutions and products will be widely adopted. Moreover, the cloud service industry, including public cloud and enterprise cloud, are subject to rapid technological change, evolving industry standards, changing regulations, as well as changing customer needs, requirements and preferences. The success of our business will depend, in part, on our ability to adapt and respond effectively to these changes on a timely basis, including our strategic adjustment of our existing product and solution offerings and development of new products and solutions. If we are unable to develop new solutions and products that satisfy our customers and provide enhancements and new features for our existing products that keep pace with rapid technological and industry change, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. If new technologies emerge that are able to deliver competitive products and services at lower prices, more efficiently, more conveniently or more securely, such technologies could adversely impact our ability to compete effectively.

Our platform must also integrate with a variety of network, hardware, software platforms and technologies, and we need to continuously modify and enhance our products and platform to adapt to changes and innovation. For example, if customers adopt new software platforms or infrastructure, we may be required to develop new versions of our products to be compatible with those new software platforms or infrastructure. This development effort may require significant resources, which would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we may not be able to keep track of the latest market developments in the IT industry and to provide relevant new products and solutions to the evolving market demand. Any failure of our products and platform to operate effectively with evolving or new software platforms and technologies could reduce the demand for our products. If we are unable to respond to these changes in a timely and cost-effective manner, our products may become less marketable and less competitive or obsolete, and our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Data loss, security incidents and other attacks on our platform, products or solutions, or our global network infrastructure could lead to significant costs and disruptions that could harm our business, financial results, and reputation.

Our business is dependent on providing our customers with high-quality cloud services. Maintaining the security and availability of our infrastructure, systems, platform, network, and the security of information and data we hold is a critical issue for us and our customers.

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Attacks on our customers and our own network may be frequent and may happen in a variety of forms, including DDoS attacks, infrastructure attacks, botnets, malicious file attacks, cross-site scripting, credential abuse, ransomware, viruses, worms, and malicious software programs. Malicious actors may attempt to fraudulently induce our employees, customers or suppliers to disclose sensitive information through spamming, phishing, or other tactics. In addition, unauthorized parties may attempt to gain physical access to our facilities in order to infiltrate our information systems. Since our customers share our multi-tenant architecture, material attacks on any one of our customers could have a negative effect on other customers. These attacks may also significantly increase the bandwidth used on our platform and strain our network. If attacks like these were to occur in the future and if we do not have the systems and processes in place to respond to them, our business could be harmed.

In recent years, cyber-attacks have increased in size, sophistication, and complexity, increasing exposure for our customers and us. We may become an attractive target for attacks on our infrastructure intended to destabilize, overwhelm, or shut down our platform. The costs incurred by us to avoid or alleviate cyber or other security problems and vulnerabilities will be significant. However, our efforts to address these problems and vulnerabilities may not be successful. Any significant breach of our security measures could:

- lead to the dissemination of proprietary information or sensitive, personal, or confidential data about us, our employees, or our customers – including personally identifiable information of individuals involved with our customers and their end-users;
- lead to interruptions or degradation of performance in our platform, products and solutions;
- threaten our ability to provide our customers with access to our platform, products and solutions, and negatively affect our abilities to retain existing customers and attract new customers;
- generate negative publicity about us;
- result in litigation and increased legal liability or fines; or
- lead to governmental inquiry or oversight.

Moreover, we use third-party technology and systems in a variety of technical and operational aspects of our business, including encryption and authentication technology, employee email, content delivery to customers, back-office support, among others. Similar security risks exist with respect to such third-parties. As a result, we are subject to the risk that cyber-attacks on our business partners and third-party suppliers may adversely affect our business even if an attack or breach does not directly impact our systems. It is also possible that security breaches sustained by our competitors could result in negative publicity for our entire industry that indirectly harms our reputation and diminishes demand for our platform.

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Sanctions, export controls and other economic or trade restrictions imposed on Chinese companies may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The U.S. government has added many Chinese companies and institutions to the Entity List under the Export Administration Regulations, and imposed targeted economic and trade restrictions on them that, if not waived, will limit their access to U.S.-origin goods and technologies, as well as goods and technologies that contain a significant portion of U.S.-origin goods and technologies. The United States has also in certain circumstances threatened to impose further export control, sanctions, trade embargoes, additional import tariffs and other heightened regulatory requirements on China and China-based companies. These sanctions, additional tariffs and actions have raised concerns that there may be increasing regulatory challenges or enhanced restrictions against China and other China-based technology companies, including us, in a wide range of areas. In addition, a number of other countries and jurisdictions, including China and the European Union, have adopted various export control and economic or trade sanction regimes. Our services to customers on the Entity List mainly include public cloud services, server hosting services, maintenance services, and cloud management platform software, all of which either do not involve provision of any hardware or software, or only involve software domestically developed in China. Transactions with such customers accounted for less than 1% of our total revenues in each of 2019, 2020, 2021 and the first half of 2022. Based on the Company's assessment of the nature, the transaction amount, the compliance measures of those transactions, we have not ceased our services to such customers. As advised by our legal adviser, the immediate and direct impacts on our business resulting from such actions or restrictions will not be material on the basis that (i) we do not export, re-export, or transfer any products, technology, components or software that are subject to the EAR to any entities listed on the U.S. Commerce Department's Entity List, (ii) we are not designated on the U.S. Commerce Department's Entity List, and (iii) the relevant transaction amounts were negligible. Nonetheless, given the important role played by Chinese high-tech companies on the Entity List in the global supply chain or in China for industries including telecommunications, information technology infrastructure, artificial intelligence and IoTs, prolonged restrictions against such companies could cause a material negative impact to all such industries, which may in turn materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, we cannot predict whether the countries in which we operate or may operate in the future, could become subject to new or additional restrictions or actions imposed by the United States or other governments. Depending on the likelihood, type, effect and duration of any such restrictions or actions which may be implemented in the future, our research and development activities, financial condition and operations may be adversely affected.

In addition, each of the agreements between U.S.- and China-based companies can be terminated by either party, as applicable, under certain circumstances if necessary Chinese governmental approvals are revoked or become limited or impaired or if public law or regulatory action by the Chinese or U.S. government expressly prohibits or materially restricts the collaboration contemplated by the agreement. The risk of such an early termination event may have increased during the current environment of economic trade negotiations and tensions between the Chinese and U.S. governments.

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U.S. sanctions and trade laws and regulations are complex and likely subject to frequent changes. The interpretation and enforcement of the relevant regulations and the imposition of sanctions and other restrictions involve substantial uncertainties, which may be driven by political and/or other factors that are out of our control or heightened by U.S. national security concerns. Such potential restrictions, as well as any associated inquiries or investigations or any other government actions, may be difficult or costly to comply with and may, among other things, delay or impede the development of our technology, products and solutions, hinder the stability of our supply chain, and may result in negative publicity, require significant management time and attention and subject us to fines, penalties, orders or restrictions that we cease or modify our existing business practices, any of which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For instance, media reports on alleged implementation or violation of export control, sanctions, trade embargoes or other laws and rules which could be perceived as inappropriate or controversial, by us, our customers, business partners, investees or other parties not affiliated with or controlled by us, even on matters not involving us, could nevertheless damage our reputation and lead to regulatory investigations, fines and penalties against us. Such fines and penalties may be significant, and if we were publicly named or investigated by any regulator on the basis of suspected or alleged violations of export control, sanctions, trade embargoes or other laws and rules, even in situations where the potential amount or fine involved may be relatively small, our reputation could be significantly harmed. Any of these circumstances may cause the trading prices of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs to decline significantly, and materially reduce the value of your investment in our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs.

Our business depends on customers increasing their use of our products and solutions, if we fail to retain existing customers or increase the spending by our customers, our business, results of operations and financial condition could materially and adversely affected.

Our ability to grow and generate incremental revenues depends, in part, on our ability to maintain our existing customers and grow our relationships with existing customers and to have them increase their usage of and spending on our platform. If our customers do not increase their use of our products or the spending of our customers decline, then our revenues may decline and our results of operations may be harmed. We cannot accurately predict customers' usage levels and the loss of customers or reductions in their usage levels of our products may each have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Any change in the competitive landscape, market trend or user behaviors may have a negative impact on our customers, thus harm their ability to make payments and maintain and increase the usage of our products and solutions. In addition, some of the industries where our customers operate are highly regulated. As the laws and regulations are evolving and some of them are relatively new, changes to the current laws and regulations may harm our business and results of operation. In addition, interpretation and enforcement of such laws and regulations involve significant uncertainty. As a result, in certain circumstances it may be difficult to determine violation of applicable laws and regulations. If these laws and regulations or the uncertainty associated with their interpretation negatively impact the industries where our customers operate, our business may be adversely affected as well. Reductions in usage from existing customers and the loss of customers could cause our net dollar retention rate to decline in the future if customers are not satisfied with our products, the value proposition of our products or our ability to otherwise meet their needs and expectations.

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Further, some of our customers may choose to develop their own solutions that do not include our products, or adopt a multi-cloud strategy decreasing usage of our products. They may also demand reductions in pricing as their usage of our products increases, which could have an adverse impact on our gross margin. Moreover, some of our customers may choose to use other cloud service providers for commercial, compliance or other reasons. If a significant number of customers cease using, or reduce their usage of our products, then we may not be able to achieve our growth target, and may need to spend significantly more on sales and marketing than we currently plan to spend in order to maintain or increase revenues from customers. Such additional sales and marketing expenditures could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

State-owned enterprise customers may choose to use other cloud services, such as state-backed cloud systems, and decrease their use of our products and solutions.

Some of our customers are state-owned enterprises. To our best knowledge and based on public information, our revenue from Premium Customers that are state-owned enterprises in 2019, 2020, 2021, the six months ended June 30, 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 was RMB316.8 million, RMB516.5 million, RMB823.3 million, RMB335.8 million and RMB530.4 million, accounting for 8.2%, 8.0%, 9.3%, 8.4% and 13.5% of the total revenue from Premium Customers for the same periods, respectively. To our best knowledge and based on public information, our revenue from state-owned enterprises in 2019, 2020, 2021, the six months ended June 30, 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 was RMB335.7 million, RMB617.5 million, RMB864.2 million, RMB347.6 million and RMB598.2 million, accounting for 8.5%, 9.4%, 9.5%, 8.7% and 14.7% of the total revenue for the same periods, respectively. State-owned enterprises may migrate their data to state-backed cloud systems instead of ours or choose to other cloud service providers for commercial, compliance or other reasons. Additionally, we may face intense competition and pricing pressure in the open tendering processes that are common in state-owned enterprises' procurement process, which may sometimes be costly.

If our expansion into new verticals is not successful, our business, prospects and growth momentum may be materially and adversely affected.

Leveraging our infrastructure resources and years of technology accumulation, we are able to provide innovative integrated cloud solutions specifically designed to address the diversified needs of our customers across our select verticals. We have expanded into and become a leader in new verticals. We cannot assure you, however, that we will be able to maintain this momentum in the future. Expanding solution categories involves new risks and challenges. Our lack of familiarity with new verticals may make it more difficult for us to keep pace with the evolving customer demands and preferences. In addition, there may be one or more existing market leaders in any vertical that we decide to expand into. Such companies may have first-mover advantages, and may be able to compete more effectively than us by leveraging their experience in doing business in that market as well as their deeper industry insight and greater brand recognition among customers. We will need to comply with new laws and regulations applicable to these businesses, the failure of which would adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition. Expansion into any new vertical may place significant strain on our management and resources, and failure to expand successfully could have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

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If the adoption of our cloud products and solutions by our customers is slower than we expected, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Our business has relied on the adoption of our cloud products and solutions by a broad array of customers. Our ability to further increase our customer base, achieve broader market acceptance of our products and solutions and achieve revenue growth will depend, in part, on our ability to effectively organize, focus and train our sales and marketing personnel. Our recent hires and planned hires may not become as productive as quickly as we expect and we may be unable to hire or retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the future in the markets where we do business.

As we seek to increase the adoption of our products and solutions by our customers, we may incur higher costs and longer sales cycles. The decision to adopt our products and solutions may require the approval of multiple technical and business decision makers, including security, compliance, procurement, operations and IT. In addition, while customers may quickly deploy our products and solutions on a limited basis before they will commit to deploying our products and solutions at scale, they often require enterprise service capabilities, extensive education about our products and solutions and significant customer support time, engage in protracted pricing negotiations and seek to secure readily available development resources.

If we are not able to maintain and enhance our brand and increase market awareness of us, or effectively develop and expand our marketing and sales capabilities, then our ability to attract new customers may be harmed and our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing the “Kingsoft Cloud” brand identity and increasing market awareness of our Company, products and solutions, is critical to achieving widespread acceptance of our products and solutions, to strengthening our relationships with our existing customers and to attracting new customers. The successful promotion of our brand will depend largely on our continued marketing efforts, our ability to continue to offer high quality products and services, our ability to maintain relationships with bandwidth and hardware suppliers, our ability to be one of the thought leaders in the cloud service market and our ability to successfully differentiate our products and platform from competing products and services. Our brand promotion and thought leadership activities may not be successful or increase revenues. In addition, independent industry analysts often provide reviews of our products and competing products and services, which may significantly influence the perception of our products in the marketplace. If these reviews are negative or not as favorable as reviews of our competitors’ products and services, then our brand may be harmed.

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We have been subject to negative media publicity for our cloud services. Any malicious or inadvertent negative allegations made by the media, short selling reports, or other parties about the foregoing or other aspects of our Company, including but not limited to our shareholders, management, business, compliance with law, financial condition or prospects, whether with merit or not, could severely hurt our reputation and harm our business and results of operations.

We may receive complaints from our customers on our products, pricing and customer support. If we do not handle customer complaints effectively, our brand and reputation may suffer, our customers may lose confidence in us and they may reduce or cease their use of our products. In addition, our customers may post and discuss on social media about our products, solutions, platform and relevant services. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to generate positive customer feedback and minimize negative feedback on social media channels where existing and potential customers seek and share information. If actions we take or changes we make to our products, solutions or platform upset these customers, their commentary could negatively affect our brand and reputation. Complaints or negative publicity about us, our products, solutions or platform could materially and adversely impact our ability to attract and retain customers, our business, results of operations and financial condition.

As we also provide services to a wide range of enterprise clients and institutions, negative publicity about such counterparties, including any failure by them to adequately protect customer information, to comply with applicable laws and regulations or to otherwise meet required quality and service standards could harm our reputation.

The promotion of our brand also requires us to make substantial expenditures, and we anticipate that these expenditures will increase as our market becomes more competitive and as we expand into new markets. To the extent that these activities increase revenues, the increased revenues still may not be enough to offset the increased expenses we incur. If we do not successfully maintain and enhance our brand, then our business may not grow, we may see our pricing power reduced relative to competitors and we may lose customers, all of which would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We require a significant amount of capital to fund our operations and respond to business opportunities. If we cannot obtain sufficient capital on acceptable terms, or at all, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We make investments from time to time in product development, technologies, branding, sales and marketing to remain competitive. During the Track Record Period, our principal sources of liquidity included bank loans, loans from related parties and the proceeds received from the issuance and sale of our shares. Our ability to obtain additional financing in the future is subject to a number of uncertainties, including those relating to:

- our future business development, financial condition and results of operations;

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- general market conditions for financing activities; and
- macro-economic and other conditions in China and elsewhere.

As of October 31, 2022, we had cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of RMB4,767.1 million (US\$652.6 million). We cannot assure you that we will be successful in our efforts to diversify our sources of capital and raise sufficient capital as we expect. If we cannot obtain sufficient capital, we may not be able to implement our growth strategies, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We may be unable to obtain additional capital in a timely manner or on acceptable terms or at all. In addition, due to future capital needs and other business reasons, we may need to sell additional equity or debt securities or obtain a credit facility. The sale of additional equity or equity-linked securities could dilute our shareholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and finance covenants that would restrict our operations.

We face risks associated with our acquisition of Camelot Group, and if we fail to successfully integrate our recently acquired business or any future targets into our own operations, our post-acquisition performance and business prospects may be adversely affected.

We acquired the controlling interests in Camelot in September 2021. Currently, we are still in the process of integrating Camelot Group into our existing enterprise cloud services. There can be no assurance that the acquired Camelot Group will bring benefits to us to the extent anticipated. We may not be able to successfully integrate Camelot Group into our existing business to achieve the expected synergies with our existing operations and to fulfill the contemplated purposes of this acquisition. These synergies are inherently uncertain, and are subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are difficult to predict and are beyond our control. If implemented ineffectively or if impacted by unforeseen negative economic or market conditions or other factors, we may not realize the full anticipated benefits of the acquisition of Camelot Group. Our failure to meet the challenges involved in realizing the anticipated benefits of the acquisition of Camelot Group could cause an interruption of, or a loss of momentum in, our activities and could adversely affect our results of operations. The acquisition and integration of the businesses may result in material unanticipated problems, expenses, liabilities, competitive responses and diversion of management's attention, and we may record impairment charges or write-offs in connection therewith if the anticipated benefits of the acquisition fail to realize. We would be subject to and may not be able to successfully manage a variety of additional risks associated with respect to combining Camelot Group with us. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- challenges in the integration of operations and systems and in managing the expanded operations;

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- challenges in achieving anticipated business opportunities and growth prospects from combining the businesses of Camelot Group with the rest of our businesses;
- challenges in navigating complex regulatory requirements or to respond to future changes in regulatory environment in an effective and timely manner; and
- unanticipated additional costs and expenses resulting from integrating into our business additional personnel, operations, products, services, technology, internal controls and financial reporting responsibilities.

Even if we achieve the expected benefits, they may not be achieved within the anticipated time frame. Also, the synergies from our acquisition of Camelot Group may be offset by costs incurred in the acquisition, losses of or disputes with key customers, suppliers, shareholders and employees of Camelot Group, increases in other expenses, operating losses, liabilities or problems in the business unrelated to our collaboration. As a result, there can be no assurance that these synergies will be achieved.

Additionally, Camelot Group may not provide us with the intellectual property rights, technology, R&D capability, or sales and marketing infrastructure we had anticipated, or they may be subject to unforeseen liabilities. We may be unable to successfully increase the efficiencies of the acquired businesses in the manner we contemplated or devote more resources and management attention than desirable to the integration and management of the acquired businesses. Hence, there can be no guarantee that we will be able to enhance our post-acquisition performance or grow our business through our recent or future acquisitions.

Our ability to maintain customer satisfaction depends in part on the consistency and quality of our customer support services through the product cycle. Failure to maintain continuous and high-quality customer support could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operation, and financial condition.

We believe that customer satisfaction is key to our business. In order to deliver high-level customer satisfaction, we must successfully assist our customers in deploying and continuing to use our products and solutions, resolving performance issues, addressing interoperability challenges with the customers' existing IT infrastructure, and responding to security threats, cyber-attacks and performance and reliability problems that may arise from time to time. The IT architecture of our customers, particularly the larger organizations, are very complex and may require high levels of focused support to effectively utilize our platform and products. Because our platform and products are designed to be highly configurable and to rapidly implement customers' reconfigurations, customer errors in configuring our platform and products can result in significant disruption to our customers. Increased demand for customer support, without corresponding increases in revenues, could increase our costs and adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

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There can be no assurance that we will be able to hire sufficient personnel as and when needed, particularly if our sales exceed our internal forecasts. To the extent that we are unsuccessful in hiring, training, and retaining adequate support resources, our ability to provide high-quality and timely support to our customers will be negatively impacted, and our customers' satisfaction with our network could be adversely affected. Any failure to maintain high-quality customer support, or a market perception that we do not maintain high-quality customer support, could adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations, and financial condition, particularly with respect to our large enterprise customers.

We employ a pricing model and strategy that subjects us to various challenges that could make it difficult for us to derive sufficient value from our customers.

We primarily charge public cloud service customers on a monthly basis based on utilization and duration. We generally charge enterprise cloud service customers on a project basis. Such pricing model requires us to undertake significant projections and planning on our costs. If our projections and plans differ significantly from those actually incurred, our business could be harmed. We do not know whether our current or potential customers or the market in general will continue to accept this pricing model going forward and, if it fails to retain acceptance, our business could be harmed. In addition, if our competitors adopt new pricing models that become more attractive to customers, our business could be harmed. We also generally rely on telecommunication operators for network bandwidth and third-party servers or server racks based on expected usage from our customers. In certain of our arrangements with such telecommunication operators, we have made minimum purchase commitments to secure bandwidth resources, which may be underutilized. If our customers use our platform in a manner that is inconsistent with how we have invested in bandwidth, servers, and racks, our business could be harmed. Moreover, we may have to keep the price of our products and solutions on par with that of our competitors to remain in our competitive position. If we are not able to advance our technologies and effectively control costs, our business, results of operation and financial condition may be negatively affected.

Defects or errors in our products or solutions could diminish demand for our products or solutions, harm our business and results of operations and subject us to liability.

Our customers use our products for important aspects of their businesses, and any errors, defects or disruptions to our products and any other performance problems with our products could damage our customers' businesses and, in turn, hurt our brand and reputation. We provide regular updates to our products, which have in the past contained, and may in the future contain, undetected errors, failures, vulnerabilities and bugs when first introduced or released. Real or perceived errors, failures or bugs in our products could result in negative publicity, loss of or delay in market acceptance of our platform, loss of competitive position, lower customer retention or claims by customers for losses sustained by them. In such an event, we may be required, or may choose, for customer relations or other reasons, to expend additional resources in order to help correct the problem. In addition, we do not carry insurance to compensate us for any losses that may result from claims arising from defects or disruptions in our products. As a result, our reputation and our brand could be harmed, and our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

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In addition, our solutions and products must interoperate with our customers' existing internal networks and infrastructure. These complex internal systems are developed, delivered, and maintained by the customer and a myriad of vendors and service providers. As a result, the components of our customers' infrastructure have different specifications, rapidly evolve, utilize multiple protocol standards, include multiple versions and generations of products, and may be highly customized. We must be able to interoperate and provide products to customers with highly complex and customized internal networks, which requires careful planning and execution. Further, when new or updated elements of our customers' infrastructure or new industry standards or protocols are introduced, we may have to update or enhance our technologies and infrastructure to allow us to continue to provide our products to customers. Our competitors or other vendors may refuse to work with us to allow their products to interoperate with our platform and products, which could make it difficult for our platform and products to function properly in customer internal networks and infrastructures that include these third-party products.

We may not deliver or maintain interoperability quickly or cost-effectively, or at all. These efforts require capital investment and engineering resources. If we fail to maintain compatibility of our solutions, platform and products with our customers' internal networks and infrastructures, our customers may not be able to fully utilize our solutions, platform and products, and we may, among other consequences, lose or fail to increase our market share and experience reduced demand for our products, which would materially harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our sales and onboarding cycles with customers can be long and unpredictable, and our sales and onboarding efforts require considerable time and expense, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The timing of our sales with our enterprise customers and related revenue recognition is difficult to predict because of the length and unpredictability of the sales cycle for these customers. In addition, for certain enterprise customers, the lengthy sales cycle for the evaluation and implementation of our products and solutions may also cause us to experience a delay between expenses for such sales efforts and the generation of corresponding revenues. The length of our sales cycle for these enterprise customers, from initial evaluation to payment, can range from one to six months and can vary substantially from customer to customer. We may have to spend significant money and resources before recognizing revenues from those enterprise customers.

