
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM F-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

BingEx Limited
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Cayman Islands
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

7370
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

Not Applicable
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

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**Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:
as soon as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement.**

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933.

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards[†] provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

[†] The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and we are not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS (Subject to Completion)

Dated _____, 2023

American Depositary Shares



BingEx Limited

Representing Class A Ordinary Shares

This is an initial public offering of American depositary shares, or ADSs, of BingEx Limited.

We are offering _____ ADSs to be sold in the offering. [The selling shareholders identified in this prospectus are offering an additional _____ ADSs. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the ADSs being sold by the selling shareholders.]

Each ADS represents _____ of our Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share. Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for the ADSs or our ordinary shares. We anticipate that the initial public offering price will be between US\$ _____ and US\$ _____ per ADS. We intend to apply for the listing of the ADSs on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol “_____”.

We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional _____ ADSs from us at the initial public offering less the underwriting discounts and commissions.

We are an “emerging growth company” under applicable U.S. federal securities laws and are eligible for reduced public company reporting requirements.

Following the completion of this offering, our outstanding share capital will consist of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Mr. Peng Xue, our founder, chairman of the board of directors, and chief executive officer, will beneficially own all of our issued and outstanding 45,577,778 Class B ordinary shares. Mr. Peng Xue will beneficially own approximately _____% of our total issued and outstanding ordinary shares and _____% of the aggregate voting power of our total issued and outstanding ordinary shares immediately after the completion of this offering, assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs. Holders of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares have the same rights except for voting and conversion rights. Each Class A ordinary share is entitled to one vote, and is not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Each Class B ordinary share is entitled to ten votes, subject to certain conditions, and is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof.

BingEx Limited is not a Chinese operating company, but a Cayman Islands holding company with no operations of its own. We conduct our operations primarily through (i) our PRC subsidiaries and (ii) Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd., or the VIE, in China with which we have maintained contractual arrangements. PRC laws and regulations restrict and impose conditions on foreign direct investment in companies involved in the provision of internet content services. Therefore, we operate such business in China through the VIE, and such structure is used to provide investors with exposure to foreign investment in China-based companies where PRC laws and regulations prohibit or restrict direct foreign investment in certain operating companies. BingEx Limited has no equity ownership in the VIE, which is consolidated for accounting purposes under U.S. GAAP. In 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, 100.0%, 96.9%, and 26.6% of our revenues were contributed by the VIE, respectively. As used in this prospectus, “we,” “us,” “our company,” or “our” refers to BingEx Limited and its subsidiaries, and, in the context of describing our operations and consolidated financial information, also includes the VIE in China. Investors in our ADSs are not purchasing equity interest in the VIE in China but instead are purchasing equity interest in a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. This VIE structure involves unique risks to investors, and investors may never directly hold equity interests in the Chinese operating companies, such as the VIE.

Our corporate structure is subject to risks associated with the contractual arrangements with the VIE. The contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership over the VIE, the nominee shareholders of the VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us, and we may incur substantial costs to enforce the terms of the arrangements. As such, the VIE structure involves unique risks to investors of our Cayman Islands holding company. In addition, the legality and enforceability of the contractual agreements between our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and its nominee shareholders, as a whole, have not been tested in a court of law in China. If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements constituting the part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, we and the VIE could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations. The PRC regulatory authorities could disallow the VIE structure, which would affect our ability to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and the financial performance of our company as a whole and likely result in a material adverse change in our operations, and the value of our ADSs could significantly decline or become worthless. Our holding company, our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and investors of BingEx Limited face uncertainty about potential future actions that could affect the enforceability of the contractual arrangements with the VIE and, consequently, significantly affect the financial performance of the VIE and our company as a whole. For a detailed description of the risks associated with our corporate structure, please refer to risks disclosed under “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure.”