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Similarly, the onboarding and ramping process with new customers can take several months. As the purchase of our products can be dependent upon customer initiatives, our sales cycle can extend to even longer periods of time. Customers frequently require considerable time to evaluate, test, and qualify our product offering prior to entering into or expanding a contract commitment. During the sales cycle, we spend significant time and money on sales and marketing and contract negotiation activities, which may not result in a completed sale. Additional factors that may influence the length and variability of our sales cycle include:

- the effectiveness of our sales force, particularly new salespeople, as we increase the size of our sales force;
- the discretionary nature of customers' purchasing decisions and budget cycles;
- customers' procurement processes, including their evaluation of our products and solutions;
- economic conditions and other factors affecting customer budgets;
- the regulatory environment in which our customers operate;
- integration complexity for a customer deployment;
- the customer's familiarity with our products and solutions;
- evolving customer demands; and
- competitive conditions.

We face challenges from the evolving regulatory environment regarding cybersecurity, information security, privacy and data protection, and user attitude toward data privacy and protection. Many of these laws and regulations are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, and any actual or alleged failure to comply with related laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, information security, data privacy and protection could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We operate in the regulatory environment in which the protection of cybersecurity, information security and data privacy is evolving. We are subject to numerous laws and regulations that address cybersecurity, information security, privacy and data protection in various jurisdictions. In particular, on June 10, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China promulgated the Data Security Law (《數據安全法》), which took effect in September 2021. The Data Security Law sets forth data security and privacy related compliance obligations of entities and individuals carrying out data related activities. The Data Security Law also introduces a data classification and layered protection system based on the importance of data and the degree of impact on national security, public interests or legitimate rights and interests of individuals or organizations if such data is tampered with, destroyed, leaked or illegally acquired or used. In addition, the Data Security Law provides a national security review procedure for data activities that may affect national security, and imposes export restrictions on certain data and information.

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In early July 2021, regulatory authorities in China launched cybersecurity investigations with regard to several China-based companies listed in the United States. On December 28, 2021, the CAC, together with several other governmental authorities, jointly released the Cybersecurity Review Measures (《網絡安全審查辦法》), which took effect on February 15, 2022. Pursuant to the Cybersecurity Review Measures, the purchase of network products and services by an operator of critical information infrastructure or the data processing activities of a network platform operator that affect or may affect national security will be subject to a cybersecurity review. In addition, network platform operators with personal information of over one million users shall be subject to cybersecurity review before listing abroad (國外上市). The competent governmental authorities may also initiate a cybersecurity review against the operators if the authorities believe that the network product or service or data processing activities of such operators affect or may affect national security. The cybersecurity review will evaluate, among others, the risk of critical information infrastructure, core data, important data, or the risk of a large amount of personal information being influenced, controlled or maliciously used by foreign governments after going public, and cyber information security risk. Given the Cybersecurity Review Measures came into effect recently, their interpretation, application and enforcement are subject to substantial uncertainties. On November 14, 2021, the CAC published the Administration Regulations on Cyber Data Security (Draft for Comments) (《網絡數據安全管理條例(徵求意見稿)》), which provide the circumstances under which data processors shall apply for cybersecurity review, including, among others, when (i) the data processors who process personal information of at least one million users apply for a “foreign listing”; and (ii) the data processors’ listing in Hong Kong affects or may possibly affect national security. However, as of the Latest Practicable Date, it provided no further explanation or interpretation as to how to determine what constitutes “affecting national security”. Data processors processing personal information of more than one million individuals shall also comply with the provisions for processing of important data stipulated in Draft Administration Regulations on Cyber Data Security for important data processors. Data processors dealing with important data or listing overseas should carry out an annual data security assessment by themselves or by entrusting data security service agencies, and each year before January 31, data security assessment report for the previous year shall be submitted to the districted city level cyberspace administration department. When data collected and generated within the PRC are provided by the data processors overseas, if such data includes important data, or if the relevant data processor is a critical information infrastructure operator or processes personal information of more than one million individuals, the data processor shall go through the security assessment of cross-border data transfer organized by the national cyberspace administration. As of the Latest Practicable Date, the Draft Administration Regulations on Cyber Data Security had not been formally adopted. It is uncertain whether and when the final regulation will be issued and take effect, how it will be enacted, interpreted and implemented, and whether or to what extent it will affect us.

On July 30, 2021, the State Council promulgated the Regulations on Security Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure (《關鍵信息基礎設施安全保護條例》), effective on September 1, 2021, which provide that a “critical information infrastructure” refers to an important network facility and information system in important industries such as public communications and information services, as well as other important network facilities and

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information systems that may seriously endanger national security, the national economy, the people's livelihood, or the public interests in the event of damage, loss of function, or data leakage. The competent governmental authorities and regulatory authorities of the aforementioned important industries will be responsible for organizing the identification of critical information infrastructures in their respective industries. The competent governmental authorities shall also notify operators who are identified as "operators of critical information infrastructure" in accordance with these provisions. According to the Regulations on Security Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure, the competent PRC government authorities of important industries and sectors are responsible for identifying critical information infrastructures in their own industries and sectors based on the identification rules and informing the operator of the critical information infrastructure if such infrastructure is identified and designated as critical information infrastructure in a timely manner. The PRC government authorities have discretion in the identification of critical information infrastructures as well as the interpretation and enforcement of these regulations.

On August 20, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China promulgated the Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國個人信息保護法》), effective from November 1, 2021. The Personal Information Protection Law requires, among others, that (i) the processing of personal information should have a clear and reasonable purpose which should be directly related to the processing purpose, in a method that has the least impact on personal rights and interests, and (ii) the collection of personal information should be limited to the minimum scope necessary to achieve the processing purpose to avoid the excessive collection of personal information. Different types of personal information and personal information processing will be subject to various rules on consent, transfer, and security. Entities handling personal information shall bear responsibilities for their personal information handling activities, and adopt necessary measures to safeguard the security of the personal information they handle. Otherwise, the entities handling personal information could be ordered to correct, or suspend or terminate the provision of services, and face confiscation of illegal income, fines or other penalties.

In the meantime, the PRC regulatory authorities have also enhanced the supervision and regulation on cross-border data transfer. On July 7, 2022, the CAC promulgated the Measures for the Security Assessment of Cross-Border Data Transfer (《數據出境安全評估辦法》), which took effect on September 1, 2022. These measures require the data processor providing data overseas and falling under any of the following circumstances apply for the security assessment of cross-border data transfer by the national cybersecurity authority through its local counterpart: (i) where the data processor intends to provide important data overseas; (ii) where the critical information infrastructure operator and any data processor who has processed personal information of more than 1,000,000 individuals intend to provide personal information overseas; (iii) where any data processor who has provided personal information of 100,000 individuals or sensitive personal information of 10,000 individuals to overseas recipients accumulatively since January 1 of the last year intends to provide personal information overseas; and (iv) other circumstances where the security assessment of data cross-border transfer is required as prescribed by the CAC. Furthermore, the data processor shall conduct a self-assessment on the risk of data cross-border transfer prior to applying for

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the foregoing security assessment, under which the data processor shall focus on certain factors including, among others, the legitimacy, fairness and necessity of the purpose, scope and method of data cross-border transfer and the data processing of overseas recipients, the risks that the cross-border data transfer may bring to national security, public interests and the legitimate rights and interests of individuals or organizations as well as whether the cross-border data transfer related contracts or the other legally binding documents to be entered with overseas recipients have fully included the data security protection responsibilities and obligations. Given that the above measures were recently promulgated, their interpretation, application and enforcement and how they will affect our business operation are subject to substantial uncertainties, See “Regulations – Regulations Related to Cybersecurity and Data Security” and “Regulations – Regulations Relating to Privacy Protection.”

As of the Latest Practicable Date, (i) we have not been informed by any PRC governmental authority of any requirement to file for approval for this Introduction; (ii) we have not been subject to any material fines or administrative penalties, mandatory rectifications, or other sanctions by any competent regulatory authorities in relation to the infringement of cybersecurity and data protection laws and regulations; (iii) there is no leakage of data or personal information or violation of cybersecurity and data protection and privacy laws and regulations by us which will have a material adverse impact on our business operations; (iv) there have been no material cybersecurity and data protection incidents or infringement upon the rights of any third parties, or other legal proceedings, administrative or governmental proceedings, pending or, to the best of the knowledge of the Company, threatened against or relating to the Company; and (v) we have implemented comprehensive cybersecurity and data protection policies, procedures and measures to safeguard personal information rights and ensure secured storage and transmission of data and prevent unauthorized access or use of data.

Furthermore, based on the facts that (i) the Cybersecurity Review Measures came into effect recently and the Draft Administration Regulations on Cyber Data Security have not been formally adopted, and the implementation and interpretation of both are subject to uncertainties, and (ii) we have not been involved in any investigations on cybersecurity review initiated by the CAC on such basis and nor have we received any inquiry, notice, warning, or sanctions in such respect, after consulting with our PRC Legal Adviser, our Directors are of the view that such regulations do not have a material adverse impact on our business operations and financial performance as of the Latest Practicable Date, and will not affect our compliance with laws and regulations in any material aspects as of the Latest Practicable Date. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not received any cybersecurity, data security and personal data protection related inquiries from any competent PRC regulatory authorities. As there might be newly issued explanations or implementation rules on the existing regulations, laws and opinions or the draft measures or regulations mentioned above might become effective, we will actively monitor future regulatory and policy changes to ensure strict compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

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Given that the above mentioned newly promulgated laws, regulations and policies were recently promulgated or issued, or have not yet been formally promulgated or taken effect (as applicable), their enactment, interpretation, application and enforcement are subject to substantial uncertainties. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, significant expenses in an effort to comply with cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security related laws, regulations, standards and protocols, especially as a result of such newly promulgated laws and regulations. Despite our efforts to comply with applicable laws, regulations and policies relating to cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security, we cannot assure you that our practices, offerings, services or platform will meet all of the requirements imposed on us by such laws, regulations or policies. Any failure or perceived failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations or policies may result in inquiries or other proceedings being instituted against, or other lawsuits, decisions or sanctions being imposed on us by governmental authorities, users, consumers or other parties, including but not limited to warnings, fines, directions for rectifications, suspension of the related business and termination of our applications, as well as in negative publicity on us and damage to our reputation, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. The above mentioned newly promulgated laws, regulations, policies or relevant drafts may result in the publication of new laws, regulations and policies to which we may be subject, though the timing, scope and applicability of such laws or regulations are currently unclear. Any such laws, regulations or policies could negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. We may be notified for cybersecurity review by the CAC if we were regarded as a critical information infrastructure operator by the CAC, or if our data processing activities and overseas listing were regarded as having impact or potential impact to national security, and be required to make significant changes to our business practices, suspend certain business, or even be prohibited from providing certain service offerings in jurisdictions in which we currently operate or in which we may operate in the future. Such review could also result in negative publicity with respect to us and diversion of our managerial and financial resource. There can be no assurance that we would be able to complete the applicable cybersecurity review procedures in a timely manner, or at all, if we are required to follow such procedures.

Moreover, we may become subject to regulatory requirements as a result of utilization of our products and services by residents of, or travelers who visit, certain jurisdictions, such as the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union, or the GDPR. Complying with additional or new regulatory requirements could force us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices. Moreover, if a high profile security breach occurs with respect to our competitors, people may lose trust in the security of cloud service providers generally, including us, which could damage the reputation of the industry, result in heightened regulation and strengthened regulatory enforcement and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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We expect that we will continue to face uncertainty as to whether our efforts to comply with evolving obligations under global data protection, privacy and security laws will be sufficient. From time to time, we may be subject to inspections conducted by governmental authorities. In the event that any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with applicable laws and regulations is identified during such inspections, we may be required to implement rectification measures in accordance with the inspection results. In addition, any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in reputational damage or proceedings or actions against us by governmental authorities, individuals or others. These proceedings or actions could subject us to significant civil or criminal penalties and negative publicity, require us to change our business practices, increase our costs and materially harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our current and future relationships with customers, vendors and other third parties could be negatively affected by any proceedings or actions against us or current or future data protection obligations imposed on them under applicable law. Furthermore, a data breach affecting personal information could result in significant legal and financial exposure and reputational damage that could potentially have an adverse effect on our business.

Similar risks exist with respect to our business partners and our customers in relation to the process of personal data. Any failure of our partners or customers to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in their reputational damage or governmental investigations, inquiries, enforcement actions and prosecutions, private litigation, fines and penalties or adverse publicity, which may harm our business partnership and have a negative impact on our business.

Changes in laws and regulations related to the internet or changes in the internet infrastructure itself may diminish the demand for our products and solutions, and could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The future success of our business depends upon the continued use of the internet as a primary medium for commerce, communications and business applications. Chinese or foreign government bodies or agencies have in the past adopted, and may in the future adopt, laws or regulations affecting the use of the internet as a commercial medium. Changes in these laws or regulations could require us to modify our products and platform in order to comply with these changes. In addition, government agencies or private organizations have imposed and may impose additional taxes, fees or other charges for accessing the internet or conducting commerce via the internet. These laws or charges could limit the growth of internet-related commerce or communications generally, or result in reductions in the demand for internet-based products and services such as our products and platform. In addition, the use of the internet as a business tool could be adversely affected due to delays in the development or adoption of new standards and protocols to handle increased demands of internet activity, security, reliability, cost, ease-of-use, accessibility and quality of service. The performance of the internet and its acceptance as a business tool has been adversely affected by “viruses,” “worms,” and similar malicious programs. If the use of the internet is reduced as a result of these or other issues, then demand for our products could decline, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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Moreover, our business depends on the performance, reliability and security of the telecommunications and internet infrastructure in China and other countries and regions in which we operate or locate our assets. Substantially all access to the internet in China is maintained through certain telecommunication operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of the MIIT. In addition, the national networks in China are connected to the internet through qualified international gateways, which are the only channels through which a domestic user can connect to the internet outside of China. We may face similar or other limitations in other countries in which we operate or locate our assets. We may not have access to alternative networks in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with the internet infrastructure in China or elsewhere. In addition, the internet infrastructure in the countries and regions in which we operate may not support the demands associated with continued growth in Internet usage. We also have no control over the costs of the services provided by the telecommunications operators. If the prices that we pay for telecommunications and internet services rise significantly, our margins could be adversely affected.

We may have insufficient computing resources, transmission bandwidth and storage space, which could result in disruptions and our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our operations are dependent in part upon transmission bandwidth provided by third-party telecommunications network providers, and access to data centers that house our servers and other computing resources. There can be no assurance that we are adequately prepared for unexpected increases in bandwidth and data center demands by our customers. The bandwidth we have contracted to use or the data centers we have established may become unavailable for a variety of reasons, including service outages, payment disputes, network providers going out of business, natural disasters, networks imposing traffic limits, or governments adopting regulations that impact network operations. In some regions, bandwidth providers have their own services that compete with us, or they may choose to develop their own services that will compete with us. These bandwidth providers may become unwilling to sell us adequate transmission bandwidth at fair market prices, if at all. This risk is heightened where market power is concentrated with one or a few major networks. We also may be unable to move quickly enough to augment capacity to reflect growing traffic or security demands. Failure to put in place the capacity we require could result in a reduction in, or disruption of, service to our customers and ultimately a loss of those customers. Such a failure could result in our inability to acquire new customers.

Our services rely on the stable performance of servers, and any disruption to our servers due to internal and external factors could diminish demand for our products or solutions, harm our business, our reputation and results of operations and subject us to liability.

We rely in part upon the stable performance of our servers for provision of our solutions, products and services. Any disruption to our servers may happen due to internal and external factors, such as inappropriate maintenance, defects in the servers, cyber-attacks targeted at us or our customers, occurrence of catastrophic events or human errors. Such disruption could result in negative publicity, loss of or delay in market acceptance of our solutions and products, loss of competitive position, lower customer retention or claims by customers for losses

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sustained by them. In such an event, we may need to expend additional resources to help with recovering. In addition, we do not carry insurance to compensate us for any losses that may result from claims arising from disruption in servers. As a result, our reputation and our brand could be harmed, and our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Currently, most of our servers are located at the IDCs in China, while a small part of them are located abroad. While we have electronic and, to a lesser extent, physical access to the components and infrastructure of our servers, we do not control the operation of our IDC suppliers, which may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from a variety of sources, including earthquakes, floods, fires, power loss, system failures, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, human error, malfeasance, or interference, including by disgruntled employees, former employees; terrorism; and other catastrophic events. Consequently, we may be subject to service disruptions as well as failures to provide adequate support for reasons that are outside of our control. We cannot assure that we can find alternative IDC suppliers when the demands for our servers surge or disruptions happen due to such catastrophic or *force majeure* events, which could also harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our use of open source or third-party software could negatively affect our ability to sell our products and solutions, and subject us to possible litigation.

Our products and platform incorporate open source software, and we expect to continue to incorporate open source software in our products and platform in the future. Courts have interpreted few of the licenses applicable to open source software, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a manner that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products and platform. Moreover, although we have implemented policies to regulate the use and incorporation of open source software into our products and platform, we cannot be certain that we have not incorporated open source software in our products or platform in a manner that is inconsistent with such policies. If we or our employees fail to comply with open source licenses, we may be subject to certain requirements, including requirements that we offer our products that incorporate the open source software for no cost, that we make available source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon, incorporating or using the open source software and that we license such modifications or derivative works under the terms of applicable open source licenses. If an author or other third party that distributes such open source software were to allege that we had not complied with the conditions of one or more of these licenses, we could be required to incur significant legal expenses defending against such allegations and could be subject to significant damages, enjoined from generating revenues from customers using products that contained the open source software and required to comply with onerous conditions or restrictions on these products. In any of these events, we and our customers could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our products and platform and to re-engineer our products or platform or discontinue offering our products to customers in the event re-engineering cannot be accomplished on a timely basis. Any of the foregoing could require us to devote additional research and development resources to re-engineer our products or platform, could result in customer dissatisfaction and may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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Our reliance on third-party suppliers for certain essential services could adversely affect our ability to manage our business effectively and harm our business.

We rely on third-party suppliers for certain essential products and services to operate our network and provide solutions and products to our customers. For example, we generally rely on third-party suppliers for the servers that we use and we ordinarily purchase equipment on a purchase-order basis. In addition to basic telecommunication operators, we also purchased IP addresses and bandwidth from third party providers, in order to save efforts in relation to on-site installation since related installation and relocation services were also included in the third party providers' offering package. Moreover, third party providers sometimes offered more favorable credit terms and sufficient rack space as compared to basic telecommunication operators. We may experience shortages in components or delays in delivery, including as a result of natural disasters, increased demand in the industry or our suppliers lacking sufficient rights to supply the servers or IDCs in all jurisdictions in which we operate.

Our reliance on these suppliers exposes us to risks, including reduced control over production costs and constraints based on the then current availability, terms, and pricing of these products and services. We generally do not have any long-term contracts guaranteeing supply with these suppliers. If our supply of certain products and services is disrupted or delayed, there can be no assurance that additional supplies or services can serve as adequate replacements or that supplies will be available on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. Moreover, even if we can identify adequate replacements on substantially similar terms, our business could be adversely affected until those efforts were completed. Any disruption or delay in the supply of our hardware components may delay the opening of new network facilities, limit capacity expansion or replacement of defective or obsolete equipment at existing network facilities, or cause other constraints on our operations that could damage our customer relationships.

On January 17, 2017, the MIIT promulgated the Notice on Cleaning Up and Regulating the Internet Access Service Market, which prohibits the "multi-level sublease" and requires that enterprises providing internet data center services and internet access services shall not sublease the IP address or bandwidth they have obtained from basic telecommunication operators to other enterprises for operating businesses such as internet data center services and internet access services, and shall also conduct comprehensive self-inspection, rectify violations of the relevant regulations in a timely manner to ensure their business operations are in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations and the network facilities and network access resources are used in a compliant manner. The regulatory authorities shall urge enterprises in violation of the abovementioned requirements to make rectifications in a timely manner and take stern actions in accordance with the laws against enterprises that refuse to make such rectifications, and under serious circumstances, such enterprises may fail to pass the annual inspection, or the licenses or permits of such enterprises may not be renewed upon expiration and their cooperation with the basic telecommunications operators may be adversely affected. Due to the evolving regulatory environment and the fact that there is no further interpretations or applications from the competent authorities on this notice, and after consulting our PRC Legal Adviser, we cannot be certain whether our third-party internet data

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center suppliers' supplying of IP address and bandwidth to us for the relevant services under our historical or current cooperation with them will be determined as non-compliant activities, if it would be determined so, we may no longer be able to collaborate with such third-party internet data center suppliers, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Since April 2022, we have entered into business agreements with the basic telecommunication operators to purchase the IP address and bandwidth for all of our servers from the basic telecommunication operator directly, and accordingly to replace the network access resources purchased from third-party internet data center suppliers. We have not experienced an increase in unit procurement costs since April 2022. The Company expects to completely cease to use the IP address and bandwidth purchased from third-party internet data center suppliers that are explicitly subject to the aforementioned restrictions on multi-level sublease under the Notice on Cleaning Up and Regulating the Internet Access Service Market, upon the expiration of the term of the existing agreement with the non-basic basic telecommunication operator by March 31, 2023. Based on a verbal consultation by the Company's PRC Legal Advisor and the PRC legal advisor of the Joint Sponsors with the MIIT in November 2022, the MIIT officer confirmed that (i) based on the understanding of the officer, normally the relevant penalties or other regulatory measures in the case of the internet data center suppliers' supplying of IP address and bandwidth to other enterprises in violation of the Notice on Cleaning Up and Regulating the Internet Access Service Market would be imposed against such internet data center suppliers, rather than the purchaser or leasee of such network access resources, and (ii) in the current regulatory practices, the relevant regulators would encourage parties involved to gradually adjust the aforementioned purchase of IP address and bandwidth from third-party internet data center suppliers, and normally they would not choose to take severe regulatory measures to suspend or terminate such business cooperation. Considering that (i) as of the Latest Practicable Date, we have not received any notice from any regulatory authority or from any third-party suppliers that would require such third-party suppliers or us to suspend or rectify our current business cooperation with such third-party suppliers and (ii) the above-mentioned consultation with the MIIT, after consulting our PRC Legal Adviser, our Directors are of the view that our cooperation with such third-party suppliers does not have a material adverse impact on our business operations and financial performance as of the Latest Practicable Date.

Considering that (i) as of the Latest Practicable Date, the Company has not received any notice from any regulatory authority or from any third-party suppliers that would require such third-party suppliers or the Company to suspend or rectify the current business cooperation, and (ii) the above-mentioned consultation with the MIIT, and provided that the Company takes all the necessary measures and cease its business cooperation with third-party internet data center suppliers in this regard as mentioned above, as of the Latest Practicable Date, the PRC Legal Advisor concurs with the Directors' view that the Group's cooperation with such third-party suppliers is unlikely to have a material adverse impact on its business operations and financial performance going forward.

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Furthermore, defects or errors may be found in the products and services provided by third-party suppliers, which cause damage to our own system and hardware and also to the services and products we provide to our customers, which may subsequently adversely affect our customers' operations, thereby harming our reputation and business relationship with them. There is no assurance that all such issues would be detected and resolved on time or at all. We may also be subject to legal proceedings initiated by our customers in relation to such issues. In such event, there may be material adverse effects on our reputation and financial performance as we may need to incur additional cost to settle or defend these claims or legal actions.

We rely on third parties to provide certain support services to our products and solutions. If such parties' access to our platform, products and solutions is interrupted or delayed for any reason, or they fail to deliver quality services to the satisfaction of our customers, our business and results of operation may be harmed.

Some of our public service customers rely on their agents when selecting suppliers or service providers. Such third-party agents are not agents that the Company engages to broaden its sales channels. Instead, they are primarily information technology service providers selected by the public service customers to implement their projects, and save them from the trouble of directly negotiating with various suppliers or service providers. The use of such third-party agents by public service organizations is an industry norm. We work closely with these agents and leverage their understanding of end users' demands, thereby developing tailored marketing strategies. Before a public service customer launches a project for cloud solutions, it lays out the goals it plans to achieve and the budget for the project and engages a third-party agent, which will provide various types of assistance in project deployment, such as advising on financing plan, selecting suppliers, managing construction and integrating work products of different suppliers. If such parties fail to continuously provide high quality services to our customers, our business may be harmed. During the Track Record Period, our public service customers served by these third-party agents were primarily public service organizations, state-owned enterprises or their respective contractors under government directives.

Any interruption or delay in such parties' access to our platform, products and solutions will negatively impact our customers. Our customers depend on the continuous availability of our network for the delivery and use of our products and solutions. If all or a portion of our network were to fail, they could lose access to the internet until such disruption is resolved or they deploy disaster recovery options that allow them to bypass our network. The adverse effects of any network interruptions on our reputation and financial condition may be heightened due to the nature of our business and our customers' expectation of continuous and uninterrupted internet access and low tolerance for interruptions of any duration. While we do not consider them to have been material, we have experienced, and may in the future experience, network disruptions and other performance problems due to a variety of factors.

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Our business is subject to natural disasters, extreme weather conditions, health epidemics and other catastrophic incidents, and to interruption by man-made problems such as power disruptions, computer viruses, data security breaches or terrorism.

China has in the past experienced significant natural disasters, including earthquakes, extreme weather conditions, as well as health scares related to epidemic diseases, and any similar event could materially impact our business in the future. If a disaster or other disruption were to occur in the future that affects the regions where we operate our business, our operations could be materially and adversely affected due to loss of personnel and damage to property. Even if we are not directly affected, such a disaster or disruption could affect the operations or financial conditions of our customers, which could harm our results of operations. In addition, our business could be affected by public health epidemics, such as the outbreak of avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, Zika virus, Ebola virus or other diseases.

In the event of a major disruption caused by a natural disaster or man-made problems, such as power disruptions, computer viruses, data security breaches or terrorism, we may be unable to continue our operations and may endure system interruptions, reputational harm, delays in our development activities, lengthy interruptions in service, breaches of data security and loss of critical data, any of which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted our and our business partners' operations and it, or any future health epidemic or other adverse public health developments, may continue to do so.

On January 30, 2020, the International Health Regulations Emergency Committee of the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus disease 2019, or COVID-19, outbreak a public health emergency of international concern, and on March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization declared the global COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The COVID-19 virus continues to spread and mutate rapidly worldwide, including where our customers, suppliers and other business partners are located and where we have business operations. During the COVID-19 pandemic, government authorities around the world have ordered businesses to close and people to remain at home while imposing restrictions on traveling and social gatherings. These measures have impacted, and may further impact, our workforce and operations, the operations of our customers and suppliers and other business partners. In addition, our business and results of operations could also be adversely affected to the extent the COVID-19 outbreak harms the business of our customers, who may experience reduced business volume, delay or suspend procurement of cloud services, or reduce their IT spending, which in turn may have a negative impact on the demands for our products and solutions. There continues to be significant uncertainties associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including with respect to the ultimate spread and constant mutation of the virus, the severity of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, the possibility of successive waves of outbreaks, further actions that may be taken by government authorities around the world to contain the virus or to treat its impact, and the scope and length of the resulting economic downturn. The global lockdown and travel restrictions have caused temporary disruption to our solutions to the extent that necessary on-site meetings, deployment and technical support had to be delayed or canceled.

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The economic downturn due to COVID-19 may adversely affect our customers' ability to pay and customer demand for our products and services, which would adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. The global pandemic of COVID-19 continues to rapidly evolve, and we will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely. The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change. The extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operational and financial performance, including our ability to execute our business strategies and initiatives, will depend on future developments, including, but not limited to, the duration and spread of the pandemic, its severity, any resurgence of COVID-19, such as the resurgence of COVID-19 in 2022, the actions to contain the disease or treat its impact, related restrictions on travel, and the duration, timing and severity of the impact on customer spending, including any recession resulting from the pandemic, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects our business and financial results, it may also heighten other risks described in this "Risk Factors" section. For additional information of the impact of COVID-19 on our business, see "Financial Information – Impact of COVID-19."

Our strategy of investments and acquiring complementary businesses and assets may fail.

As part of our business strategy, we have pursued, and intend to continue to pursue, selective strategic investments and acquisitions of businesses and assets that complement our existing business and help us execute our growth strategies. For example, in September 2021, we acquired the controlling interests in Camelot using a combination of cash and our ordinary shares as consideration. For more details, see "– We face risks associated with our acquisition of Camelot Group, and if we fail to successfully integrate our recently acquired business or any future targets into our own operations, our post-acquisition performance and business prospects may be adversely affected." We may also cooperate with other business partners to expand our products and platform, which could involve discount pricing for, or investments in, other companies.

We intend to make other strategic investments and acquisitions in the future if suitable opportunities arise. Investments and acquisitions involve uncertainties and risks, including, but not limited to:

- failure to achieve the intended objectives, benefits or revenue-enhancing opportunities;
- non-occurrence of anticipated or speculative transactions and any resulting negative impact;
- costs and difficulties of integrating acquired businesses and managing a larger business;
- in the case of investments where we do not obtain management and operational control, lack of influence over the controlling partner or shareholder, which may prevent us from achieving our strategic goals in the investments;

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- possible unsatisfactory operational or financial performance, including financial loss, or fraudulent activities of a target business;
- possible loss of key employees of a target business;
- potential claims or litigation regarding our board's exercise of its duty of care and other duties required under applicable law in connection with any of our significant acquisitions or investments approved by the board;
- diversion of resources and management attention;
- regulatory hurdles and compliance risks, including the anti-monopoly and competition laws, rules and regulations of China and other jurisdictions and the enhanced compliance requirement for outbound acquisitions and investment under the laws and regulations of China; and
- in the case of acquisitions of businesses or assets outside of China, the need to integrate operations across different business cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, currency, political, and regulatory risks associated with specific countries and regions.

Any failure to address these risks successfully may have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Investments and acquisitions may require a significant amount of capital, which would decrease the amount of cash available for working capital or capital expenditures. In addition, if we use our equity securities to pay for investments and acquisitions, we may dilute the value of our securities. If we borrow funds to finance investments and acquisitions, such debt instruments may contain restrictive covenants that could, among other things, restrict us from distributing dividends. Moreover, acquisitions may also generate significant amortization expenses related to intangible assets. We are required to test our goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they may be impaired. We may also incur significant impairment charges to earnings for investments and acquired businesses and assets.

There can be no assurance that the acquired Camelot Group or other business or asset will bring the anticipated strategic benefits to us. We have relatively limited experience with operating the enterprise cloud services business and we may not be able to successfully integrate Camelot Group into our existing business.

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In addition, negotiating these transactions can be time-consuming, difficult and expensive, and our ability to complete these transactions may often be subject to approvals that are beyond our control. Consequently, these transactions, even if announced, may not be completed. For one or more of those transactions, we may:

- issue additional equity securities that would dilute our existing shareholders;
- use cash that we may need in the future to operate our business;
- incur large charges or substantial liabilities;
- incur debt on terms unfavorable to us or that we turn out to be unable to repay;
- encounter difficulties in retaining key employees of the acquired company or integrating diverse software codes or business cultures;
- encounter difficulties in conducting sufficient and effective due diligence on potential targets and unforeseen or hidden liabilities or additional incidences of non-compliance, operating losses, costs and expenses that may adversely affect us following our acquisitions or investments or other strategic transactions; and
- become subject to adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation, or deferred compensation charges.

The occurrence of any of these foregoing could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Goodwill represented a significant portion of our total assets. If our goodwill is to be impaired, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

As of June 30, 2022, we had goodwill of RMB4,605.7 million (US\$687.6 million) which primarily arose from our acquisition of controlling interest in Camelot completed in September 2021. For more information, see “History, Development and Corporate Structure – Acquisition of Camelot and Camelot Technology,” and “Financial Information – Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates – Goodwill.” Goodwill represented a significant portion of the total assets on our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2022. The value of goodwill is based on a number of assumptions made by the management. If any of these assumptions does not materialize, or if the performance of our business is not consistent with such assumptions, we may be required to have a significant write-off of our goodwill and record a significant impairment loss. Furthermore, our determination on whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the fair value of the reporting units to which the goodwill is allocated, which depends on the expected future cash flows from the reporting units. If we determine the expected future cash flow to decrease, our goodwill may be impaired. Any significant impairment of goodwill could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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We are subject to risks relating to our equity investments. In particular, the fluctuation of fair value changes of our equity investment may affect our financial performance, our business and results of operations.

During the Track Record Period, we made certain equity investments. As of December 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 and June 30, 2022, our equity investments amounted to RMB114.9 million, RMB126.6 million, RMB207.2 million (US\$32.5 million) and RMB271.1 million (US\$40.5 million), respectively. The carrying value of our equity investments may be affected by a number of factors, such as change in fair value, impairment, dilution, issuance of equity securities, and currency translation differences. In particular, we are exposed to risks relating to fair value changes of our equity investment. For certain equity investments without readily determinable fair value, the methodologies that we use to assess the fair value of the equity investments involve a significant degree of management judgment and are inherently uncertain. There can be no assurance that we will recognize fair value gains from equity investments in the future. If we incur fair value losses, our results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be adversely affected.

We are also subject to the risk that the companies in which we invest may make business, financial or management decisions with which we disagree, and over which we do not have control, or that the majority shareholders, or the management, of these investee companies may take risks or otherwise act in a manner that does not serve our interests.

In addition, certain of our equity investments without readily determinable fair value are subject to liquidity risk. Such equity investments are not as liquid as other investment products as there is no cash inflow until dividends are received or they are disposed of by us, even if our investee companies reported profits. Furthermore, our ability to promptly sell our interests in these investee companies in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited. The market is affected by various factors, such as general economic conditions, availability of financing, interest rates and supply and demand, many of which are beyond our control. Any of those above may adversely affect our financial performance, business and results of operations.

Our business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of our management and other key personnel. If we are unable to retain, attract, recruit and train such personnel, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Our future success depends heavily on the continued contributions of our senior management, many of whom are difficult to replace. In particular, we rely on the expertise, experience and vision of our senior management team. If any of our senior management becomes unable or unwilling to continue to contribute their services to us, we may not be able to replace them easily, or at all. As a result, our business may be severely disrupted, and our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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Additionally, our future success also depends on our ability to attract, recruit and train a qualified employees and retain existing key employees. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract or retain a qualified workforce necessary to support our future growth. Furthermore, any disputes between us and our employees or any labor-related regulatory or legal proceedings may divert management and financial resources, negatively impact staff morale, reduce our productivity, or harm our reputation. In addition, our ability to train and integrate new employees into our operations may not meet the demands of our growing business. Any of the above issues related to our workforce may materially and adversely affect our operations and future growth.

If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal controls and identify a material weakness over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud, and investor confidence and the market price of Ordinary Shares and the ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

As a public company in the United States, we are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to evaluate and determine the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, report any material weaknesses in such internal controls and provide a management report on internal control over financial reporting. We were required to include a report from management on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting starting from our second annual report, namely for the fiscal year of 2021. In addition, starting from the fiscal year of 2021, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, since we ceased to be an “emerging growth company” as such term is defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act.

Prior to our initial public offering in 2020, we had been a private company with limited accounting and financial reporting personnel and other resources with which we address our internal control over financial reporting. In connection with the audits of our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The material weakness identified was our lack of sufficient accounting and financial reporting personnel with requisite knowledge and experience in application of U.S. GAAP and SEC rules.

We have implemented a number of measures to address the material weakness. Our Chief Financial Officer has over 10 years of financial experience and expertise, in particular in managing financing and evaluating risks in complex merger and acquisition transactions. We have hired additional qualified financial and accounting staff with U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting experience to strengthen our financial reporting capability, and have expanded the capabilities of existing accounting and financial reporting personnel through continuous training and education in the accounting and reporting requirements under U.S. GAAP, and SEC rules and regulations. We have improved our monitoring and oversight controls for non-recurring and complex transactions. We have also established an internal audit department

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to enhance internal controls to assist us in assessing the design and effectiveness of our execution of internal controls in accordance with the compliance requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and in improving our overall internal controls. As of December 31, 2020, based on an assessment performed by our management on the performance of the remediation measures described above, we determined that the material weakness previously identified in our internal control over financial reporting had been remediated.

Our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2021. Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report included in our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2021. However, there is no assurance that we or our auditor will not identify deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses and render our internal control over financial reporting ineffective for any future periods. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, as these standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404. However, if we fail to maintain effective internal control environment, we could suffer material misstatements in our financial statements and fail to meet our reporting obligations, which could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. This could in turn limit our access to capital markets, harm our results of operations, and lead to a negative impact on the trading price of our ADSs. Additionally, ineffective internal control over financial reporting could expose us to increased risk of fraud or misuse of corporate assets and subject us to potential delisting from the Nasdaq, regulatory investigations and civil or criminal sanctions.

We are in the process of prudently expanding our international operations, which exposes us to significant regulatory, economic and political risks, the failure to handle which may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We see great potentials in expanding our business and promoting our products and solutions globally. Operating in international markets requires significant resources and management attention and will subject us to regulatory, economic and political risks in addition to those we already face in China. Because of our limited experience with international operations, as well as developing and managing sales in international markets, our international expansion efforts may not be successful.

In addition, we will face risks in doing business internationally that could adversely affect our business, including:

- the difficulty of managing and staffing international operations and the increased operations, travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with numerous international locations;
- our ability to effectively price our products in competitive international markets;

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- new and different sources of competition;
- potentially greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable and longer payment cycles;
- higher or more variable network service provider fees outside of China;
- the need to adapt and localize our products for specific countries;
- the need to offer customer support in various languages;
- difficulties in understanding and complying with local laws, regulations and customs in foreign jurisdictions;
- difficulties with differing technical and environmental standards, data privacy and telecommunications regulations and certification requirements outside China, which could prevent customers from deploying our products or limit their usage;
- compliance with various anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and United Kingdom Bribery Act of 2010;
- tariffs and other non-tariff barriers, such as quotas and local content rules;
- more limited protection for intellectual property rights in some countries and regions;
- adverse tax consequences;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could increase the price of our products outside of China, increase the expenses of our international operations and expose us to foreign currency exchange rate risk;
- currency control regulations, which might restrict or prohibit our conversion of other currencies into RMB;
- restrictions on the transfer of funds; and
- political or social unrest or economic instability in a specific country or region in which we operate, which could have an adverse impact on our operations in that location.

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Also, we may incur additional costs in our international expansion efforts, and our pricing, costs and expenses for network service providers may be different outside of China from the domestic market, therefore our revenues and gross margin overseas are subject to uncertainties. As a result, our gross margin may be impacted and fluctuate as we expand our operations and customer base worldwide.

Our international operations may also be negatively affected by any deterioration of the political and economic relations between China and other countries and sanctions and export controls administered by the government authorities in the foreign countries in which we operate, and other geopolitical challenges.

Our failure to manage any of these risks successfully could harm our international operations, and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our services to highly regulated organizations are subject to a number of challenges and risks, the failure to handle which may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We serve customers in highly regulated industries such as financial services, healthcare and other public service sectors, sales to which are subject to a number of challenges and risks. Selling to such highly regulated organizations can be highly competitive, expensive, and time-consuming, often requiring significant upfront time and expense without any assurance that these efforts will generate a sale. Public service contracting requirements may change and in doing so restrict our ability to sell into the public service sector until we comply with the revised requirements. Demand and payment for our services are affected by public service sector budgetary cycles and funding authorizations, with funding reductions or delays adversely affecting public service sector demand for our services. In addition, demand of public service customers for our products and solutions may be reduced or diminished subject to the future relationship between China and the United States.

Further, highly regulated organizations may demand shorter contract terms or other contractual provisions that differ from our standard arrangements, including terms that can lead those customers to obtain broader rights in our services than would be standard. Such organizations may have statutory, contractual, or other legal rights to terminate contracts with us due to a default or for other reasons, and any such termination may harm our business. In addition, these organizations may be required to publish the rates we negotiate with them, which could harm our negotiating leverage with other potential customers and in turn harm our business.

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We and our business partners with which we collaborate are subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, and similar laws, and noncompliance with such laws can subject us to criminal penalties or significant fines and harm our business and reputation.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, the UK Bribery Act 2010, and other anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, and similar laws in China, the United States and other countries and regions in which we conduct activities. Anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, which have been enforced aggressively and are interpreted broadly, prohibit companies and their employees and agents from promising, authorizing, making, or offering improper payments or other benefits to government officials and others in the public sector. Our transactions and settlement arrangements with business partners may be subject to anti-money laundering laws. We may also rely on our business partners to conduct our business abroad. We and our business partners may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities and we may be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of our business partners and intermediaries, our employees, representatives, even if we do not explicitly authorize such activities. Further, some of our international sales activity occurs, and some of our network infrastructure or data center is located, in parts of the world that are recognized as having a greater potential for business practices that violate anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, or similar laws.

We cannot assure you that all of our employees and agents have complied with, or in the future will comply with, our policies and applicable law. The investigation of possible violations of these laws, including internal investigations and compliance reviews that we may conduct from time to time, could have a material adverse effect on our business. Noncompliance with these laws could subject us to investigations, severe criminal or civil sanctions, settlements, prosecution, loss of export privileges, suspension or debarment from Chinese government contracts and other contracts, other enforcement actions, the appointment of a monitor, disgorgement of profits, significant fines, damages, other civil and criminal penalties or injunctions, whistleblower complaints, adverse media coverage and other consequences. Other internal and government investigations, regulatory proceedings, or litigation, including private litigation filed by our shareholders, may also follow as a consequence. Any investigations, actions, or sanctions could materially harm our reputation, business, results of operations, and financial condition. Further, the promulgation of new laws, rules or regulations or new interpretations of current laws, rules or regulations could impact the way we do business in other countries, including requiring us to change certain aspects of our business to ensure compliance, which could reduce revenues, increase costs, or subject us to additional liabilities.

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Certain of our products and solutions are subject to telecommunications-related regulations, and future legislative or regulatory actions could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Some of our products and solutions are subject to existing or potential telecommunication laws and regulations in China. If we do not comply with these rules and regulations, we could be subject to enforcement actions, fines, loss of licenses and possibly restrictions on our ability to operate or offer certain of our products. For example, if we enable or offer database solutions that are controversial because of their impact on human rights, privacy, employment, or other social issues, we may experience brand or reputational harm or even penalties. Any enforcement action by the competent authorities, which may be a public process, would hurt our reputation in the industry, possibly impair our ability to sell our products to customers and could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we do not comply with any current or future rules or regulations that apply to our business, we could be ordered to rectify our illegal activities, subject to confiscation of illegal gains, fines or business suspension, or may be required to obtain additional license or approvals, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to timely obtain or maintain all the required licenses or approvals or make all the necessary filings in the future, and we may have to restructure our offerings, exit certain markets or raise the price of our products. In addition, any uncertainty regarding whether particular regulations apply to our business, and how they apply, could increase our costs or limit our ability to grow. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Activities of our customers or the content of their websites and other internet properties could subject us to liability.

Through our network, we provide a wide variety of products that enable our customers to exchange information, conduct business, and engage in various online activities both domestically and internationally. Our customers may use our platform and products in violation of applicable law or in violation of our terms of service or the customer's own policies. The existing laws relating to the liability of providers of online products and services for activities of their users are highly unsettled and in flux both within China and internationally. We may be subject to lawsuits and/or liability arising from the conduct of our customers from time to time. Additionally, the conduct of our customers may subject us to regulatory enforcement actions and/or liability. We may be a defendant in a number of lawsuits both in China and abroad, alleging copyright infringement based on content that is made available through our customers' websites. There can be no assurance that we will not face litigation or regulatory enforcement actions in the future or that we will prevail in any litigation we may face. An adverse decision in one or more of these lawsuits or enforcement action could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

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Litigations may subject us to claims arising from activities of our customers and content on their websites for large potential damages based on a significant number of online occurrences under statutory or other damage theories. Such claims may result in liability that exceeds our ability to pay. Even if claims against us are ultimately unsuccessful, defending against such claims will increase our legal expenses and divert management's attention from the operation of our business, which could materially and adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Policies and laws in this area remain highly dynamic, and we may face additional theories of intermediary liability in various jurisdictions. For example, the European Union (the EU) approved a copyright directive that will impose additional obligations on online platforms and failure to comply could give rise to significant liability. Other new laws like this may also expose internet companies like us to significant liability. We may incur additional costs to comply with these new laws, which may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Failure to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our business could subject us to fines and penalties and could also cause us to lose customers or otherwise harm our business.

Our business is subject to regulation by various governmental agencies in China, including agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing compliance with various legal obligations, such as value-added telecommunication laws and regulations, privacy and data protection-related laws and regulations, intellectual property laws, employment and labor laws, workplace safety, environmental laws, consumer protection laws, governmental trade laws, import and export controls, anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, and tax laws and regulations. In certain jurisdictions, these regulatory requirements may be more stringent than in China. These laws and regulations impose added costs on our business. Non-compliance with applicable regulations or requirements could subject us to:

- investigations, enforcement actions, and sanctions;
- mandatory changes to our network and products;
- disgorgement of profits, fines, and damages;
- civil and criminal penalties or injunctions;
- liability for breaches of agreements with, and claims for damages by our customers;
- termination of contracts;
- loss of intellectual property rights;

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- failure to obtain, maintain or renew certain licenses, approvals, permits, registrations or filings necessary to conduct our operations; and
- temporary or permanent debarment from sales to public service organizations.

If any governmental sanctions are imposed, or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, our business, results of operations, and financial condition could be adversely affected. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a significant diversion of our management's attention and resources and an increase in professional fees. Enforcement actions and sanctions could materially harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Additionally, companies in the technology industry have recently experienced increased regulatory scrutiny. Any reviews by regulatory agencies or legislatures may result in substantial regulatory fines, changes to our business practices, and other penalties, which could negatively affect our business and results of operations. Changes in social, political, and regulatory conditions or in laws and policies governing a wide range of topics may cause us to change our business practices. Further, our expansion into a variety of new fields also could raise a number of new regulatory issues. These factors could negatively affect our business and results of operations in material ways.

Moreover, we are exposed to the risk of actual or alleged misconduct, unscrupulous business practices, errors, failure to functions or other non-compliance by us, our management, employees, any companies we acquire or invest in or by its affiliates or current or former employees before, during or after our acquisition or investments, and parties that we collaborate with, who may from time to time be subject to litigation and regulatory investigations and proceedings or otherwise face potential liability and penalties in relation to noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations, which could harm our reputation and business.

Misconduct and omissions by our employees or business partners could harm our business and reputation.

Misconduct and omissions by our employees could subject us to liability or negative publicity. There can be no assurance that our employees will not engage in misconducts or omissions that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Misconduct by our business partners could subject us to disruption of business, negative publicity or liability. We cannot assure you our business partners providers will not engage in misconducts or omissions. Any misconduct by our business partners may affect our operations and reputation, which may in turn affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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We may in the future be subject to legal proceedings and litigation, including intellectual property or contractual disputes, which are costly and may subject us to significant liability and increased costs of doing business. Our business may be adversely affected if it is alleged or determined that our technology infringes the intellectual property rights of others.