We face various legal and operational risks and uncertainties relating to doing business in China. Our business operations are primarily conducted in China, and we are subject to complex and evolving PRC laws and regulations. The PRC government has significant authority in regulating our business and may influence our operations. For example, the PRC government has issued statements and regulatory actions relating to areas such as regulatory approvals on overseas offerings and listings conducted by, and foreign investment in, China-based issuers, the use of VIE, anti-monopoly regulatory actions, and oversight on cybersecurity and data privacy, which may impact our ability to conduct certain businesses, accept foreign investments, or list on a United States stock exchange. These risks could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of our ADSs, significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to continue to offer securities to investors, or cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or become worthless. For a detailed description of risks relating to doing business in China, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China.” As a network platform operator who possesses personal information of more than one million users for purposes of the Cybersecurity Review Measures, we have applied for and completed a cybersecurity review with respect to our proposed overseas listing pursuant to the Cybersecurity Review Measures.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023, or the HFCAA, if the SEC determines that we have filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspections by the PCAOB for two consecutive years, the SEC will prohibit our shares or the ADSs from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter trading market in the United States. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determination that the PCAOB was unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong, including our auditor. On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB issued a report that vacated its December 16, 2021 determination and removed mainland China and Hong Kong from the list of jurisdictions where it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms. Each year, the PCAOB will determine whether it can inspect and investigate completely audit firms in mainland China and Hong Kong, among other jurisdictions. If the PCAOB determines in the future that it no longer has full access to inspect and investigate completely accounting firms in mainland China and Hong Kong and we continue to use an accounting firm headquartered in one of these jurisdictions to issue an audit report on our financial statements filed with the SEC, we would be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer following the filing of the annual report on Form 20-F for the relevant fiscal year. There can be no assurance that we would not be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer for any future fiscal year, and if we were so identified for two consecutive years, we would become subject to the prohibition on trading under the HFCAA. For more details, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—The PCAOB had historically been unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—Our ADSs may be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in the future if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely auditors located in China. The delisting of the ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.”

BingEx Limited is a holding company with no operations of its own. We conduct our operations in China primarily through our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE in China. As a result, although other means are available for us to obtain financing at the holding company level, BingEx Limited’s ability to pay dividends to the shareholders and to service any debt it may incur may depend upon dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries and the service fees paid by the VIE. If any of our subsidiaries incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing such debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends to BingEx Limited. In addition, under PRC laws and regulations, our PRC subsidiaries are permitted to pay dividends only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Furthermore, our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE are required to make appropriations to certain statutory reserve funds or may make appropriations to certain discretionary funds, which are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of a solvent liquidation of the companies.

Cash was transferred from BingEx Limited, our holding company or the Parent, to its subsidiaries through loan arrangements. In 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the Parent provided loans of RMB719 million, nil, and RMB34 million to its subsidiaries, respectively. Under the VIE agreements, Beijing Shansong Technology Co., Ltd., or our WFOE, one of the subsidiaries of the Parent, provided services to the VIE. We intend to settle amounts generated under the service agreements between the WFOE and the VIE. In 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the VIE paid RMB122 million, RMB25 million, and RMB11 million to the WFOE, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the WFOE paid nil, RMB1 million, and RMB20 million to the consolidated VIE, respectively, for services rendered. From 2021, no assets other than the cash transactions above were transferred between the Parent, its subsidiaries, and the VIE. In 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, no dividends or distributions were made to the Parent by the Parent’s subsidiaries or the VIE. In 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, BingEx Limited has not declared or made any dividend or other distributions to its shareholders, including U.S. investors. We currently do not intend to distribute earnings from the VIE to the subsidiaries of the Parent, considering the current loss position of the VIE. For more details, see “Prospectus Summary—Cash and Asset Flows Through Our Organization” in this prospectus.

Investing in the ADSs involves risks. See “[Risk Factors](#)” beginning on page 22 for factors you should consider before buying the ADSs.

PRICE US\$ PER ADS

Neither the United States Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per ADS	Total
Initial public offering price	US\$	US\$
Underwriting discounts and commissions ⁽¹⁾	US\$	US\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	US\$	US\$
[Proceeds, before expenses, to the selling shareholders	US\$	US\$]

(1) See “Underwriting” for additional information regarding compensation payable by us to the underwriters.