The cloud service industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and other intellectual property rights. Companies in the cloud service industry are often required to defend against litigation claims based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. Our technologies may not be able to withstand any third-party claims or rights against their use. In addition, many of these companies have the capability to dedicate substantially greater resources to enforce their intellectual property rights and to defend claims that may be brought against them. Any litigation may also involve patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners that have no relevant product revenues and against which our patents may therefore provide little or no deterrence. If a third party is able to obtain an injunction preventing us from accessing such third-party intellectual property rights, or if we cannot obtain license or develop technology for any infringing aspect of our business, we would be forced to limit or stop selling products impacted by the claim or injunction or cease business activities covered by such intellectual property, and may be unable to compete effectively. Any inability to obtain license of third-party technology in the future would have an adverse effect on our business or operating results, and would adversely affect our ability to compete. We may also be contractually obligated to indemnify our customers in the event of infringement of a third party's intellectual property rights. We may receive demands for such indemnification from time to time. Furthermore, some customers may choose to settle their payments with us through parties not directly contracted with us. Despite our internal control measures, we could be subject to possible claims from third-party payors for return of funds as they were not contractually indebted to us and possible claims from liquidators of third-party payors. In addition, certain of our agreements with our customers and/or third-party service providers may include uncertainties on pricing, fees and others, which may expose us to potential claims as well. Responding to such claims, including those currently pending, regardless of their merit, can be time-consuming, costly to defend in litigation, and damage our reputation and brand.

Lawsuits are time-consuming and expensive to resolve and they divert management's time and attention. We may not have insurance to cover potential claims of this type or to indemnify us for all liability that may be imposed. We cannot predict the outcome of lawsuits, and the results of any such actions may harm our business.

RISK FACTORS

We could incur substantial costs in protecting or defending our intellectual property rights, and any failure to protect our intellectual property could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to protect our brand and the proprietary methods and technologies that we develop under patent and other intellectual property laws in China and foreign jurisdictions so that we can prevent others from using our inventions and proprietary information. As of June 30, 2022, we have registered 536 patents, 661 trademarks, 663 copyrights, and 134 domain names in China and overseas. There can be no assurance that any patents that have been issued or that may be issued in the future will provide significant protection for our intellectual property. If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights adequately, our competitors might gain access to our technology and our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We have obtained licenses from Kingsoft Group to use some of its registered trademarks during their terms of registration, including “金山雲” and “Kingsoft Cloud,” and some of its trademarks, which are still in the process of registration applications or renewal, during the period of such applications and the term of the registrations if such trademarks have been registered afterwards. We have also obtained licenses from Kingsoft Group to use some of its registered patents during their terms of registration. However, we cannot assure you that Kingsoft Group will continue to authorize us to use the trademarks and patents, and if they do not, our business may be materially and adversely impacted. For example, if we are not authorized by Kingsoft Group to use such trademarks, we may not be able to use the relevant brand names and domain names, which may materially harm our market awareness and brand recognition.

There can be no assurance that the particular forms of intellectual property protection that we seek, including business decisions about when to file trademark applications and patent applications, will be adequate to protect our business. We may have to spend significant resources to monitor and protect our intellectual property rights. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, determine the validity and scope of our proprietary rights or those of others, or defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Such litigation could be costly, time-consuming and distracting to management, result in a diversion of significant resources, the narrowing or invalidation of portions of our intellectual property and have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights may be met with defenses, counterclaims and countersuits attacking the validity and enforceability of our intellectual property rights or alleging that we infringe the counterclaimant’s own intellectual property. Any of our patents, copyrights, trademarks or other intellectual property rights could be challenged by others or invalidated through administrative process or litigation.

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We also rely, in part, on confidentiality agreements and non-compete agreements with our business partners, employees, consultants, advisors, customers and others in our efforts to protect our proprietary technology, processes and methods. These agreements may not effectively prevent disclosure of our confidential information, and it may be possible for unauthorized parties to copy our software or other proprietary technology or information, or to develop similar software independently with us lacking an adequate remedy for unauthorized use or disclosure of our confidential information. In addition, others may independently discover our trade secrets and proprietary information, and in these cases we would not be able to assert any trade secret rights against those parties. Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights, and failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive business position. In addition, to the extent we expand our international activities, our exposure to unauthorized copying, transfer and use of our proprietary technology or information may increase.

We cannot be certain that our means of protecting our intellectual property and proprietary rights will be adequate or that our competitors will not independently develop similar technology. If we fail to meaningfully protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Leakage or misappropriation of know-how, confidential information and trade secrets from unauthorized copying, use or disclosure could have an adverse impact on our reputation and operations.

During the course of providing our services, we may have access to and be entrusted with information that is confidential in nature, such as information that relates to our customers' systems, operations, raw data or affairs. There is no assurance that the steps taken by us to protect the confidentiality of our customers' information will successfully prevent any leakage or misappropriation of confidential information of our customers. Any leakage or misappropriation of confidential information of our customers could expose us to complaints or claims, which may materially and adversely affect our reputation and business operations.

In addition, we seek to protect our know-how, confidential information and trade secrets, in part, by entering into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements or other means to such effect, with parties who have access to them, such as our employees. Despite these efforts, any of these parties may breach such agreements, intentionally or unintentionally and disclose our proprietary information and we may not be aware of or able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. The unauthorized disclosure and/or misappropriation of trade secrets is difficult to detect and/or to prove. As such, it is difficult, expensive and time-consuming to establish trade secret misappropriation claims, with no guarantee of success or adequate remedies. Such disclosures could also lead to a loss of trade secret protection, which could materially and adversely affect our business, competitive position, financial conditions and results of operations.

RISK FACTORS

Significant impairment of our property and equipment could materially impact our financial position and results of our operations.

We have recorded a significant amount of property and equipment. As of December 31, 2019, 2020, 2021 and June 30, 2022, our property and equipment, net was RMB1,721.0 million, RMB1,956.8 million, RMB2,364.1 million (US\$371.0 million) and RMB2,449.7 million (US\$365.7 million), respectively. We evaluate our property and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances, such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets, indicate that the carrying amount of the property and equipment in an asset group may not be fully recoverable. When these events occur, we evaluate the recoverability of property and equipment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the assets over their fair value. The application of this long-lived asset impairment test requires significant management judgment. If our estimates and judgments are inaccurate, the fair value determined could be inaccurate and the impairment may not be adequate, and we may need to record additional impairments in the future. We did not record any impairment of our property and equipment in 2019, 2020, 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022. However, we may record significant impairments on property and equipment in the future. Any significant impairment losses charged against our property and equipment could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Significant impairment of our intangible assets could materially impact our financial position and results of our operations.

We have recorded a significant amount of intangible assets, which consist primarily of customer relationships, trademarks and domain names, software and copyrights and patents and technologies. As of December 31, 2019, 2020, 2021 and June 30, 2022, our intangible assets, net was RMB7.4 million, RMB16.6 million, RMB1,169.8 million (US\$183.6 million) and RMB1,086.5 million (US\$162.2 million), respectively. We evaluate our intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances, such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets, indicate that the carrying amount of the intangible assets in an asset group may not be fully recoverable. When these events occur, we evaluate the recoverability of intangible assets by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the assets over their fair value. The application of this long-lived asset impairment test requires significant management judgment. If our estimates and judgments are inaccurate, the fair value determined could be inaccurate and the impairment may not be adequate, and we may need to record additional impairments in the future. We did not record any impairment of our intangible assets in 2019, 2020 and 2021, and the six months ended June 30, 2022. However, we may record significant impairments on intangible assets in the future. Any significant impairment losses charged against our intangible assets could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

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We may be subject to impairment losses on prepayments and other assets.

As of December 31, 2019, 2020, 2021 and June 30, 2022, we recorded prepayments and other assets of RMB458.4 million, RMB898.9 million, RMB1,716.1 million (US\$269.3 million) and RMB1,716.5 million (US\$256.3 million), respectively. Our prepayments and other assets primarily consist of VAT prepayments, individual income tax receivable and payments to suppliers. We may be subject to impairment losses on prepayments and other assets if the actual recoverability of prepayments and other assets is lower than the expected level, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to meet our working capital requirements, thereby adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We experience fluctuations in our financial results and key metrics, making it difficult to project future results, and if we fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs and the value of your investment could decline.

Our operating results, as well as our key metrics have fluctuated in the past and are expected to fluctuate in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, our past results may not be indicative of our future performance and period-to-period comparisons of our operating results and key metrics may not be meaningful. In addition to the other risks described herein, factors that may affect our operating results include the following:

- macro-economic and other conditions in China and worldwide;
- fluctuations in demand for or pricing of our solutions and products;
- our ability to attract new customers;
- our ability to retain our existing customers;
- fluctuations in the usage of our products by our customers, which is directly related to the amount of revenues that we recognize from our customers;
- fluctuations in customer delays in purchasing decisions in anticipation of new products or product enhancements by us or our competitors;
- changes in customers' budgets and in the timing of their budget cycles and purchasing decisions;
- the timing of customer payments and any difficulty in collecting accounts receivable from customers;

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- potential and existing customers choosing our competitors' products or developing their own products in-house;
- timing of new functionality of our existing platform;
- the political or economic relationships between China and the United States;
- the stability and management of our supply chain;
- our ability to control costs, including our operating expenses;
- the amount and timing of payment for operating expenses, particularly research and development and sales and marketing expenses, including commissions;
- the amount and timing of non-cash expenses, including share-based compensation, impairment of long-lived assets, and other non-cash charges;
- the amount and timing of costs associated with recruiting, training, and integrating new employees;
- the effects of acquisitions or other strategic transactions;
- expenses in connection with acquisitions or other strategic transactions;
- general economic conditions, both domestically and internationally, as well as economic conditions specifically affecting industries in which our customers participate;
- the ability to maintain our relationship with business partners;
- the impact of new accounting pronouncements;
- changes in the competitive dynamics of our market, including consolidation among competitors or customers;
- significant security breaches of, technical difficulties with, or interruptions to, the delivery and use of our platform; and
- awareness of our brand and our reputation in our target markets.

Any of the foregoing and other factors may cause our results of operations to vary significantly. If our quarterly results of operations fall below the expectations of investors and securities analysts who follow our shares, the price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs could decline substantially, and our business could be harmed.

RISK FACTORS

The estimates of market opportunity, forecasts of market growth included in this listing document may prove to be inaccurate, and any real or perceived inaccuracies may harm our reputation and negatively affect our business. Even if the market in which we compete achieves the forecasted growth, our business could fail to grow at similar rates, if at all.

Market opportunity estimates and growth forecasts included in this listing document are subject to significant uncertainty and are based on assumptions and estimates that may not prove to be accurate. The variables that go into the calculation of our market opportunities are subject to change over time, and there is no guarantee that any particular number or percentage of addressable companies covered by our market opportunities estimates will purchase our products and solutions at all or generate any particular level of revenues for us. Even if the market in which we compete meets the size estimates and growth forecasted in this listing document, our business could fail to grow for a variety of reasons, including reasons outside of our control, such as competition in our industry. The information has not been independently verified by us, and no representation is given as to its accuracy. Collection methods of such information may be flawed or ineffective, or there may be discrepancies between published information and market practice, which may result in the statistics being inaccurate or not comparable to statistics produced for other economies. You should therefore not place undue reliance on such information. In addition, we cannot assure you that such information is stated or compiled on the same basis or with the same degree of accuracy as similar statistics presented elsewhere. In any event, you should consider carefully the importance placed on such information or statistics.

We face exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, and such fluctuations could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including Hong Kong dollars and the U.S. dollars, is based on rates set by the People's Bank of China. The value of the Renminbi against Hong Kong dollars, the U.S. dollar and other currencies has in the past fluctuated significantly, and may in the future continue to do so, affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions and the foreign exchange policy adopted by the PRC government. With the development of the foreign exchange market and progress towards interest rate liberalization and Renminbi internationalization, the PRC government may in the future announce further changes to the exchange rate system, and we cannot assure you that the Renminbi will not appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against Hong Kong dollars and the U.S. dollar in the future. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi, Hong Kong dollars and the U.S. dollar in the future. Substantially all of our revenues and costs are denominated in Renminbi.

We are a holding company and we rely on dividends paid by our operating subsidiaries in China for our cash needs. Any significant revaluation of Renminbi may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial position reported in Renminbi when translated into U.S. dollars and Hong Kong dollars, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, the ADSs in U.S. dollars and the Ordinary Shares in Hong Kong dollars. To the extent that

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we need to convert U.S. dollars into Renminbi for our operations, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount we would receive. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. dollars or Hong Kong dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our Ordinary Shares or ADSs or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar or Hong Kong dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar or Hong Kong dollar amount.

We are subject to risks associated with our short-term investments. Fair value changes of short-term investments may affect our financial performance.

During the Track Record Period, our short-term investments consisted of cash deposits at fixed rates with original maturities of three to 12 months, which are generally not subject to any material principal investment risks. As of December 31, 2019, 2020, 2021 and June 30, 2022, we had short-term investments of RMB225.4 million, RMB2,693.0 million, RMB2,491.1 million and RMB2,619.7 million (US\$391.1 million), respectively. We cannot assure you that market conditions will create fair value gains on our short-term investment or we will not incur any fair value losses on our short-term investment in the future. In particular, if we invest in financial products with higher risks in the future, the assessment of fair value of our short-term investment could involve a significant degree of management judgment, and we could be exposed to credit risks in relation to our short-term investments, which may adversely affect the net changes in their fair value. If we incur such fair value losses, our results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be adversely affected.

We have granted, and may continue to grant, share-based awards, which will increase our share-based compensation and may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We have adopted various equity incentive plans, including a share option scheme adopted in February 2013 (as amended in June 2013, May 2015 and December 2016), or the 2013 Share Option Scheme, a share award scheme adopted in February 2013 (as amended in January 2015, March 2016, June 2016, December 2018 and November 2019), or the 2013 Share Award Scheme, and a share incentive plan adopted in November 2021 (as amended on December 20, 2022 with such amendments to take effect immediately upon Listing), or the 2021 Share Incentive Plan. For details, see “Appendix IV – Statutory and General Information – D. Equity Incentive Plans.” In addition, we granted share-based awards in connection with our acquisitions. In 2019, 2020 and 2021, and the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022, we incurred share-based compensation of RMB121.3 million, RMB330.1 million and RMB434.4 million (US\$68.2 million) and RMB199.2 million and RMB206.7 million (US\$30.9 million), respectively. We believe the granting of share-based awards is of significant importance to our ability to attract and retain key personnel and employees, and we will continue to grant share-based awards in the future. As a result, our expenses associated with share-based compensation will increase, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

RISK FACTORS

Increases in labor costs and uncertainties in labor-related regulatory requirements in the PRC may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

China's economy has experienced increases in labor costs in recent years. China's overall economy and the average wage in China are expected to continue to grow. The average wage level for our employees has also increased in recent years. We expect that our staff costs, including wages and employee benefits, will continue to increase. Unless we are able to pass on these increased labor costs to our customers by increasing prices for our products or services, our profitability and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, we have been subject to stricter regulatory requirements in terms of entering into labor contracts with our employees and paying various statutory employee benefits, including pensions, housing fund, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance and childbearing insurance to designated government agencies for the benefit of our employees. Compared with its predecessors, the current Labor Contract Law of the PRC imposes stricter requirements on employers in terms of signing labor contracts, minimum wages, paying remuneration, determining the term of employees' probation and unilaterally terminating labor contracts, further increasing our labor-related costs such as by limiting our ability to terminate some of our employees or otherwise change our employment or labor practices in a cost-effective manner. In addition, as the interpretation and implementation of labor-related laws and regulations are still developing, we cannot completely eliminate the labor-related risks, and cannot assure you that we have complied or will be able to comply with all labor-related law and regulations including those relating to obligations to make full social insurance payments and contribute to the housing provident funds. If we are deemed to have violated relevant labor laws and regulations, we could be subject to labor disputes and government investigation, and may be required to provide additional compensation to our employees, and our business, financial condition and results of operations will be adversely affected. In addition, any labor shortages, major labor disputes, increased labor cost or other factors affecting our labor force in relation thereto, may adversely affect our business, profitability and reputation.

Failure to pay the social insurance premium and housing provident funds for and on behalf of our employees in accordance with the Labor Contract Law or comply with other related regulations of the PRC may have an adverse impact on our financial conditions and results of operation.

PRC laws and regulations require us to pay several statutory social welfare benefits for our employees, including pension insurance, unemployment insurance, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, maternity insurance and housing provident fund. The amounts of our contributions for our employees under such benefit plans are calculated based on certain percentage of salaries, including bonuses and allowances, up to a maximum amount specified by the local government from time to time at locations where we operate. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we had not made full contributions to the social insurance plan and housing provident fund based on the actual salary level of some of our employees as prescribed by relevant laws and regulations. As of the Latest Practicable

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Date, we had not received any notice from the local authorities or any claim or request from the relevant employees that require us to make payments or impose upon us administrative penalties for insufficient contributions. We have made provisions of nil, nil, RMB15.0 million and RMB25.1 million in our consolidated statements of comprehensive profit or loss for the shortfall in our social insurance and housing provident fund contributions for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 and six months ended June 30, 2022, respectively.

Pursuant to relevant PRC laws and regulations, the under-contribution of social insurance within a prescribed period may subject us to a daily overdue charge of 0.05% of the delayed payment amount. If such payment is not made within the stipulated period, the competent authority may further impose a fine of one to three times of the overdue amount. Pursuant to relevant PRC laws and regulations, if there is a failure to pay the full amount of housing provident fund as required, the housing provident fund management center may require payment of the outstanding amount within a prescribed period. If the payment is not made within such time limit, an application may be made to the PRC courts for compulsory enforcement. We cannot assure you that the relevant government authorities will not require us to pay the outstanding amount within a prescribed time and impose late charges or fines on us, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face certain risks relating to the real properties that we lease, which may adversely affect our business.

We lease real properties for our office and other uses in China. Some of the ownership certificates or other similar proofs of certain leased properties have not been provided to us by the relevant lessors. Therefore, we cannot assure you that such lessors are entitled to lease the relevant real properties to us. If the lessors are not entitled to lease the real properties to us and the owners of such real properties decline to ratify the lease agreements between us and the respective lessors, we may not be able to enforce our rights to lease such properties under the respective lease agreements against the owners. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we are not aware of any claim or challenge brought by any third parties concerning the use of our leased properties without obtaining proper ownership proof. If our lease agreements are claimed as null and void by third parties who are the real owners of such leased real properties, we could be required to vacate the properties, in which event we could only initiate the claim against the lessors under relevant lease agreements for indemnities for their breach of the relevant leasing agreements. We cannot assure you that suitable alternative locations are readily available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, and if we are unable to relocate our operations in a timely manner, our operations may be interrupted.

Certain of our leased properties' current usages are not in conformity with the permitted usages prescribed in the relevant title certificates. Nonconformity with the property's planned use may lead to fines imposed by the competent authority, and in extreme case, government order to revoke the lease or reclaim the land. In addition, certain of our leased properties are subject to mortgages. If the mortgagees foreclose our leased properties with prior-registered mortgages, we may be unable to continue the use of such properties.

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The lease agreements for some of our leased properties have not been registered with the PRC governmental authorities as required by the PRC laws. Although the failure to do so does not in itself invalidate the leases, we may be ordered by the PRC government authorities to rectify such noncompliance and, if such noncompliance were not rectified within a given period of time, we may be subject to fines imposed by PRC government authorities ranging from RMB1,000 and RMB10,000 for each of our lease agreements that has not been registered with the relevant PRC governmental authorities.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, for the lease agreements which have not been registered with the government authorities, we are not aware of any regulatory or governmental actions, claims or investigations being contemplated or any challenges by third parties to our use of the relevant leased properties. However, we cannot assure you that the government authorities will not impose fines on us due to our failure to register any of our lease agreements, which may negatively impact our financial condition.

We currently do not have any business insurance coverage.

Insurance companies in China currently do not offer as extensive an array of insurance products as insurance companies in more developed economies. Currently, we do not have any business liability or disruption insurance to cover our operations, which is a general market practice in cloud service industry. We have determined that the costs of insuring for these risks and the difficulties associated with acquiring such insurance on commercially reasonable terms make it impractical for us to have such insurance. Any uninsured business disruptions may result in our incurring substantial costs and the diversion of resources, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be required to change our registered address or relocate our operating offices under PRC law.

Under PRC law, the registered address of a company shall be its main premises for business operations. If a company intends to set up other premises for business operation outside its registered address, the company shall register those premises for business operation as branch offices with the relevant local market regulation authorities at the place where the premises are located and obtain business licenses for them as branch offices.

Currently, some of our subsidiaries have set up premises for business operations outside their registered addresses as the operating addresses, and use these premises as the main premises for business operations, primarily due to our business development needs. We plan to change the registered address of our subsidiaries to its operating addresses or register such premises as branch offices if requested by any governmental authorities. However, we may not be able to do so in a timely manner or at all due to complex procedural requirements and relocation of branch offices from time to time. In the future, we may expand our business to additional locations in China and we may fail to update the registered address for our subsidiaries or register those premises as branch offices in a timely manner. As advised by our PRC Legal Adviser, if the PRC regulatory authorities determine that we are in violation of the

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relevant laws and regulations, we may be ordered to rectify, subject to fines if we refuse to rectify, and our business licenses may be revoked under serious circumstances. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we have not received any regulatory or governmental penalties in relation to the registered address of our subsidiaries. Based on the foregoing and the internal control measures mentioned below, after consulting our PRC Legal Adviser, we believe our business operations outside the registered addresses do not have a material adverse impact on our business operations and financial performance as of the Latest Practicable Date.

We have taken the following internal control measures to prevent future occurrence of such non-compliance: (i) we will enhance our property management to closely review and monitor the main premises for business operations against our subsidiaries' registered address; (ii) we will enhance our company-wide legal training to ensure our future compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements; and (iii) we will consult our PRC legal counsel on a regular basis for advice on relevant PRC laws and regulations to keep us abreast of relevant regulatory developments.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR RELATIONSHIPS WITH KINGSOFT GROUP AND XIAOMI GROUP

If we are no longer able to benefit from our business cooperation with Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group and its ecosystem, our business may be adversely affected.

Kingsoft Corporation is a leading software company in China. Mr. Lei Jun, our chairman of the Board, exercises significant influence over Kingsoft Group as he currently serves the chairman of the board and a non-executive director of Kingsoft Corporation and is deemed to be interested in 22.76% of total issued shares in Kingsoft Corporation as of the Latest Practicable Date. Xiaomi, another major shareholder of our Company and controlled by Mr. Lei Jun, is a consumer electronics and smart manufacturing company with smartphones and smart hardware connected by an IoT platform at its core. Our business has benefited from Kingsoft Group's and Xiaomi Group's brand names, strong market positions and ecosystems. We cooperate with Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group in various areas, such as cross-referrals and devices for IoT – smart living solutions. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to benefit from our relationships with Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group in the future. To the extent that we cannot maintain our relationships with Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group on terms favorable to us, or at all, we will need to find replacement for services and device providers, which may not be done in a timely manner and/or on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, and we may lose access to key strategic assets, which could result in material and adverse effects on our business and results of operations.

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Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group are our existing customers, from which we received a portion of revenues. Failure to maintain the relationships with them would result in lower revenues and could adversely impact our business, operation results and financial conditions.

We have derived, and believe that we will continue to derive, a portion of our revenues from Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group. Revenues from Kingsoft Group in the aggregate accounted for 2.8%, 1.8%, 1.7% and 2.4% of our total revenues in 2019, 2020 and 2021, and the six months ended June 30, 2022, respectively. Revenues from Xiaomi Group in the aggregate accounted for 14.4%, 10.0%, 8.5% and 11.4% of our total revenues in 2019, 2020 and 2021, and the six months ended June 30, 2022, respectively. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain the customer relationships with Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group in the future. Any failure to maintain close relationships with them will result in declines in our revenues, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Any policy changes, punishment or litigation against Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group, or any negative developments in Kingsoft Group's or Xiaomi Group's market position, brand recognition or financial condition may materially and adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

We have benefited, and expect to continue to benefit, significantly from Kingsoft Group's and Xiaomi Group's strong brand recognitions, which enhance our reputation and credibility. Any policy changes, punishment or litigation against Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group, or any negative publicity associated with Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group, or any negative development with respect to their market positions, financial conditions or compliance with applicable legal or regulatory requirements will likely have an adverse impact on our reputation and brand. If Kingsoft Group's or Xiaomi Group's market position weakens, the effectiveness of our sales and marketing through them may be impaired, which may in turn have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain existing shareholders have substantial influence over our Company and their interests may not be aligned with the interests of our other shareholders.

Two of our principal shareholders, Kingsoft Corporation and Xiaomi, have substantial influence over our Company. As of the Latest Practicable Date, Kingsoft Corporation beneficially owned 37.40% of our issued and outstanding shares and Xiaomi beneficially owned 11.82% of our issued and outstanding shares. Mr. Lei Jun, one of our Directors, also serves as the chairman and a non-executive director at Kingsoft Corporation, and serves as the chairman, the chief executive officer and an executive director at Xiaomi. Mr. Zou Tao, our Executive Director, also serves as an executive director and the chief executive officer at Kingsoft Corporation. Dr. Ye Hangjun, one of our directors, also serves as a general manager of business segment of Xiaomi. As of the Latest Practicable Date, none of our other Directors or executive officers holds any position at Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group.

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They may take actions that are not in the best interest of us or our other shareholders and conflicts of interest between them and us may arise as a result of their operation of or investment in businesses that compete with us. Such concentration of ownership and corporate governance mechanism may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our Company, which could deprive our shareholders of a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our Company and may reduce the price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs. These actions may be taken even if they are opposed by our other shareholders. In addition, such significant concentration of share ownership and corporate governance mechanism may adversely affect the trading price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs due to investors' perception that conflicts of interest may exist or arise.

We may have conflicts of interest with Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group and we may not be able to resolve such conflicts on terms favorable to us.

Conflicts of interest may arise between Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group and us in a number of areas relating to our ongoing relationships. Potential conflicts of interest that we have identified mainly include the following:

- Collaboration with Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group. We have a number of cooperation arrangements with Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group, respectively. These collaboration arrangements may be less favorable to us than similar arrangements negotiated between unaffiliated third parties. Specifically, pursuant to the strategic cooperation and anti-dilution framework agreements entered into with each of Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group, respectively, where they are entitled to subscribe such number of Shares to maintain their respective existing shareholding in our Company upon completion of such placing and issuance of new Shares by the Company. For details, see the paragraph headed "History, Development and Corporate Structure – Strategic Cooperation and Anti- Dilution Framework Agreements."
- Allocation of business opportunities. There may arise business opportunities in the future that both we, Kingsoft Group and/or Xiaomi Group, are interested in and which may complement each of our respective businesses. Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group hold a large number of business interests, some of which may directly or indirectly compete with us. Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group may decide to take up business opportunities themselves, which would prevent us from taking advantage of those opportunities.
- Sale of shares in our Company. Subject to any lock-up arrangements Kingsoft Corporation and Xiaomi may have with us and the underwriters and applicable securities laws, Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group may decide to sell all or a portion of the shares that they hold in our Company to a third party, including to one of our competitors, thereby giving that third party substantial influence over our business and our affairs. Such a sale could be contrary to the interests of our employees or our other shareholders or holders of our Shares.

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- Developing business relationships with Kingsoft Group’s and Xiaomi Group’s competitors. We may be limited in our ability to do business with Kingsoft Group’s and Xiaomi Group’s competitors, which may limit our ability to serve the best interests of our Company and our other shareholders or holders of our Shares.
- Our Directors may have conflicts of interest. Certain of our directors are also directors and/or employees of Kingsoft Group and/or Xiaomi Group. Despite our policies in relation to conflict of interests, we cannot assure you that these relationships will not create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest when these persons are faced with decisions with potentially different implications for Kingsoft Group, Xiaomi Group and us.

See also “Relationship with Kingsoft Corporation – Conflicts Panel” and “Relationship with Kingsoft Corporation – Conflict of Interest Management Policy.”

Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group may from time to time make strategic decisions that they believe are in the best interests of their businesses, which may be different from the decisions that we would have made on our own. Kingsoft Group’s and Xiaomi Group’s decisions with respect to us or our business may favor Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group and therefore the Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group shareholders, which may not necessarily be aligned with our interests and the interests of our other shareholders. Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group may make decisions that may disrupt or discontinue our collaborations with Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group. If Kingsoft Group and Xiaomi Group were to compete with us, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. Although we have an audit committee, consisting of independent non-executive directors, to review and approve all proposed related party transactions, including those between Kingsoft Group or Xiaomi Group and us, we may not be able to resolve all potential conflicts of interest, and even if we do so, the resolution may be less favorable to us than if we were dealing with a non-controlling shareholder.

There might be discrepancies between our continuing disclosures on our financial and operating results and those of Kingsoft Group due to differences in accounting policies and data consolidation on the group level.

As a listed company on the Stock Exchange, Kingsoft Corporation has been required to disclose its consolidated financial results. As a subsidiary controlled by and an important business unit of Kingsoft Group before our initial public offering on Nasdaq in May 2020, our historical financial results have been included in the consolidated financial statements of Kingsoft Corporation under IFRS since our inception. After our initial public offering on Nasdaq, we are an associate of Kingsoft Corporation. Their consolidated financial statements will thus record a share of loss from us and will also disclose our summary financial information under IFRS. The financial results disclosed in this listing document and those to be disclosed or to be furnished to SEC are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and may not be consistent with Kingsoft Corporation’s financial statements due to different accounting policies.

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RISKS RELATING TO OUR CORPORATE STRUCTURE AND THE CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

There are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws, regulations, and rules relating to the agreements that establish the Contractual Arrangement for our operations in China, including potential future actions by the PRC government, which could affect the enforceability of our contractual arrangements with our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and, consequently, significantly affect the financial condition and results of operations performance of our Company. If the PRC government finds such agreements that establish the structure for operating our businesses in China non-compliant with relevant PRC laws, regulations, and rules, or if these laws, regulations, and rules or the interpretation thereof change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in our Consolidated Affiliated Entities.

Foreign investment in the value-added telecommunication services industry in China is extensively regulated and subject to numerous restrictions. Pursuant to the Special Management Measures for the Entry of Foreign Investment (Negative List) (2021 version) (《外商投資准入特別管理措施(負面清單)(2021年版)》) (the “**2021 Negative List**”), published by the NDRC and the Ministry of Commerce on December 27, 2021 and effective on January 1, 2022, and other applicable laws, regulations and rules, foreign investment is not permitted in the types of business that do not fall within China’s commitment to the WTO to open up, and as for the value-added telecommunications business types which fall within China’s commitment to the WTO, except as otherwise stipulated by the state, foreign investors are not allowed to own more than 50% of the equity interests in a value-added telecommunication services provider.

We are a Cayman Islands company and our PRC subsidiaries are currently considered as foreign-invested enterprises. Accordingly, our PRC subsidiaries are not eligible to provide value-added telecommunication services in China. To ensure strict compliance with the PRC laws and regulations, we conduct such business activities through our Consolidated Affiliated Entities. We have entered into a series of Contractual Arrangements with our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and their shareholders, which enable us to (i) exercise effective control over our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits and absorb substantially all of the economic losses of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests and assets in our Consolidated Affiliated Entities when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result of these Contractual Arrangements, we have control over and are the primary beneficiary of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and hence consolidate their financial results as our Consolidated Affiliated Entities under U.S. GAAP.

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If the PRC government finds that our Contractual Arrangements do not comply with its restrictions on foreign investment in the value-added telecommunication services, or if the PRC government otherwise finds that we, our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, or any of their subsidiaries are in violation of PRC laws or regulations or lack the necessary permits or licenses to operate our business, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violations or failures, including, without limitation:

- revoking the business licenses and/or operating licenses of such entities;
- discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on our operation through any transactions between our PRC subsidiaries and our Consolidated Affiliated Entities;
- imposing fines, confiscating the income from our PRC subsidiaries or our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, or imposing other requirements with which our PRC subsidiaries or our Consolidated Affiliated Entities may not be able to comply;
- requiring us to restructure our ownership structure or operations, including terminating the Contractual Arrangements with our Consolidated Affiliated Entities; or
- deregistering the equity pledges of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, which in turn would affect our ability to consolidate, derive economic interests from, or exert effective control over our Consolidated Affiliated Entities.

Any of these actions could cause significant disruption to our business operations and severely damage our reputation, which would in turn materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We also cannot be certain that equity interests in our Consolidated Affiliated Entities will be disposed of in accordance with the Contractual Arrangements among our PRC subsidiaries, our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, and nominee shareholders of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities. In addition, new PRC laws, regulations, and rules may be introduced to impose additional requirements, posing additional challenges to our corporate structure and Contractual Arrangements. If any of these occurrences results in our inability to direct the activities of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities that most significantly impact its economic performance and/or our failure to receive the economic benefits from our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, and/or our inability to claim our contractual control rights over the assets of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities that conduct substantially all of our operations in China, we may not be able to consolidate the Consolidated Affiliated Entities in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and cause our Ordinary Shares and ADSs to significantly decline in value or become worthless.

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Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of Foreign Investment Law and its implementing rules and other foreign investment related laws and regulations and how they may impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The variable interest entity structure has been adopted by many PRC-based companies, including us, to obtain necessary licenses and permits in the industries that are currently subject to foreign investment restrictions in China. The Ministry of Commerce published a discussion draft of the proposed Foreign Investment Law in January 2015, or the 2015 Draft FIL, according to which, variable interest entities that are controlled via Contractual Arrangements would also be deemed as foreign-invested entities, if they are ultimately “controlled” by foreign investors. In March 2019, the PRC National People’s Congress promulgated the Foreign Investment Law, and in December 2019, the State Council promulgated the Implementing Rules of the Foreign Investment Law of the People’s Republic of China, or the Implementing Rules, to further clarify and elaborate the relevant provisions of the Foreign Investment Law. The Foreign Investment Law and the Implementing Rules both became effective from January 1, 2020. Pursuant to the Foreign Investment Law, “foreign investments” refer to investment activities conducted by foreign investors (including foreign natural persons, foreign enterprises or other foreign organizations) directly or indirectly in the PRC, which include any of the following circumstances: (i) foreign investors setting up foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC solely or jointly with other investors, (ii) foreign investors obtaining shares, equity interests, property portions or other similar rights and interests of enterprises within the PRC, (iii) foreign investors investing in new projects in the PRC solely or jointly with other investors, and (iv) investment in other methods as specified in laws, administrative regulations, or as stipulated by the State Council. The Foreign Investment Law and the Implementing Rules do not introduce the concept of “control” in determining whether a company would be considered as a foreign-invested enterprise, nor do they explicitly provide whether the variable interest entity structure would be deemed as a method of foreign investment. However, the Foreign Investment Law has a catch-all provision that includes into the definition of “foreign investments” made by foreign investors in China in other methods as specified in laws, administrative regulations, or as stipulated by the State Council, and as relevant government authorities may promulgate more laws, regulations or rules on the interpretation and implementation of the Foreign Investment Law, the possibility cannot be ruled out that the concept of “control” as stated in the 2015 Draft FIL may be embodied in, or the variable interest entity structure adopted by us may be deemed as a method of foreign investment by, any of such future laws, regulations and rules. If our Consolidated Affiliated Entities were deemed as a foreign-invested enterprise under any of such future laws, regulations and rules, and any of the businesses that we operate would be in the “negative list” for foreign investment and therefore be subject to foreign investment restrictions or prohibitions, further actions required to be taken by us under such laws, regulations and rules may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Furthermore, if foreign investment related laws, administrative regulations or rules change in the future, we may need to take further actions with respect to our Consolidated Affiliated Entities for the purpose of having better operational control on our Consolidated Affiliated Entities or continuously satisfying applicable requirements of the stock exchange where we list. For example, the Administrative Regulations on Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises were recently amended by the State Council and took effect on May 1, 2022 (the “**2022 FITE Regulations**”). The 2022 FITE Regulations canceled the qualification requirement on the primary foreign investor in a foreign invested value-added telecommunications enterprise for having a good track record and operational experience in the value-added telecommunications industry as stipulated in the previous version. Given this new regulatory development and any further detailed implementing rules that the PRC governmental authority may formulate in the future, we may need to take further actions with respect to the Consolidated Affiliated Entities for the purpose of having better operational control on the Consolidated Affiliated Entities or satisfying applicable requirements of the stock exchange where we list, which will be subject to a number of uncertainties, including adjusting the contractual arrangements with the Consolidated Affiliated Entities, registration of the transfer of the equity interests of the Consolidated Affiliated Entities and their subsidiaries, registration of the new equity pledges, and obtaining additional operating permits or making amendments to our current operating permits, including the VAT Licenses. However, we may face substantial uncertainties as to whether we can complete such actions in a timely manner, or at all. Failure to take timely and appropriate measures to cope with any of these or similar regulatory compliance challenges could materially and adversely affect our current corporate structure, corporate governance, financial conditions and business operations.

We rely on Contractual Arrangements with our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and the Registered Shareholders for a large portion of our business operations, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control.

We have relied and expect to continue to rely on Contractual Arrangements with Zhuhai Kingsoft Cloud and Kingsoft Cloud Information and the Registered Shareholders to operate our business in China. These Contractual Arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over our Consolidated Affiliated Entities. For example, our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and the Registered Shareholders could breach their Contractual Arrangements with us by, among other things, failing to conduct their operations in an acceptable manner or taking other actions that are detrimental to our interests. The revenues contributed by our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and their subsidiaries constituted substantially all of our revenues in 2019, 2020 and 2021. If our Consolidated Affiliated Entities cease to transfer economic benefits to us, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected, and the price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs may decline significantly.

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If we had direct ownership of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, we would be able to exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, which in turn could implement changes, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations, at the management and operational level. However, under the current Contractual Arrangements, we rely on the performance by our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and the Registered Shareholders of their respective obligations under the contracts to exercise control over our Consolidated Affiliated Entities. The shareholders of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities may not act in the best interests of our Company or may not perform their obligations under these contracts. Such risks exist throughout the period in which we intend to operate a certain portion of our business through the Contractual Arrangements with our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and the Registered Shareholders. If any dispute relating to these contracts remains unresolved, we will have to enforce our rights under these contracts through the operations of PRC law and arbitration, litigation or other legal proceedings and therefore will be subject to uncertainties in the PRC legal system. See “– Any failure by our Consolidated Affiliated Entities or the Registered Shareholders to perform their obligations under our Contractual Arrangements with them would have a material and adverse effect on our business.” Therefore, our Contractual Arrangements with our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and the Registered Shareholders may not be as effective in controlling our business operations as direct ownership.

Any failure by our Consolidated Affiliated Entities or the Registered Shareholders to perform their obligations under our Contractual Arrangements with them would have a material and adverse effect on our business.

If our Consolidated Affiliated Entities or the Registered Shareholders fail to perform their respective obligations under the Contractual Arrangements, we could be limited in our ability to enforce the Contractual Arrangements that give us effective control over our business operations in the PRC and may have to incur substantial costs and expend additional resources to enforce such arrangements. We may also have to rely on legal remedies under PRC law, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief, and claiming damages, which we cannot assure will be effective under PRC law. For example, if the shareholders of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities refuse to transfer their equity interest in our Consolidated Affiliated Entities to our PRC subsidiaries or their designee after we exercise the purchase option pursuant to these Contractual Arrangements, or if they otherwise act in bad faith or otherwise fail to fulfill their contractual obligations, we may have to take legal actions to compel them to perform their contractual obligations. In addition, if there are any disputes or governmental proceedings involving any interest in such shareholders' equity interests in our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, our ability to exercise shareholders' rights or foreclose the share pledges according to the Contractual Arrangements may be impaired. If these disputes or proceedings were to impair our control over our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, we may not be able to maintain effective control over our business operations in the PRC and thus would not be able to continue to consolidate our Consolidated Affiliated Entities' financial results, which would in turn result in a material adverse effect on our business, operations and financial condition.

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Our Contractual Arrangements are governed by PRC law. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with PRC law, and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures, which may not protect you as much as those of other jurisdictions, such as the United States.

All the agreements under our Contractual Arrangements are governed by PRC law and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in China. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with PRC law and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. The legal system in the PRC is not as developed as in some other jurisdictions, such as the United States. As a result, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit our ability to enforce these Contractual Arrangements. Meanwhile, there are very few precedents and little formal guidance as to how Contractual Arrangements in the context of Consolidated Affiliated Entities should be interpreted or enforced under PRC law. There remain significant uncertainties regarding the ultimate outcome of such arbitration should legal action become necessary. In addition, under PRC law, rulings by arbitrators are final, parties cannot appeal the arbitration results in courts, and if the losing parties fail to carry out the arbitration awards within a prescribed time limit, the prevailing parties may only enforce the arbitration awards in PRC courts through arbitration award recognition proceedings, which would require additional expenses and delay. In the event we are unable to enforce these Contractual Arrangements, or if we suffer significant delay or other obstacles in the process of enforcing these Contractual Arrangements, we may not be able to exert effective control over our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, and our ability to conduct our business may be negatively affected. See “– Risks Relating to Doing Business in China – Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system, including uncertainties regarding the enforcement of laws, and sudden or unexpected changes in policies, laws and regulations in China, could adversely affect us.”

The shareholders of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities may have actual or potential conflicts of interest with us, which may materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

The shareholders of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities may have actual or potential conflicts of interest with us. These shareholders may not remain as shareholders of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, or may breach, or cause our Consolidated Affiliated Entities to breach, or refuse to renew, the existing Contractual Arrangements we have with them and our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, which would have a material and adverse effect on our ability to effectively control our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and receive economic benefits from them, which may result in deconsolidation of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities. For example, the shareholders may be able to cause our agreements with our Consolidated Affiliated Entities to be performed in a manner adverse to us by, among other things, failing to remit payments due under the Contractual Arrangements to us on a timely basis. We cannot assure you that when conflicts of interest arise any or all of these shareholders will act in the best interests of our Company or such conflicts will be resolved in our favor. Currently, we do not have any arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest between these shareholders

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and our Company. If we cannot resolve any conflict of interest or dispute between us and these shareholders, we would have to rely on legal proceedings, which could result in disruption of our business and subject us to substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

Contractual Arrangements in relation to our Consolidated Affiliated Entities may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities and they may determine that we, our subsidiaries or our Consolidated Affiliated Entities owe additional taxes, which could negatively affect our financial condition and the value of your investment.

Under applicable PRC laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities within ten years after the taxable year when the transactions are conducted. We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that the Contractual Arrangements between our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, our subsidiaries and us were not entered into on an arm's-length basis in such a way as to result in an impermissible reduction in taxes under applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations, and adjust the income of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction of expense deductions recorded by our Consolidated Affiliated Entities for PRC tax purposes, which could in turn increase its tax liabilities without reducing our PRC subsidiaries' tax expenses. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may impose interest and/or other penalties on our Consolidated Affiliated Entities for the adjusted but unpaid taxes according to the applicable regulations. Our financial position could be materially and adversely affected if our Consolidated Affiliated Entities' tax liabilities increase or if they are required to pay interest and/or other penalties on the adjusted but unpaid taxes.

We may lose the ability to use, or otherwise benefit from, the licenses, approvals and assets held by our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, which could severely disrupt our business, render us unable to conduct some or all of our business operations and constrain our growth.

As part of our Contractual Arrangements with our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, our Consolidated Affiliated Entities hold certain assets, licenses and permits that are critical to our business operations, including the Value-added Telecommunications Business Operation License. The Contractual Arrangements contain terms that specifically obligate our Consolidated Affiliated Entities' shareholders to ensure the valid existence of the Consolidated Affiliated Entities and restrict the disposal of material assets of the Consolidated Affiliated Entities. However, in the event the Consolidated Affiliated Entities' shareholders breach the terms of these Contractual Arrangements and voluntarily liquidate any of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, or any of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities declares bankruptcy and all or part of its assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, or are otherwise disposed of or encumbered without our consent, we may be unable to conduct some or all of our business operations or otherwise benefit from the assets held by the Consolidated Affiliated Entities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and

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results of operations. Furthermore, under the Contractual Arrangements, our Consolidated Affiliated Entities may not, in any manner, sell, transfer, mortgage or dispose of their material assets or legal or beneficial interests in the business without our prior consent. If any of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, its shareholders or unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of the assets of the Consolidated Affiliated Entities, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business as well as constrain our growth.

RISKS RELATING TO DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA

A severe or prolonged downturn in the PRC or global economy could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The global macro-economic environment is facing challenges, including the adverse impact on the global economies and financial markets as the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve into a worldwide health crisis in 2020, and the recent Russia-Ukraine crisis. The growth of the PRC economy has slowed down since 2012 compared to the previous decade and the trend may continue. There is considerable uncertainty over the long-term effects of the expansionary monetary and fiscal policies adopted by the central banks and financial authorities of some of the world's leading economies, including the United States and China. There have been concerns over unrest and terrorist threats in the Middle East, Europe and Africa and over the conflicts involving Ukraine, Syria and North Korea. There have also been concerns on the relationship among China and other Asian countries, which may result in or intensify potential conflicts in relation to territorial disputes, and the trade disputes between the United States and China. The ongoing trade tensions between the United States and China may have tremendous negative impact on the economies of not merely the two countries concerned, but the global economy as a whole. It is unclear whether these challenges and uncertainties will be contained or resolved, and what effects they may have on the global political and economic conditions in the long term. Economic conditions in China are sensitive to global economic conditions, changes in domestic economic and political policies, and the expected or perceived overall economic growth rate in China. While the economy in China has grown significantly over the past decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy, and the rate of growth has been slowing in recent years. Although growth of China's economy remained relatively stable, there is a possibility that China's economic growth may materially decline in the near future. Any severe or prolonged slowdown in the global or PRC economy may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be adversely affected by political tensions between the United States and China.

Political tensions between the United States and China have escalated due to, among other things, trade disputes, the COVID-19 outbreak, and trading-related sanctions, restrictions and executive orders. Rising political tensions could reduce levels of trades, investments, technological exchanges and other economic activities between the two major economies, which would have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of

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global financial markets. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, there have been recent media reports on deliberations within the U.S. government regarding potentially limiting or restricting China-based companies from accessing U.S. capital markets. If any legislation were to be enacted or any regulations were to be adopted along these lines, it could negatively affect the attitudes of investors towards China-based issuers listed in the United States in general, which also could have a material and adverse impact on the trading price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs.

Changes in China's economic, or social conditions or government policies could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

Substantially all of our assets and operations are located in China. In 2019, 2020, 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022, revenues generated in foreign countries accounted for 0.5%, 1.5%, 1.4% and 2.7% of our total revenue, respectively, and purchases in foreign countries accounted for 0.2%, 1.4%, 1.8% and 4.1% of our total purchases, respectively. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be influenced to a significant degree by economic and social conditions in China generally. The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. In addition, the Chinese government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The Chinese government also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through allocating resources, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. While the economy in China has grown significantly over the past decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy, and the rate of growth has been slowing in recent years. Any adverse changes in economic conditions in China, in the policies of the Chinese government or in the laws and regulations in China could potentially have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China. Such developments could adversely affect our business and results of operations, lead to a reduction in demand for our services and adversely affect our competitive position. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations. For another example, if there are adverse changes in economic conditions in China, businesses may be negatively impacted thus may cut their procurement budget for cloud services, including procurement of our cloud services. The Chinese government also has significant authority to exert influence on the ability of a China-based issuer, such as our Company, to conduct its business and control over securities offerings conducted overseas and/or foreign investments in such issuer. The Chinese government may intervene or influence the operations of a China-based issuer at any time, which could result in a material change in the Company's operations and/or the value of our Ordinary Shares and/or ADSs. In particular, there have been recent statements by the PRC government indicating an intent to exert more oversight and control over offerings that are

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conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers. Any such regulatory oversight or control could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of our Ordinary Shares and ADSs to significantly decline or become worthless. See “– Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system, including uncertainties regarding the enforcement of laws, and sudden or unexpected changes in policies, laws and regulations in China, could adversely affect us.” In addition, in the past the Chinese government has implemented certain measures, including interest rate adjustment, to control the pace of economic growth. These measures may cause decreased economic activity in China, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system, including uncertainties regarding the enforcement of laws, and sudden or unexpected changes in policies, laws and regulations in China, could adversely affect us.

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes and court decisions that have limited precedential value. The PRC legal system is evolving rapidly, and therefore the interpretations and enforcement of many laws, regulations and rules may contain inconsistencies and uncertainties.

From time to time, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce our legal rights. However, since PRC judicial and administrative authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to predict the outcome of a judicial or administrative proceeding than in more developed legal systems. Furthermore, the PRC legal system is based, in part, on government policies and internal rules, some of which are not published in a timely manner, or at all, but which may have retroactive effect. As a result, we may not always be aware of any potential violation of these policies and rules. These uncertainties may impede our contractual, property and procedural rights, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The PRC government has significant oversight and discretion over the conduct of our business and may intervene with or influence our operations as the government deems appropriate to further regulatory, political and societal goals. The PRC government has recently published new policies that significantly affected certain industries such as the education and internet industries, and we cannot rule out the possibility that it will in the future release regulations or policies regarding our industry that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, the PRC government has also recently indicated an intent to exert more oversight and control over securities offerings and other capital markets activities that are conducted overseas and foreign investment in China-based companies like us. Any such action, once taken by the PRC government, could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or in extreme cases, become worthless.

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You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing actions in China against us or our management named in this listing document based on foreign laws.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, we conduct substantially all of our operations in China, and substantially all of our assets are located in China. In addition, all our senior executive officers reside within China for a significant portion of the time and most are PRC nationals. As a result, it may be difficult for our shareholders to effect service of process upon us or those persons inside China. In addition, China does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the Cayman Islands and many other countries and regions. Therefore, recognition and enforcement in China of judgments of a court in any of these non-PRC jurisdictions in relation to any matter not subject to a binding arbitration provision may be difficult or impossible.

Shareholder claims that are common in the United States, including securities law class actions and fraud claims, generally are difficult to pursue as a matter of law or practicality in China. For example, in China, there are significant legal and other obstacles to obtaining information needed for shareholder investigations or litigation outside China or otherwise with respect to foreign entities. Although the local authorities in China may establish a regulatory cooperation mechanism with the securities regulatory authorities of another country or region to implement cross-border supervision and administration, such regulatory cooperation with the securities regulatory authorities in the United States has not been efficient in the absence of a mutual and practical cooperation mechanism. According to Article 177 of the PRC Securities Law, which became effective in March 2020, no overseas securities regulator is allowed to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within the territory of the PRC. Accordingly, without the consent of the competent PRC securities regulators and relevant authorities, no organization or individual may provide the documents and materials relating to securities business activities to overseas parties.

The filing, approval or other administrative requirements of the CSRC or other PRC government authorities may be required in connection with the Introduction under PRC law.

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the Ministry of Commerce, the State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the State Taxation Administration, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, which has been merged into the SAMR, the CSRC, and SAFE, jointly adopted the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors (《關於外國投資者併購境內企業的規定》) (the “M&A Rules”), which came into effect on September 8, 2006 and were amended on June 22, 2009. The M&A Rules include, among other things, provisions that purport to require that an offshore special purpose vehicle that is controlled by PRC domestic companies or individuals and that has been formed for the purpose of an overseas listing of securities through acquisitions of PRC domestic companies or assets to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing and trading of such special purpose vehicle’s securities on an overseas stock exchange. However, substantial uncertainty remains regarding the scope and applicability of the M&A Rules to offshore special purpose vehicles.

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While the application of the M&A Rules remains unclear, we believe, based on the advice of our PRC Legal Adviser, that the CSRC approval abovementioned under the M&A Rules is not required in the context of the Introduction because (1) our wholly foreign-owned PRC subsidiaries were not established through mergers or acquisitions of equity interest or assets of a PRC domestic company owned by PRC companies or individuals as defined under the M&A Rules that are the beneficial owners of our Company; and (2) no provision in the M&A Rules clearly classifies contractual arrangements as a type of transaction subject to the M&A Rules. There can be no assurance that the relevant PRC government agencies, including the CSRC, would reach the same conclusion as our PRC Legal Adviser.

Furthermore, the PRC government authorities may strengthen oversight over offerings that are conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in overseas-listed China-based issuers like us. Such actions taken by the PRC government authorities may intervene our operations at any time, which are beyond our control. For instance, the relevant PRC governments promulgated the Opinions on Strictly Cracking Down on Illegal Securities Activities (《關於依法從嚴打擊證券違法活動的意見》), among which, it is mentioned that the administration and supervision of overseas-listed China-based companies will be strengthened, and the special provisions of the State Council on overseas issuance and listing of shares by such companies will be revised, clarifying the responsibilities of domestic industry competent authorities and regulatory authorities. However, due to lack of further interpretations or applications from the competent authorities on such opinions, there are still uncertainties regarding the interpretation and implementation of these opinions, and any new rules or regulations promulgated in the future may impose additional requirements on us.

On December 24, 2021, the CSRC published the draft Regulations of the State Council on the Administration of Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments) (《國務院關於境內企業境外發行證券和上市的管理規定(草案徵求意見稿)》) and the draft Administrative Measures for the Record-Filing of Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments) (《境內企業境外發行證券和上市備案管理辦法(徵求意見稿)》) for public comments till January 23, 2022. Pursuant to these drafts, a filing-based regulatory system will be applied to both “direct overseas offering and listing” and “indirect overseas offering and listing” of PRC domestic companies. The “indirect overseas offering and listing” of PRC domestic companies refers to such securities offering and listing in an overseas market made in the name of an offshore entity, but based on the underlying equity, assets, earnings or other similar rights of a domestic company which operates its main business domestically. If the issuer meets the following conditions, the offering and listing shall be determined as an indirect overseas offering and listing by a domestic company: (i) the total assets, net assets, revenues or profits of the domestic operating entity or entities of the issuer in the most recent accounting year account for more than 50% of the corresponding figure in the issuer’s audited consolidated financial statements for the same period; (ii) most of the senior managers in charge of business operation and management of the issuer are Chinese citizens or have domicile in China, and its main places of business are located in China or main business activities are conducted in China. As of the Latest Practicable Date, it remains uncertain when the final Administrative Provisions and Filing Measures will be adopted and whether they will be adopted in the current draft form. If the

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Administrative Provisions and Filing Measures are adopted in the current form before the Introduction is completed, we may be required to file the relevant documents with the CSRC and complete the filing procedures with the CSRC in connection with the Introduction. Failure to complete the filing under the Administrative Provisions and Filing Measures may subject a PRC domestic company to a warning and a fine of RMB1 million to RMB10 million. In the event of a serious violation of the Administrative Provisions, the PRC domestic company may be ordered to discontinue the related business or suspend its operations for rectification, and its permits or business licenses may be revoked.

Furthermore, on April 2, 2022, the CSRC published the draft Provisions on Strengthening the Confidentiality and Archives Management Related to Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments), or the Draft Confidentiality and Archives Management Provisions, for public comments. Pursuant to the Draft Confidentiality and Archives Management Provisions, PRC domestic companies that seek to offer and list securities in overseas markets shall establish confidentiality and archives system. The PRC domestic companies shall obtain approval from the competent authority and file with the confidential administration department at the same level when providing or publicly disclosing documents and materials related to state secrets or secrets of the governmental authorities to the relevant securities companies, securities service agencies or the offshore regulatory authorities or providing or publicly disclosing such documents and materials through its offshore listing entity, and shall complete corresponding procedures when providing or publicly disclosing documents and materials which may adversely influence national security and the public interest to the relevant securities companies, securities service agencies or the offshore regulatory authorities or providing or publicly disclosing such documents and materials through its offshore listing entity. The PRC domestic companies shall provide written statements on the implementation on the aforementioned rules to the relevant securities companies and securities service agencies and the PRC domestic companies shall not provide accounting files to an overseas accounting firm unless such firm comply with the corresponding procedures. As of the Latest Practicable Date, the Draft Confidentiality and Archives Management Provisions were released for public comments only and the final version and effective date of such regulations are subject to change with substantial uncertainty.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, we have not received any formal inquiry, notice, warning, sanction, or any regulatory objection to the Introduction from the CSRC or any other PRC regulatory agencies that have jurisdiction over our operations. If the CSRC or other PRC regulatory authorities subsequently determines that we need to obtain their approval or complete the required filing or other administrative procedures for the Introduction, or if such government authorities promulgate any interpretation or implement rules that would require us to obtain approvals from the CSRC or other regulatory authorities or complete required filing or other administrative procedures for the Introduction, it is uncertain whether we can or how long it will take us to obtain such approval or complete such filing or other administrative procedures, or obtain any waiver of aforesaid requirements if and when procedures are established to obtain such waiver. Any failure to obtain or delay in obtaining such approval or completing such filing or other required administrative procedures for the Introduction, or a rescission of any such approval obtained by us, could subject us to sanctions by the CSRC or

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other PRC regulatory agencies. In any such event, these regulatory authorities may also impose fines and penalties on our operations in China, limit our operating privileges in China, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from our offshore offerings into the PRC or take other actions that could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition, as well as our ability to complete the Introduction. The CSRC or any other PRC government authorities may also take actions requiring us, or making it advisable for us, to halt our offshore offerings before settlement and delivery of our Ordinary Shares offered thereby. Consequently, if you engage in market trading or other activities in anticipation of and prior to settlement and delivery, you do so at the risk that such settlement and delivery may not occur. Any uncertainties or negative publicity regarding such approval requirements could materially and adversely affect the trading price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs.

We may rely on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by our PRC subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have, and any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business.

We are a Cayman Islands holding company and we rely principally on dividends and other distributions on equity from our PRC subsidiaries for our cash requirements, including for services of any debt we may incur. The ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends and other distributions on equity, in turn, depends on the payment they receive from our Consolidated Affiliated Entities as service fees pursuant to certain Contractual Arrangements among our PRC subsidiaries, our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and our Consolidated Affiliated Entities' shareholders entered into to comply with certain restrictions under PRC law on foreign investment. Please refer to the sections headed "Contractual Arrangements" and "Connected Transactions" in this listing document for further details.

Our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends is based upon their distributable earnings. Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to their respective shareholders only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our PRC subsidiaries and each of our Consolidated Affiliated Entities and their subsidiaries is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of each of their registered capitals. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. If our PRC subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us. Any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to distribute dividends or other payments to their respective shareholders could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our businesses, pay dividends or otherwise fund and conduct our business.

To address the persistent capital outflow and the RMB's depreciation against the U.S. dollar in the fourth quarter of 2016, the People's Bank of China and SAFE, implemented a series of capital control measures in subsequent months, including stricter vetting procedures for China-based companies to remit foreign currency for overseas acquisitions, dividend

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payments and shareholder loan repayments. For instance, the Circular on Promoting the Reform of Foreign Exchange Management and Improving Authenticity and Compliance Review, issued on January 26, 2017, provides that the banks shall, when dealing with dividend remittance transactions from a domestic enterprise to its offshore shareholders of more than US\$50,000, review the relevant board resolutions, original tax filing form and audited financial statements of such domestic enterprise based on the principal of genuine transaction. The PRC government may continue to strengthen its capital controls and our PRC subsidiaries' dividends and other distributions may be subject to tightened scrutiny in the future. Any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to us could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our business, pay dividends, or otherwise fund and conduct our business.

In addition, the Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules provide that a withholding tax at a rate of 10% will be applicable to dividends payable by Chinese companies to non-PRC-resident enterprises unless reduced under treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions where the non-PRC resident enterprises are tax resident. Pursuant to the tax agreement between Mainland China and Hong Kong, the withholding tax rate in respect to the payment of dividends by a PRC enterprise to a Hong Kong enterprise may be reduced to 5% from a standard rate of 10% if the Hong Kong enterprise directly holds at least 25% of the PRC enterprise. Under administrative guidance, a Hong Kong resident enterprise must meet the following conditions, among others, in order to apply the reduced withholding tax rate: (i) it must be a company; (ii) it must directly own the required percentage of equity interests and voting rights in the PRC resident enterprise; and (iii) it must have directly owned such required percentage in the PRC resident enterprise throughout the 12 months prior to receiving the dividends. Nonresident enterprises are not required to obtain pre-approval from the relevant tax authority in order to enjoy the reduced withholding tax rate. Instead, nonresident enterprises and their withholding agents may, by self-assessment and on confirmation that the prescribed criteria to enjoy the tax treaty benefits are met, directly apply the reduced withholding tax rate, and file necessary forms and supporting documents when performing tax filings, which will be subject to post-tax filing examinations by the relevant tax authorities. Accordingly, our Hong Kong subsidiary may be able to benefit from the 5% withholding tax rate for the dividends it receives from our PRC subsidiaries, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed under the relevant tax rules and regulations. However, if the relevant tax authorities consider the transactions or arrangements we have are for the primary purpose of enjoying a favorable tax treatment, the relevant tax authorities may adjust the favorable withholding tax in the future. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the reduced 5% will apply to dividends received by our Hong Kong subsidiary from our PRC subsidiaries. This withholding tax will reduce the amount of dividends we may receive from our PRC subsidiaries.

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The custodians or authorized users of our controlling non-tangible assets, including chops and seals, may fail to fulfill their responsibilities, or misappropriate or misuse these assets.

Under PRC law, legal documents for corporate transactions, including agreements and contracts, are executed using the chop or seal of the signing entity or with the signature of a legal representative whose designation is registered and filed with relevant PRC market regulation authorities.

In order to secure the use of our chops and seals, we have established internal control procedures and rules for using these chops and seals. In any event that the chops and seals are intended to be used, the responsible personnel will submit the application which will then be verified and approved by authorized employees in accordance with our internal control procedures and rules. In addition, in order to maintain the physical security of our chops, we generally have them stored in secured locations accessible only to authorized employees. Although we monitor such authorized employees, the procedures may not be sufficient to prevent all instances of abuse or negligence. There is a risk that our employees could abuse their authority, for example, by entering into a contract not approved by us or seeking to gain control of one of our subsidiaries or Consolidated Affiliated Entities. If any employee obtains, misuses or misappropriates our chops and seals or other controlling non-tangible assets for whatever reason, we could experience disruption to our normal business operations. We may have to take corporate or legal action, which could involve significant time and resources to resolve and divert management from our operations.

PRC regulation of loans to and direct investment in PRC entities by offshore holding companies and governmental control of currency conversion may delay us from using the proceeds of our offshore offerings to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries and from making loans to our Consolidated Affiliated Entities, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

We are an offshore holding company conducting our operations in China through our PRC subsidiaries and our Consolidated Affiliated Entities. We may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and Consolidated Affiliated Entities subject to the approval from governmental authorities and limitation of amount, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries in China.

Any loans to our PRC subsidiaries in China, which are treated as foreign-invested enterprises under PRC law, are subject to PRC regulations and foreign exchange loan registrations. For example, loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries in China to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the local counterpart of SAFE. In addition, a foreign invested enterprise shall use its capital pursuant to the principle of authenticity and self-use within its business scope. The capital of a foreign invested enterprise shall not be used for the following purposes: (i) directly or indirectly used for payment beyond the business scope of the enterprises or the payment prohibited by relevant laws and regulations; (ii) directly or indirectly used for investment in securities investments other than banks' principal-secured products unless otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations; (iii) the granting of loans to non-affiliated enterprises, except where it is expressly permitted in the business license; and (iv) paying the expenses related to the purchase of real estate that is not for self-use (except for the foreign-invested real estate enterprises).

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SAFE promulgated the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming the Administration of Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 19, effective June 2015, which was amended on in December 2019, in replacement of the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, the Notice from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Relevant Issues Concerning Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Exchange Businesses, and the Circular on Further Clarification and Regulation of the Issues Concerning the Administration of Certain Capital Account Foreign Exchange Businesses. Although SAFE Circular 19 allows RMB capital converted from foreign currency-denominated registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise to be used for equity investments within China, it also reiterates the principle that RMB converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested company may not be directly or indirectly used for purposes beyond its business scope. Thus, it is unclear whether SAFE will permit such capital to be used for equity investments in China in actual practice. SAFE promulgated the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Standardizing the Foreign Exchange Settlement Management Policy of Capital Account, or SAFE Circular 16, effective on June 9, 2016, which reiterates some of the rules set forth in SAFE Circular 19, but changes the prohibition against using RMB capital converted from foreign currency-denominated registered capital of a foreign-invested company to issue RMB entrusted loans to a prohibition against using such capital to issue loans to non-associated enterprises. Violations of SAFE Circular 19 and SAFE Circular 16 could result in administrative penalties. SAFE Circular 19 and SAFE Circular 16 may significantly limit our ability to transfer any foreign currency we hold to our PRC subsidiaries, which may adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business in China.

On October 23, 2019, SAFE issued the Circular on Further Promoting Cross-Border Trade and Investment Facilitation, or Circular 28, which took effect on the same day. Circular 28, subject to certain conditions, allows foreign-invested enterprises whose business scope does not include investment, or non-investment foreign-invested enterprises, to use their capital funds to make equity investments in China. As of the Latest Practicable Date, its interpretation and implementation in practice are still subject to substantial uncertainties.

In light of the various requirements imposed by PRC regulations on loans to and direct investment in PRC entities by offshore holding companies, we cannot assure you that we will be able to complete the necessary government registrations or obtain the necessary government approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future loans to our PRC subsidiaries or Consolidated Affiliated Entities or future capital contributions by us to our wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries in China. As a result, uncertainties exist as to our ability to provide prompt financial support to our PRC subsidiaries or Consolidated Affiliated Entities when needed.

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Governmental control of currency conversion may limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively and affect the value of your investment.

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi. Under our current corporate structure, our Cayman Islands holding company primarily relies on dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval of SAFE by complying with certain procedural requirements. Specifically, under the existing exchange restrictions, without prior approval of SAFE, cash generated from the operations of our PRC subsidiaries in China may be used to pay dividends to our Company. However, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where Renminbi is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, we need to obtain SAFE approval to use cash generated from the operations of our PRC subsidiaries and Consolidated Affiliated Entities to pay off their respective debt in a currency other than Renminbi owed to entities outside China, or to make other capital expenditure payments outside China in a currency other than Renminbi. The PRC government may at its discretion restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions in the future. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of our Shares.

Certain PRC regulations may make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions.

Among other things, the M&A Rules established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. Such regulation requires, among other things, that Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change of control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise, if (i) any important industry is concerned, (ii) such transaction involves factors that have or may have impact on the national economic security, or (iii) such transaction will lead to a change in control of a domestic enterprise which holds a famous trademark or PRC time-honored brand. Moreover, the Anti-Monopoly Law promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and effective in 2008, as most recently amended on June 24, 2022 and effective from August 1, 2022, requires that transactions which are deemed concentrations and involve parties with specified turnover thresholds must be cleared by the relevant anti-monopoly authority before they can be completed. In addition, the Measures for the Security Review of Foreign Investment promulgated by the NDRC and the Ministry of Commerce in December 2020 specify that in respect of foreign investments in military, national defense-related areas or in locations in proximity to military facilities, or foreign investments that would result in acquiring the actual control of enterprises in certain key sectors, such as critical agricultural products, energy and resources, equipment manufacturing, infrastructure, transport, cultural

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products and services, information technology, internet products and services, financial services and technology sectors, the foreign investor or the relevant party in China in relation to the foregoing foreign investments is required to proactively report to the designated governmental authorities in advance and shall not proceed the foreign investments until the governmental authorities decide whether to initiate the security review. We may pursue potential strategic acquisitions that are complementary to our business and operations. Complying with the requirements of these regulations and other applicable laws and regulations to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval or clearance from the competent governmental authority, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident beneficial owners or our PRC subsidiaries to liability or penalties, limit our ability to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to increase their registered capital or distribute profits to us, or otherwise adversely affect us.

In July 2014, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents' Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment Through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, which requires PRC residents (including PRC individuals and PRC corporate entities) to register with SAFE or its local branches in connection with their direct or indirect offshore investment activities. SAFE Circular 37 is applicable to our shareholders who are PRC residents and may be applicable to any offshore acquisitions that we make in the future.

SAFE Circular 37 requires registration with, and approval from, Chinese government authorities in connection with direct or indirect control of an offshore entity by PRC residents. The term "control" under SAFE Circular 37 is broadly defined as the operation rights, beneficiary rights or decision-making rights acquired by PRC residents in the offshore special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, by means of acquisition, trust, proxy, voting rights, repurchase, convertible bonds or other arrangements. In addition, any PRC resident who is a direct or indirect shareholder of an SPV is required to update its filed registration with the local branch of SAFE with respect to that SPV, to reflect any material change. Moreover, any subsidiary of such SPV in China is required to urge the PRC resident shareholders to update their registration with the local branch of SAFE. If any PRC shareholder of such SPV fails to make the required registration or to update the previously filed registration, the subsidiary of such SPV in China may be prohibited from distributing its profits or the proceeds from any capital reduction, share transfer or liquidation to the SPV, and the SPV may also be prohibited from making additional capital contributions into its subsidiary in China. On February 13, 2015, SAFE promulgated a Notice on Further Simplifying and Improving Foreign Exchange Administration Policy on Direct Investment, or SAFE Notice 13, which became effective on June 1, 2015. Under SAFE Notice 13, applications for foreign exchange registration of inbound foreign direct investments and outbound overseas direct investments, including those required under SAFE Circular 37, will be filed with qualified banks instead of SAFE. The qualified banks will directly examine the applications and accept registrations under the supervision of SAFE.

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These regulations may have a significant impact on our present and future structuring and investment. We have requested or intend to take all necessary measures to require our shareholders who to our knowledge are PRC residents to make the necessary applications, filings and amendments as required under these regulations. We further intend to structure and execute our future offshore acquisitions in a manner consistent with these regulations and any other relevant legislation. However, because it is presently uncertain how the SAFE regulations and any future legislation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions will be interpreted and implemented by the relevant government authorities in connection with our future offshore financings or acquisitions, we cannot provide any assurances that we will be able to comply with, qualify under, or obtain any approvals required by the regulations or other legislation. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that any PRC shareholders of our Company or any PRC company into which we invest will be able to comply with those requirements. Any failure or inability by such individuals or entities to comply with SAFE regulations may subject us to fines or legal sanctions, such as restrictions on our cross-border investment activities or our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to, or obtain foreign exchange-denominated loans from, our Company or prevent us from making distributions or paying dividends. As a result, our business operations and our ability to make distributions to you could be materially and adversely affected.

Furthermore, as these foreign exchange regulations are still relatively new and their interpretation and implementation has been constantly evolving, it is unclear how these regulations, and any future regulation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. For example, we may be subject to a more stringent review and approval process with respect to our foreign exchange activities, such as remittance of dividends and foreign-currency-denominated borrowings, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if we decide to acquire a PRC domestic company, we cannot assure you that we or the owners of such company, as the case may be, will be able to obtain the necessary approvals or complete the necessary filings and registrations required by the foreign exchange regulations. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategy and could adversely affect our business and prospects.

Any failure to comply with PRC regulations regarding the registration requirements for employee stock incentive plans may subject the PRC plan participants or us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions.

In February 2012, SAFE promulgated the Notices on Issues Concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plan of Overseas Publicly Listed Company, replacing earlier rules promulgated in 2007. Pursuant to these rules, PRC citizens and non-PRC citizens who reside in China for a continuous period of not less than one year who participate in any stock incentive plan of an overseas publicly listed company, subject to a few exceptions, are required to register with SAFE through a domestic qualified agent, which could be the PRC subsidiaries of such overseas-listed company, and complete certain other procedures. In addition, an overseas-entrusted institution must be retained to handle matters in connection with the exercise or sale of stock options and the

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purchase or sale of shares and interests. In addition, SAFE Circular 37 stipulates that PRC residents who participate in a share incentive plan of an overseas non-publicly-listed special purpose company may register with SAFE or its local branches before they obtain the incentive shares or exercise the share options. We and our executive officers and other employees who are PRC citizens or who reside in the PRC for a continuous period of not less than one year and who have been or will be granted incentive shares or options are or will be subject to these regulations. Failure to complete the SAFE registrations may subject them to fines and legal sanctions, and there may be additional restrictions on the ability of them to exercise their stock options or remit proceeds gained from sale of their stock into the PRC. We also face regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our ability to adopt additional incentive plans for our directors, executive officers and employees under PRC law.

If we are classified as a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, such classification could result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders.

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, an enterprise established outside of the PRC with its “de facto management body” within the PRC is considered a “resident enterprise” and will be subject to the enterprise income tax on its global income at the rate of 25%. The implementation rules define the term “de facto management body” as the body that exercises full and substantial control and overall management over the business, production, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise. In 2009, the State Taxation Administration issued a circular, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a PRC-controlled enterprise that is incorporated offshore is located in China. Although this circular only applies to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups, not those controlled by PRC individuals or foreigners, the criteria set forth in the circular may reflect the State Taxation Administration’s general position on how the “de facto management body” text should be applied in determining the tax resident status of all offshore enterprises. According to this circular, an offshore incorporated enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or a PRC enterprise group will be regarded as a PRC tax resident enterprise by virtue of having its “de facto management body” in China, and will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax on its global income only if all of the following conditions are met: (i) the primary location of the day-to-day operational management is in the PRC; (ii) decisions relating to the enterprise’s financial and human resource matters are made or are subject to approval by organizations or personnel in the PRC; (iii) the enterprise’s primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholder resolutions are located or maintained in the PRC; and (iv) at least 50% of voting board members or senior executives habitually reside in the PRC.

We believe that our Company is not a PRC resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes. However, the tax resident status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term “de facto management body.” If the PRC tax authorities determine that our Company or any of our offshore subsidiaries is a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, our

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Company or the relevant offshore subsidiaries will be subject to PRC enterprise income on its worldwide income at the rate of 25%. Furthermore, if we are treated as a PRC tax resident enterprise, we will be required to withhold a 10% withholding tax from dividends we pay to our shareholders that are non-resident enterprises, including the holders of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs. In addition, non-resident enterprise shareholders (including holders of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs) may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 10% on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, if such gains are treated as derived from a PRC source. Furthermore, if we are deemed a PRC resident enterprise, dividends paid to our non-PRC individual shareholders (including holders of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs) and any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or ordinary shares by such shareholders may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 20% (which, in the case of dividends, may be withheld at source). These rates may be reduced by an applicable tax treaty, but it is unclear whether our non-PRC shareholders would, in practice, be able to obtain the benefits of any tax treaties between their country of tax residence and the PRC in the event that we are treated as a PRC resident enterprise. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs.

We face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfers of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises by their non-PRC holding companies, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

On February 3, 2015, the State Taxation Administration issued the Public Notice Regarding Certain Corporate Income Tax Matters on Indirect Transfer of Properties by Non-Tax Resident Enterprises, which came into effect on February 3, 2015. This notice redefines the applicable scope to expand the subject of the indirect share transfers to China taxable assets, which includes equity investments in PRC resident enterprises, assets of Chinese establishments and immovable properties in China. In addition, this notice has introduced safe harbors for internal group restructurings and the purchase and sale of equity through a public securities market. This notice also brings challenges to both the foreign transferor and transferee (or other person who is obligated to pay for the transfer) of taxable assets.

On October 17, 2017, the State Taxation Administration issued the Announcement on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source, which came into effect on December 1, 2017, and further clarifies the practice and procedure of the withholding of non-resident enterprise income tax.

Where a non-resident enterprise transfers taxable assets in China indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, which is an Indirect Transfer, the non-resident enterprise as either transferor or transferee, or the PRC entity whose equity is transferred, may report such Indirect Transfer to the relevant tax authority. Using a “substance over form” principle, the PRC tax authority may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company if it lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of reducing, avoiding or deferring PRC tax. As a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC enterprise income tax, and the transferee or other

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person who is obligated to pay for the transfer is obligated to withhold the applicable taxes, currently at a rate of 10% for the transfer of equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise. Both the transferor and the transferee may be subject to penalties under PRC tax laws if the transferee fails to withhold the taxes and the transferor fails to pay the taxes.

We face uncertainties as to the reporting and other implications of certain past and future transactions where PRC taxable assets are involved, such as offshore restructuring, sale of the shares in our offshore subsidiaries and investments. Our Company may be subject to filing obligations or taxed if our Company is transferor in such transactions, and may be subject to withholding obligations if our Company is transferee in such transactions, under the abovementioned rules. For transfer of shares in our Company by investors who are non-PRC resident enterprises, our PRC subsidiaries may be requested to assist in the filing under the abovementioned rules. As a result, we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with abovementioned rules or their applicable tax related requirements or to request the relevant transferors from whom we purchase taxable assets to comply with these circulars, or to establish that our Company should not be taxed under these circulars, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The PCAOB is currently unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work performed for our financial statements and the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections over our auditor deprives our investors with the benefits of such inspections.

Our auditor, the independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit report as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or the PCAOB, is subject to laws in the United States pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess its compliance with the applicable professional standards. Since our auditor is located in China, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB has been unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities, our auditor is not currently inspected by the PCAOB.

This lack of the PCAOB inspections in China prevents the PCAOB from fully evaluating audits and quality control procedures of our independent registered public accounting firm. As a result, we and investors in our ordinary shares are deprived of the benefits of such PCAOB inspections. The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our independent registered public accounting firm's audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors outside of China that are subject to the PCAOB inspections, which could cause investors and potential investors in our stock to lose confidence in our audit procedures and reported financial information and the quality of our financial statements.

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Our ADSs may be delisted and our ADSs and shares prohibited from trading on a national securities exchange or through any other method that is within the jurisdiction of the SEC to regulate, including through over-the-counter trading under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCAA, if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in China. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.

As part of a continued regulatory focus in the United States on access to audit and other information currently protected by national law, in particular China's, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCAA has been signed into law on December 18, 2020. The HFCAA states if the SEC determines that we have filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection for the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, the SEC shall prohibit our shares or ADS from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the counter trading market in the U.S. Accordingly, under the current law this could happen in 2024.

On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted final amendments to its rules implementing the HFCAA (the "**Final Amendments**"). The Final Amendments include requirements to disclose information, including the auditor name and location, the percentage of shares of the issuer owned by governmental entities, whether governmental entities in the applicable foreign jurisdiction with respect to the auditor has a controlling financial interest with respect to the issuer, the name of each official of the Chinese Communist Party who is a member of the board of the issuer, and whether the articles of incorporation of the issuer contains any charter of the Chinese Communist Party. The Final Amendments also establish procedures the SEC will follow in identifying issuers and prohibiting trading by certain issuers under the HFCAA.

On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued the HFCAA Determination Report to notify the SEC of its determination that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong. The PCAOB identified our auditor as one of the registered public accounting firms that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely. In June 2022, we were conclusively identified by the SEC under the HFCAA as having filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that cannot be inspected or investigated completely by the PCAOB in connection with our filing of the annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

On August 26, 2022, the PCAOB signed a Statement of Protocol with the CSRC and the Ministry of Finance of the PRC, which contains provisions that, if abided by, would give the PCAOB access to inspect and investigate registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong completely. Despite of the detailed and specific requirements as prescribed in the agreement, if the PCAOB were unable to inspect or investigate completely the registered public accounting firms located in foreign jurisdictions, issuers that use those firms for three consecutive years may still face prohibitions on their securities trading in the U.S..

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On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB released a statement confirming it has secured complete access to inspect and investigate registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong, and it issued the 2022 HFCAA Determination Report to vacate its previous determinations to the contrary. Accordingly, our auditor is no longer identified as one of the registered public accounting firms that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely. The PCAOB is continuing to demand complete access, and it will act immediately to reconsider such determinations should China obstruct, or otherwise fail to facilitate the PCAOB's access, at any time. Therefore, there is no guarantee that our auditor would not be identified again by the PCAOB in the future as a registered public accounting firm that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely. In such event, we would again be subject to the trading prohibition under the HFCAA if we were so identified by the SEC for three consecutive years.

The HFCAA or other efforts to increase U.S. regulatory access to audit information could cause investor uncertainty for affected issuers, including us, and the market price of the ADSs could be adversely affected. Additionally, whether the PCAOB will be able to conduct inspections of our auditor is subject to substantial uncertainty and depends on a number of factors out of our control. If we are unable to meet the PCAOB inspection requirement for three consecutive years, we could be delisted from the Nasdaq Stock Market and our ADSs will not be permitted for trading "over-the-counter" either. Such a delisting would substantially impair your ability to sell or purchase our ADSs when you wish to do so, and the risk and uncertainty associated with delisting would have a negative impact on the price of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs. Also, such a delisting would significantly affect our ability to raise capital on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which would have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and prospects.

The potential enactment of the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act would decrease the number of non-inspection years from three years to two years, thus reducing the time period before our ADSs may be delisted or prohibited from over-the-counter trading. If this bill were enacted, our ADS could be delisted from the exchange and prohibited from over-the-counter trading in the U.S. in two consecutive non-inspection years.

On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill known as the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, to amend Section 104(i) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214(i)) to prohibit securities of any registrant from being listed on any of the U.S. securities exchanges or traded over-the-counter if the auditor of the registrant's financial statements is not subject to PCAOB inspection for two consecutive years, instead of three consecutive years as currently enacted in the HFCAA.

On February 4, 2022, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the America Competes Act of 2022 which includes the exact same amendments as the bill passed by the Senate. The America Competes Act however includes a broader range of legislation not related to the HFCAA in response to the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act passed by the Senate in 2021. The U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate will need to agree on amendments to these

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respective bills to align the legislation and pass their amended bills before the President can sign into law. It is unclear when the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives will resolve the differences in the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act and the America Competes Act of 2022 bills currently passed, or when the U.S. President will sign on the bill to make the amendment into law, or at all.

In the case that the bill becomes the law, it will reduce the time period before our ADSs could be delisted from the exchange and prohibited from over-the-counter trading in the U.S. from three non-inspection years to two non-inspection years.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR ORDINARY SHARES AND THE ADSs

The price and trading volume of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs may be volatile, which could lead to substantial losses to investors.

The trading price and volume of the ADSs has been volatile. Since the ADSs started to trade on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on May 8, 2020, and up to the Latest Practicable Date, the trading price of our ADSs has ranged from US\$1.77 to US\$74.67 per ADS, and the daily trading volume of our ADSs has ranged from 0.4 million to 68.9 million. As of the Latest Practicable Date, the closing trading price of our ADSs was US\$3.61 per ADS, and the trading volume of our ADSs was 2.13 million. The trading price of the ADSs could continue to fluctuate widely due to factors beyond our control. The trading price and volume of our Ordinary Shares, likewise, can be volatile for similar or different reasons. In particular, the business and performance and the market price and volume of the shares of other companies engaging in similar business to ours or those with operations located mainly in China that have listed their securities in Hong Kong or the United States may affect the price and trading volume of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs. The securities of some of these companies have experienced significant volatility since their initial public offerings, including, in some cases, substantial price declines in the trading prices of their securities. The trading performances of other Chinese companies' securities after their offerings, including technology companies and transaction service platforms, may affect the attitudes of investors toward Chinese companies listed in Hong Kong and/or the United States, which consequently may impact the trading performance of our Ordinary Shares and/or ADSs, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, any negative news or perceptions about inadequate corporate governance practices or fraudulent accounting, corporate structure or matters of other Chinese companies may also negatively affect the attitudes of investors towards Chinese companies in general, including us, regardless of whether we have conducted any inappropriate activities. Furthermore, securities markets may from time to time experience significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the Group's operating performance. In addition, a portion of our ADSs may be traded by short sellers, which may further increase the volatility of the trading price of our ADSs. All these fluctuations and incidents may have a material and adverse effect on the trading price of our Ordinary Shares and/or our ADSs.

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In addition to market and industry factors, the price and trading volume of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs may be highly volatile for factors specific to our own operations, including the following:

- macro-economic factors in China;
- variations in our revenues, earnings, or cash flow;
- fluctuations in operating metrics;
- announcements of new investments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, capital raisings or capital commitments or joint ventures by us or our competitors;
- announcements of new offerings, solutions and services and expansions by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- detrimental negative publicity about us, our services or our industry;
- announcements of new regulations, rules or policies relevant to our business;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- allegations of a lack of effective internal control over financial reporting, inadequate corporate governance policies, or allegations of fraud, among other things, involving China-based issuers;
- our major shareholders' business performance and reputation;
- release of lock-up or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding equity securities or sales of additional equity securities;
- regulatory developments affecting us or our industry;
- political or trade tensions between the United States and China;
- actual or potential litigation or regulatory investigations;
- any share repurchase program;
- proceedings instituted by the SEC against PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm;

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- fluctuations of exchange rates among Renminbi, the Hong Kong dollar and the U.S. dollar; and
- sales or perceived potential sales of additional Ordinary Shares or ADSs.

Any of these factors may result in large and sudden changes in the volume and price at which our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs will trade. Furthermore, the stock exchanges on which our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs are traded in general experience price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies like us. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs.

In the past, shareholders of public companies have often brought securities class action suits against companies following periods of instability in the market price of their securities. If we were involved in a class action suit, it could divert a significant amount of our management's attention and other resources from our business and operations and require us to incur significant expenses to defend the suit, which could harm our results of operations. Any such class action suit, whether successful or not, could harm our reputation and restrict our ability to raise capital in the future. In addition, if a claim is successfully made against us, we may be required to pay significant damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they adversely change their recommendations regarding our securities, the market price for our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs depends in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. If research analysts do not establish and maintain adequate research coverage or if one or more of the analysts who covers us downgrades our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the market price for our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our Company or fail to publish reports on us regularly and timely, we could lose visibility and attractiveness in the financial markets, which, in turn, could cause the market price or trading volume for our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs to decline.

Substantial future sales or perceived sales of our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs in the public market following the Introduction could materially and adversely affect the price of our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs.

Sales of our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our securities to decline. Shares held by our existing shareholders may be available for sale subject to the volume and other restrictions as applicable provided in Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act and the applicable lock-up agreements, including those entered into in connection with the Introduction. We cannot predict what effect, if any, market sales of securities held by our significant shareholders, management team or any other shareholder or the availability of these securities for future sale will have on the market price of our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs.

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Techniques employed by short sellers may drive down the market price of our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs.

Short selling is the practice of selling securities that the seller does not own but rather has borrowed from a third party with the intention of buying identical securities back at a later date to return to the lender. Short sellers hope to profit from a decline in the price of the securities between the sale of the borrowed securities and the purchase of the replacement shares, as short sellers expect to pay less in that purchase than they received in the sale. As it is in the short sellers' interest for the price of the security to decline, many short sellers publish, or arrange for the publication of, negative opinions regarding the relevant issuer and its business prospects in order to create negative market momentum and generate profits for themselves after selling a security short. These short attacks have, in the past, led to selling of shares in the market.

Public companies that have substantially all of their operations in China have been the subject of short selling. Much of the scrutiny and negative publicity has centered on allegations of a lack of effective internal control over financial reporting resulting in financial and accounting irregularities and mistakes, inadequate corporate governance policies or a lack of adherence thereto and, in many cases, allegations of fraud. As a result, many of these companies are now conducting internal and external investigations into the allegations and, in the interim, are subject to shareholder lawsuits and/or enforcement actions by the SEC or other U.S. authorities. It is not clear what effect such negative publicity could have on us. If we were to become the subject of any unfavorable allegations, whether such allegations are proven to be true or untrue, we could have to expend a significant amount of resources to investigate such allegations and/or defend ourselves. While we would strongly defend against any such short seller attacks, we may be constrained in the manner in which we can proceed against the relevant short seller by principles of freedom of speech, applicable state law or issues of commercial confidentiality. Such a situation could be costly and time-consuming, and could distract our management from growing our business. Even if such allegations are ultimately proven to be groundless, allegations against us could severely impact our business operations, and any investment in our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs could be greatly reduced or even rendered worthless.

Because we do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future after the Introduction, you must rely on a price appreciation of our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs for a return on your investment.

We do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future after the Introduction. Therefore, you should not rely on an investment in our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs as a source for any future dividend income. Our Board has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to Cayman Islands law. Even if our Board decides to declare and pay dividends, the timing, amount and form of future dividends, if any, will depend on our future results of operations and cash flow, our capital requirements and surplus, the amount of distributions (if any) received by us from our subsidiaries, our financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our Board. Accordingly, the return

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on your investment in our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs will likely depend entirely upon any future price appreciation of such securities. There is no guarantee that our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs will appreciate in value after the Introduction or even maintain the price at which you purchased them. You may not realize a return on your investment in our Ordinary Shares or the ADSs and you may even lose your entire investment.

Holders of the ADSs may not have the same voting rights as the holders of our Ordinary Shares and may not be able to exercise their right to direct how our Ordinary Shares represented by the ADSs are voted.

Holders of the ADSs do not have the same rights as our registered shareholders. Holders of the ADSs will not have any direct right to attend general meetings of our shareholders or to cast any votes at such meetings and will only be able to exercise the voting rights that are carried by the underlying Ordinary Shares represented by the ADSs indirectly by giving voting instructions to the depositary in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under the deposit agreement, holders of the ADSs may vote only by giving voting instructions to the depositary. If we instruct the depositary to ask holders of the ADSs for their instructions, then upon receipt of voting instructions from holders of the ADSs, the depositary will try, as far as practicable, to vote the underlying Ordinary Shares represented by the ADSs in accordance with the instructions. If we do not instruct the depositary to ask holders of the ADSs for their instructions, the depositary may still vote in accordance with instructions it receives, but it is not required to do so. Holders of the ADSs will not be able to directly exercise their right to vote with respect to the Ordinary Shares represented by the ADSs unless holders of the ADSs withdraw the shares and become the registered holder of such shares prior to the record date for the general meeting. Under the Articles, the minimum notice period required to be given by our Company to our registered shareholders for convening a general meeting is seven business days.

When a general meeting is convened, holders of the ADSs may not receive sufficient advance notice of the meeting to surrender their ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal of our Ordinary Shares represented by such ADSs and become the registered holder of such shares to allow them to vote directly with respect to any specific matter or resolution to be considered and voted upon at the general meeting. In addition, under the Articles that will become effective immediately prior to completion of this listing, for the purposes of determining those shareholders who are entitled to attend and vote at any general meeting, our directors may close our register of members and fix in advance a record date for such meeting, and such closure of our register of members or the setting of such a record date may prevent holders of the ADSs from surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawing our Ordinary Shares represented by such ADSs and becoming the registered holder of such shares prior to the record date, so that they would not be able to attend the general meeting or to vote directly. If we ask for instructions, the depositary will notify holders of the ADSs of the upcoming vote and will arrange to deliver our voting materials to them. We have agreed to give the depositary at least 40 days' prior notice of shareholder meetings. Nevertheless, there is no guarantee that holders of the ADSs will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that holders of the ADSs can instruct the depositary to vote the Ordinary Shares represented by their ADSs. In addition, the

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depository and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for their manner of carrying out voting instructions from holders of the ADSs. This means that holders of the ADSs may not be able to exercise their right to direct how our Ordinary Shares represented by their ADSs are voted and they may have no legal remedy if our Ordinary Shares represented by their ADSs are not voted as they have requested.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through Hong Kong or U.S. courts may be limited, because we are incorporated under Cayman Islands law.

We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by the Articles, the Companies Act and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against our directors, actions by our minority shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from the common law of England and Wales, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding, on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in Hong Kong or some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands have a less developed body of securities laws than Hong Kong or the United States. Some U.S. states, such as Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law than the Cayman Islands. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States. Moreover, while under Delaware law, controlling shareholders owe fiduciary duties to the companies they control and their minority shareholders, under Cayman Islands law, our controlling shareholder does not owe any such fiduciary duties to our Company or to our minority shareholders. Accordingly, our controlling shareholder may exercise their powers as shareholders, including the exercise of voting rights in respect of their shares, in such manner as they think fit.

Shareholders of Cayman Islands exempted companies like us have no general rights under Cayman Islands law to inspect corporate records (other than the Memorandum and Articles, the register of mortgages and charges and any special resolutions passed by shareholders) or to obtain copies of lists of shareholders of these companies. Our directors have discretion under our articles of association to determine whether or not, and under what conditions, our corporate records may be inspected by our shareholders, but are not obliged to make them available to our shareholders. This may make it more difficult for you to obtain the information needed to establish any facts necessary for a shareholder motion or to solicit proxies from other shareholders in connection with a proxy contest.

As a result of all of the above, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by our management, members of the board of directors or controlling shareholder than they would as public shareholders of a company incorporated in the United States.

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It may be difficult for overseas regulators to conduct investigations or collect evidence within China.

Shareholder claims or regulatory investigation that are common in the United States generally are difficult to pursue as a matter of law or practicality in China. For example, in China, there are significant legal and other obstacles to providing information needed for regulatory investigations or litigation initiated outside China. Although the authorities in China may establish a regulatory cooperation mechanism with the securities regulatory authorities of another country or region to implement cross-border supervision and administration, such cooperation with the securities regulatory authorities in the United States may not be efficient in the absence of mutual and practical cooperation mechanism. Furthermore, according to Article 177 of the PRC Securities Law, or Article 177, which became effective in March 2020, no overseas securities regulator is allowed to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within the territory of the PRC. While detailed interpretation of or implementation rules under Article 177 have yet to be promulgated, the inability for an overseas securities regulator to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within China may further increase difficulties faced by you in protecting your interests.

Certain judgments obtained against us by our shareholders may not be enforceable.

We are an exempted company limited by shares incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands and substantially all of our assets are located outside of Hong Kong or the United States. Substantially all of our current operations are conducted in China. In addition, some of our current directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries and regions other than Hong Kong or the United States. Most of the assets of these persons are located outside Hong Kong or the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to bring an action against us or against these individuals in Hong Kong or the United States in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under Hong Kong laws or the U.S. federal securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Cayman Islands and of China may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers.

Holders of the ADSs may not be entitled to a jury trial with respect to claims arising under the deposit agreement, which could result in less favorable outcomes to the plaintiff(s) in any such action.

The deposit agreement governing the ADSs representing our Ordinary Shares provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, holders of the ADS waive the right to a jury trial for any claim they may have against us or the depository arising out of or relating to our shares, the ADSs or the deposit agreement, including any claim under the U.S. federal securities laws.

If we or the depository were to oppose a jury trial based on this waiver, the court would have to determine whether the waiver was enforceable based on the facts and circumstances of the case in accordance with applicable state and federal law. To our knowledge, the enforceability of a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver in connection with claims arising

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under the federal securities laws has not been finally adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court. However, we believe that a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver provision is generally enforceable, including under the laws of the State of New York, which govern the deposit agreement, or by a federal or state court in the City of New York, which has non-exclusive jurisdiction over matters arising under the deposit agreement. In determining whether to enforce a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver, courts will generally consider whether a party knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waived the right to a jury trial. We believe that this would be the case with respect to the deposit agreement and the ADSs. It is advisable that you consult legal counsel regarding the jury waiver provision before investing in the ADSs.

If owners or holders of the ADSs bring a claim against us or the depository in connection with matters arising under the deposit agreement or the ADSs, including claims under federal securities laws, owners or holders of the ADSs may not be entitled to a jury trial with respect to such claims, which may have the effect of limiting and discouraging lawsuits against us or the depository. If a lawsuit is brought against us or the depository under the deposit agreement, it may be heard only by a judge or justice of the applicable trial court, which would be conducted according to different civil procedures and may result in different outcomes than a trial by jury would have, including outcomes that could be less favorable to the plaintiff(s) in any such action.

Nevertheless, if this jury trial waiver is not permitted by applicable law, an action could proceed under the terms of the deposit agreement with a jury trial. No condition, stipulation or provision of the deposit agreement or the ADSs serves as a waiver by any owners or holders of the ADSs or by us or the depository of compliance with any substantive provision of the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Holders of the ADSs may experience dilution of their holdings due to the inability to participate in rights offerings.

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire securities. However, we cannot make such rights available to holders of the ADSs in the United States unless we register both the rights and the securities to which the rights relate under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements is available. Under the deposit agreement, the depository will not distribute rights to holders of the ADSs unless the distribution and sale of rights and the securities to which these rights relate are either exempt from registration under the Securities Act with respect to all holders of the ADSs, or are registered under the provisions of the Securities Act. The depository may, but is not required to, attempt to sell these undistributed rights to third parties, and may allow the rights to lapse. We may be unable to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, and we are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to these rights or underlying securities or to endeavor to have a registration statement declared effective. Accordingly, holders of the ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution of their holdings as a result.

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Holders of the ADSs may be subject to limitations on the transfer of the ADSs.

The ADSs are transferable on the books of the depositary. However, the depositary may close its books at any time or from time to time when it deems it expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. The depositary may also close its books in emergencies, and on weekends and public holidays. The depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of the ADSs generally when our share register or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary thinks it is advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

Our Articles give us power to take certain actions that could discourage a third party from acquiring us, which could limit our Shareholders' opportunity to sell their Shares, including Ordinary Shares and the ADSs, at a premium.

Our Articles contain provisions to limit the ability of others to acquire control of our Company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions. These provisions could have the effect of depriving our Shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our Company in a tender offer or similar transaction. Subject to any applicable rules and regulations of authorities of places where securities of the Company are listed, and on the conditions that (a) no new class of shares with voting rights superior to those of the Ordinary Shares will be created; and (b) any variations in the relative rights as between the different classes will not result in the creation of a new class of shares with voting rights superior to those of the Ordinary Shares, our Board has the authority, without further action by our Shareholders, to issue shares in one or more series and to fix their designations, powers, preferences, privileges and relative participating, optional or special rights and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, any or all of which may be greater than the rights associated with our Ordinary Shares, including Ordinary Shares represented by ADSs.

However, our exercise of any such power that may limit the ability of others to acquire control of our Company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions under our Articles after the Introduction will be subject to our overriding obligations to comply with all applicable Hong Kong laws and regulations, the Listing Rules, and the Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Buy-backs.

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We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of the rules under the Exchange Act, and as such we are exempt from certain provisions applicable to U.S. domestic public companies.

Because we qualify as a foreign private issuer under the Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain provisions of the securities rules and regulations in the United States that are applicable to U.S. domestic issuers, including:

- the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K;
- the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act;
- the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their stock ownership and trading activities and liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time; and
- the selective disclosure rules by issuers of material nonpublic information under Regulation FD.

We are required to file an annual report on Form 20-F within four months of the end of each fiscal year. In addition, we intend to publish our results on a quarterly basis as press releases, distributed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Press releases relating to financial results and material events will also be furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K. However, the information we are required to file with or furnish to the SEC will be less extensive and less timely compared to that required to be filed with the SEC by U.S. domestic issuers. As a result, you may not be afforded the same protections or information that would be made available to you were you investing in a U.S. domestic issuer, which may be difficult for overseas regulators to conduct investigation or collect evidence within China.

As an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, we are permitted to adopt certain home country practices in relation to corporate governance matters that differ significantly from the Nasdaq listing standards. These practices may afford less protection to shareholders than they would enjoy if we complied fully with the Nasdaq listing standards.

As a Cayman Islands exempted company listed on the Nasdaq, we are subject to corporate governance listing standards of Nasdaq. However, Nasdaq rules permit a foreign private issuer like us to follow the corporate governance practices of its home country. Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, may differ significantly from the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards. We have followed and intend to continue to follow Cayman Islands corporate governance practices in lieu of the corporate governance requirements of the Nasdaq that listed companies must have a majority of independent directors and that the audit committee consists of at least three members. To the extent that we choose to follow home country practice in the future, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they otherwise would enjoy under Nasdaq corporate governance

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listing standards applicable to U.S. domestic issuers. In addition, if we are subject to listing standards or other rules or regulations of other jurisdictions in the future, those requirements may further change the degree of protection for our shareholders to the extent they differ from the Nasdaq listing standards applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

You should read the entire listing document carefully, and we caution you not to place any reliance on any information contained in press articles or other media regarding us or the Introduction.

Subsequent to the date of this listing document but prior to the completion of the Introduction, there may be press and media coverage regarding us and the Introduction, which may contain, among other things, certain financial information, projections, valuations and other forward-looking information about us and the Introduction. We have not authorized the disclosure of any such information in the press or media and do not accept responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such press articles or other media coverage. We make no representation as to the appropriateness, accuracy, completeness or reliability of any of the projections, valuations or other forward-looking information about us. To the extent such statements are inconsistent with, or conflict with, the information contained in this listing document, we disclaim responsibility for them. Accordingly, prospective investors are cautioned to make their investment decisions on the basis of the information contained in this listing document only and should not rely on any other information.

You should rely solely upon the information contained in this listing document, the Introduction and any formal announcements made by us in Hong Kong when making your investment decision regarding our Shares. We do not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any information reported by the press or other media, nor the fairness or appropriateness of any forecasts, views or opinions expressed by the press or other media regarding our Shares, the Introduction or us. We make no representation as to the appropriateness, accuracy, completeness or reliability of any such data or publication. Accordingly, prospective investors should not rely on any such information, reports or publications in making their decisions as to whether to invest in our Introduction. By applying to purchase our Shares in the Introduction, you will be deemed to have agreed that you will not rely on any information other than that contained in this listing document.

Your investment in our Ordinary Shares or ADSs may be impacted if we are encouraged to issue CDRs in the future.

PRC government authorities have issued new rules that allow PRC technology companies listed outside China to list on the mainland stock market through the creation of Chinese Depositary Receipts, or CDRs. However, as the CDR mechanism is newly established, there are substantial uncertainties in the interpretation and implementation of these rules. We might consider and be encouraged by the evolving PRC governmental policies to issue CDRs and allow investors to trade our CDRs on PRC stock exchanges in the future. However, there are uncertainties as to whether a pursuit of CDRs in China would bring positive or negative impact on your investment in our Ordinary Shares or ADSs.

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RISKS RELATING TO THE DUAL LISTING

During the Bridging Period and 40 days immediately following it, our Shares will not be accepted for deposit in our existing ADR facility, which will adversely affect investors' ability to exchange Shares for ADSs for trading in the United States.

The arbitrage trades conducted in the circumstances described in “Listings, Registration, Dealings and Settlement” of this listing document by the Designated Dealer and the Alternate Designated Dealer will be conducted pursuant to Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act. As such, during the Bridging Period and the 40 days immediately following it, no Shares will be accepted for deposit in our existing ADR facility. Because investors will be precluded from exchanging Shares into ADSs for trading in the United States during the entire Designated Period and the 40 days immediately following it, the liquidity of and demand for our Shares may adversely affected.

An active trading market for our Ordinary Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange might not develop or be sustained and trading prices of our Ordinary Shares might fluctuate significantly.

Following the completion of the Introduction, we cannot assure you that an active trading market for our Ordinary Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange will develop or be sustained. The trading price or liquidity for the ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Select Market might not be indicative of those of our Ordinary Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange following the completion of the Introduction. If an active trading market of our Ordinary Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange does not develop or is not sustained after the Introduction, the market price and liquidity of our Ordinary Shares could be materially and adversely affected.

In 2014, the Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Shenzhen stock exchanges collaborated to create an inter-exchange trading mechanism called Stock Connect that allows international and PRC investors to trade eligible equity securities listed in each other's markets through the trading and clearing facilities of their home exchange. Stock Connect currently covers over 2,000 equity securities trading in the Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Shenzhen markets. Stock Connect allows PRC investors to trade directly in eligible equity securities listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, known as Southbound Trading; without Stock Connect, PRC investors would not otherwise have a direct and established means of engaging in Southbound Trading. However, since these rules are relatively new, there remains uncertainty as to the implementation details, especially with respect to shares of those companies with a secondary or dual-primary listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. It is unclear whether and when our Ordinary Shares of our Company, a company with a dual-primarily listing in Hong Kong upon the Listing, will be eligible to be traded through Stock Connect, if at all. The ineligibility or any delay of our Ordinary Shares for trading through Stock Connect will affect PRC investors' ability to trade our Ordinary Shares and therefore may limit the liquidity of the trading of our Ordinary Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

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The liquidity of our Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange could be limited and the effectiveness of the Liquidity Arrangements is subject to limitations.

Our Shares have not been traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange before the Introduction and there could be limited liquidity in our Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. We cannot assure you that an active trading market for our Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange will develop or be sustained. In addition, there is no assurance that the price at which Shares are traded on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange will be substantially the same as or similar to the per-share equivalent price at which our ADSs are traded on Nasdaq or that any particular volume of Shares will trade on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. If an active trading market of our Shares in Hong Kong is not developed or is not sustained after the Introduction, the market price and liquidity of our Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange could be materially and adversely affected.

Throughout the Designated Period, the Designated Dealer and the Alternate Designated Dealer intend to carry out arbitrage activities between the United States and Hong Kong markets subject to the applicable laws and regulations, including not to sell to persons in the U.S. when carrying out the arbitrage activities. See the section headed “Listings, Registration, Dealings and Settlement” in this listing document for more information. We can offer no assurance that the Liquidity Arrangements will attain and/or maintain liquidity in our Shares at any particular level on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, nor is there assurance that an active trading market for our Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange will in fact develop.

The Liquidity Arrangements being implemented in connection with the Introduction are not equivalent to price stabilization activities that are frequently undertaken in connection with initial public offering on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or other markets.

The time required for the exchange between our Ordinary Shares and ADSs might be longer than expected and investors might not be able to settle or effect any sale of their securities during this period, and the exchange of Ordinary Shares into ADSs involves costs.

There is no direct trading or settlement between the Nasdaq and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on which our ADSs and Ordinary Shares are respectively traded. In addition, the time differences between Hong Kong and New York, unforeseen market circumstances, or other factors may delay the deposit of Ordinary Shares in exchange for the ADSs or the withdrawal of Ordinary Shares underlying the ADSs. Investors will be prevented from settling or effecting the sale of their securities during such periods of delay. In addition, we cannot assure you that any exchange for Ordinary Shares into ADSs (and vice versa) will be completed in accordance with the timelines that investors may anticipate.

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The characteristics of the U.S. capital markets and the Hong Kong capital markets are different.

Upon the Listing, we will be subject to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq Global Select Market listing and regulatory requirements concurrently. The Nasdaq Global Select Market and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange have different trading hours, trading characteristics (including trading volume and liquidity), trading and listing rules, and investor bases (including different levels of retail and institutional participation). As a result of these differences, the trading prices of our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs representing them might not be the same, even allowing for currency differences. Fluctuations in the price of the ADSs due to circumstances peculiar to its home capital market could materially and adversely affect the price of our Ordinary Shares. Because of the different characteristics of the U.S. and Hong Kong capital markets, the historic market prices of the ADSs may not be indicative of the performance of our securities (including our Ordinary Shares) after the Introduction.

We may fail to meet our publicly announced guidance or other expectations about our business, which could cause our stock price to decline.

We may from time to time provide guidance regarding our expected financial and business performance. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and our guidance may not ultimately be accurate in all respects. Our guidance is based on certain assumptions, such as those relating to operating costs and expenses. If our guidance varies from actual results, the market value of our Ordinary Shares and/or ADSs could decline significantly.

There is uncertainty as to whether Hong Kong stamp duty will apply to the trading of the ADSs or deposits in or withdrawals from the ADSs facility following our Listing of our Ordinary Shares on the Stock Exchange.

In connection with our Listing of Ordinary Shares in Hong Kong, we will establish a branch register of members in Hong Kong, or the Hong Kong share register. Our Ordinary Shares that are traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, including those to be issued in the Introduction and those that would be delivered upon surrender of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawals, will be registered on the Hong Kong share register, and the trading of these Shares on the Stock Exchange will be subject to the Hong Kong stamp duty. To facilitate deposits in and withdrawals from the ADS facility and trading between the Nasdaq Global Select Market and the Stock Exchange, we also intend to move a portion of our issued Ordinary Shares from our register of members maintained in the Cayman Islands to our Hong Kong share register.

Under the Hong Kong Stamp Duty Ordinance, any person who effects any sale or purchase of Hong Kong stock, defined as stock the transfer of which is required to be registered in Hong Kong, is required to pay Hong Kong stamp duty. The stamp duty is currently set at a total rate of 0.26% of the greater of the consideration for, or the value of, shares transferred, with 0.13% payable by each of the buyer and the seller. See “Information about this Listing Document and the Introduction – Dealings and Settlement of Shares in Hong Kong.”

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To the best of our knowledge, Hong Kong stamp duty has not been levied in practice on the trading or deposits in or withdrawals from ADSs facilities of companies that are listed in both the United States and Hong Kong and that have maintained all or a portion of their common shares, including common shares represented by ADSs, in their Hong Kong share registers. However, it is unclear whether, as a matter of Hong Kong law, the trading of ADSs or deposits in or withdrawals from ADSs facilities of these dual-listed companies constitutes a sale or purchase of the underlying Hong Kong-registered common shares that is subject to Hong Kong stamp duty. We advise investors to consult their own tax advisors on this matter. If Hong Kong stamp duty is determined by the competent authority to apply to those transactions, the trading price and the value of your investment in our Ordinary Shares and/or the ADSs may be affected.

The deposit of our Ordinary Shares for delivery of ADSs and the surrender of ADSs for cancelation and withdrawal of our Ordinary Shares may adversely affect the liquidity or trading price of our securities.

The ADSs are currently traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Subject to compliance with U.S. securities laws and the terms of the deposit agreement, holders of our Ordinary Shares may deposit Ordinary Shares with the depository for delivery of ADSs. Any holder of ADSs may also withdraw the underlying Ordinary Shares represented by the ADSs pursuant to the terms of the deposit agreement for trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In the event that a substantial number of Ordinary Shares are deposited with the depository for delivery of ADSs or that a substantial number of ADSs are surrendered for cancelation and withdrawal of our Ordinary Shares, the liquidity and trading price of our Ordinary Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Select Market may be adversely affected.

The time required for the deposit of our Ordinary Shares for delivery of ADSs and the surrender of ADSs for cancelation and withdrawal of our Ordinary Shares might be longer than expected and investors might not be able to settle or effect any sale of their securities during this period, and such actions may involve costs.

There is no direct trading or settlement between the Nasdaq Global Select Market and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on which the ADSs and our Ordinary Shares are respectively traded. In addition, the time differences between Hong Kong and New York, unforeseen market circumstances, or other factors may delay the deposit of Ordinary Shares for delivery of the ADSs or the surrender of ADSs for cancelation and withdrawal of our Ordinary Shares. Investors will be prevented from settling or effecting the sale of their securities during such periods of delay. In addition, we cannot assure you that any deposit of our Ordinary Shares for delivery of ADSs or surrender of ADSs for cancelation and withdrawal of our Ordinary Shares will be completed in accordance with the timelines that investors may anticipate.

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Furthermore, the depository for the ADSs is entitled to charge holders fees for various services including for the issuance of ADSs upon deposit of Ordinary Shares, cancellation of ADSs, distributions of cash dividends or other cash distributions, distributions of ADSs pursuant to share dividends or other free share distributions, distributions of securities other than ADSs, and annual service fees. As a result, shareholders who deposit Ordinary Shares for delivery of ADSs or surrender ADSs for cancellation and withdrawal of our Ordinary Shares may not achieve the level of economic return they may anticipate.

We incur increased costs as a result of being a public company.

As a public company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market, we incur and will continue to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses for compliance with regulatory requirement. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and the Nasdaq Stock Market, impose various requirements on the corporate governance practices of public companies. We expect these rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some corporate activities more time-consuming and costlier.

In addition, we will also incur additional costs as a result of the Listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. We expect to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with the requirements from regulatory authorities. In addition, we may incur additional costs associated with our public company reporting requirements. It may also be more difficult for us to find qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to relevant rules and regulations, and we cannot predict or estimate with any degree of certainty the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs.

We may be subject to securities litigation, which is expensive and could divert management attention.

Companies that have experienced volatility in the volume and market price of their shares have been subject to an increased incidence of securities class action litigation. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, and, if adversely determined, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Purchasers of our Ordinary Shares will incur immediate and significant dilution and may experience further dilution if we issue additional shares or other equity securities in the future, including pursuant to the share incentive schemes.

In order to expand our business, we may consider offering and issuing additional shares or other equity securities in the future. Purchasers of our ordinary Shares may experience dilution in the net tangible asset value per share of their Ordinary Shares if we issue additional shares or other equity securities in the future at a price which is lower than the net tangible asset value per Ordinary Share at that time. Furthermore, we may issue ordinary shares pursuant to the share incentive schemes, which would further dilute Shareholders' interests in our Company.

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The Company expects to issue additional Shares with an aggregate USD equivalent amount of approximately RMB962.6 million on June 30, 2023 pursuant to the Camelot Merger Agreement (as defined in section headed “History, Development and Corporate Structure”) (the “Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement”). For further details of such transactions, see sections headed “History, Development and Corporate Structure – Acquisition of Camelot and Camelot Technology.”

For illustrative purpose only, set out below is a summary of the shareholding structure of the Company (i) as of the Latest Practicable Date and (ii) immediately after the Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement, assuming no other Shares of the Company will be issued from the Latest Practicable date to the date of the Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement, with the assumption that the volume-weighted average price of the Company’s ADSs listed on the Nasdaq for thirty (30) trading days immediately preceding June 30, 2023 to be (a) USD34.96 (being the highest closing price of the ADSs of the Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 2022), (b) USD2.56 (being the lowest closing price of the ADSs of the Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 2022) and (c) USD18.76 (being the mid-point of the highest and the lowest closing price of the ADSs of the Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 2022) (the “High-end Assumed Price”, “Low-end Assumed Price”, and “Mid-point Assumed Price”, respectively):

(a) *Based on High-end Assumed Price of USD34.96 and exchange rate of RMB6.6981 to USD1.00*

	As at the Latest Practicable Date		Immediately after the Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement	
	<i>Number of Approximate Shares</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number of Approximate Shares</i>	<i>%</i>
Kingsoft Corporation	1,423,246,584	37.40%	1,423,246,584	36.81%
Xiaomi Corporation	449,701,000	11.82%	449,701,000	11.63%
Camelot shareholders in relation to Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement (including Camelot Founders and non-founder shareholders of Camelot) ⁽¹⁾ (“Relevant Camelot Shareholders”)	213,137,581	5.60%	274,799,078 ⁽²⁾	7.11%
Other shareholders	1,719,199,636	45.18%	1,719,199,636	44.46%
Total	<u>3,805,284,801</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>3,866,946,298</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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Notes:

1. Including (i) the Camelot Founders holding 89,453,974 Shares and 73,034,892 Shares, representing approximately 2.35% and 1.92% of the issued share capital of the Company as of the Latest Practicable Date; and (ii) 22 non-founder shareholders of Camelot, in aggregate holding 50,648,715 Shares, representing approximately 1.33% of the issued share capital of the Company as of the Latest Practicable Date.
2. Including new issuance of holdback Shares with an aggregate USD equivalent amount of approximately RMB190 million to be issued to the Camelot Founders, representing approximately 12,170,875 Shares based on High-end Assumed Price of USD34.96, representing approximately 0.31% of the issued share capital of the Company Immediately after the Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement.

(b) *Based on Low-end Assumed Price of USD2.56 and exchange rate of RMB6.6981 to USD1.00*

	As at the Latest Practicable Date		Immediately after the Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement	
	<i>Number of Approximate Shares</i>		<i>Number of Approximate Shares</i>	
		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>
Kingsoft Corporation	1,423,246,584	37.40%	1,423,246,584	30.62%
Xiaomi Corporation	449,701,000	11.82%	449,701,000	9.68%
Relevant Camelot Shareholders ⁽¹⁾	213,137,581	5.60%	1,055,202,402 ⁽²⁾	22.71%
Other shareholders	1,719,199,636	45.18%	1,719,199,636	36.99%
Total	<u>3,805,284,801</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>4,647,349,622</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Notes:

1. Please refer to Note 1 under table headed “(a) Based on High-end Assumed Price of USD34.96 and exchange rate of RMB6.6981 to USD1.00” in this section above.
2. Including new issuance of holdback Shares with an aggregate USD equivalent amount of approximately RMB190 million to be issued to the Camelot Founders, representing approximately 166,208,514 Shares based on Low-end Assumed Price of USD2.56, representing approximately 3.58% of the issued share capital of the Company Immediately after the Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement.

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(c) *Based on Mid-point Assumed Price of USD18.76 and exchange rate of RMB6.6981 to USD1.00*

	As at the Latest Practicable Date		Immediately after the Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement	
	<i>Number of Approximate Shares</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number of Approximate Shares</i>	<i>%</i>
Kingsoft Corporation	1,423,246,584	37.40%	1,423,246,584	36.31%
Xiaomi Corporation	449,701,000	11.82%	449,701,000	11.47%
Relevant Camelot Shareholders ⁽¹⁾	213,137,581	5.60%	328,046,213 ⁽²⁾	8.37%
Other shareholders	1,719,199,636	45.18%	1,719,199,636	43.85%
Total	<u>3,805,284,801</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>3,920,193,433</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Notes:

1. Please refer to Note 1 under table headed “(a) Based on High-end Assumed Price of USD34.96 and exchange rate of RMB6.6981 to USD1.00” in this section above.
2. Including new issuance of holdback Shares with an aggregate USD equivalent amount of approximately RMB190 million to be issued to the Camelot Founders, representing approximately 22,680,906 Shares based on Mid-point Assumed Price of USD18.76, representing approximately 0.58% of the issued share capital of the Company Immediately after the Closing of Camelot Merger Agreement.

There can be no assurance of the accuracy or completeness of certain facts, forecasts and other statistics obtained from various government publications, market data providers and other independent third-party sources, including the industry expert reports, contained in this listing document.

This listing document, particularly the sections headed “Business” and “Industry Overview,” contains information and statistics relating to our industry. Such information and statistics have been derived from third-party reports, either commissioned by us or publicly accessible, and other publicly available sources. We believe that the sources of the information are appropriate sources for such information, and we have taken reasonable care in extracting and reproducing such information. However, we cannot guarantee the quality or reliability of such source materials. The information has not been independently verified by us, the Joint Sponsors or any other party involved in the Introduction, and no representation is given as to its accuracy. Collection methods of such information may be flawed or ineffective, or there may be discrepancies between published information and market practice, which may result in the statistics being inaccurate or not comparable to statistics produced for other economies. You should therefore not place undue reliance on such information. In addition, we cannot assure you that such information is stated or compiled on the same basis or with the same degree of accuracy as similar statistics presented elsewhere. In any event, you should consider carefully the importance placed on such information or statistics.