The underwriters expect to deliver the ADSs to purchasers on or about _____, 2023.

Goldman Sachs

UBS Investment Bank

CICC

Nomura

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2023.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospectus Summary	1
Summary Consolidated Financial Data	17
Risk Factors	22
Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	70
Use of Proceeds	72
Dividend Policy	74
Capitalization	75
Dilution	78
Enforceability of Civil Liabilities	80
Corporate History and Structure	82
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	87
Industry	104
Business	110
Regulation	124
Management	146
Principal [and Selling] Shareholders	153
Related Party Transactions	156
Description of Share Capital	157
Description of American Depositary Shares	169
Shares Eligible for Future Sale	178
Taxation	180
Underwriting	187
Expenses Related to this Offering	199
Legal Matters	200
Experts	201
Where You Can Find Additional Information	202
Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-1

Until _____, 2023 (the 25th day after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that effect transactions in these ADSs, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealer's obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as an underwriter and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectus that we authorize to be distributed to you. We and the underwriters have not authorized anyone to provide you with any information other than that contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us or to which we have referred you, and neither we, nor the underwriters take responsibility for any other information others may give you. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy the ADSs, only in jurisdictions where such offers and sales are permitted. The information in this prospectus or any free writing prospectus is accurate only as of its date, regardless of its time of delivery or the time of any sale of the ADSs. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospectus may have changed since that date.

Neither we nor any of the underwriters has taken any action to permit a public offering of the ADSs outside the United States or to permit the possession or distribution of this prospectus or any filed free writing prospectus outside the United States. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus or any filed free writing prospectus must inform themselves about and observe any restrictions relating to the offering of the ADSs and the distribution of the prospectus or any filed free writing prospectus outside the United States.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information and financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to this summary, we urge you to read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the risks of investing in the ADSs discussed under “Risk Factors,” before deciding whether to invest in the ADSs. This prospectus contains information from an industry report commissioned by us dated November 2023 and prepared by Shanghai iResearch Co., Ltd., an independent research firm, to provide information regarding our industry and our market position in China. We refer to this report as the “iResearch Report.”

Overview

Who We Are

Our mission is to make people’s lives better through our services.

We are the pioneer in providing on-demand dedicated courier services for individual and business customers with superior time certainty, delivery safety and service quality. We brand our services as “FlashEx,” or “闪送” (pronounced as “Shan Song”) in Chinese, which means delivery in a flash. FlashEx has become synonymous with on-demand dedicated courier services in China, according to iResearch.

We are the largest independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider in China as measured by revenue in 2022, according to iResearch. Since the inception of our commercial operation in 2014, our business has flourished with individual and business customers embracing the on-demand dedicated courier industry. As of June 30, 2023, we had approximately 2.4 million registered riders, and had expanded our services coverage to 276 cities in China. In 2022, our market share was approximately 33.7%, according to iResearch.

Our Market Opportunities

With the rapid development of new retail in China and the shift of consumer behavior in the mobile internet era, an increasing number of individuals and business customers are demanding time-sensitive delivery services and are willing to pay a premium price for time certainty and service quality. Moreover, the white-collar working class in urban areas in China generally have fast-paced work and daily lives, which increase their demand for timely and reliable delivery services that address their time constraints. As a result, on-demand delivery has become one of the fastest growing industries in China. The total market size of the on-demand delivery market in China grew from RMB116.8 billion to RMB273.7 billion from 2018 to 2022, at a CAGR of 23.7%, and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 20.4% to RMB693.7 billion by 2027, according to iResearch.

Our journey began when our co-founders identified market opportunities for huge unmet demand of on-demand delivery service in China. In particular, customers’ demand for the delivery of high-value items such as business or personal documents, valuable or fragile merchandises, and items that need to be delivered with greater time precision, is not well served by traditional delivery service providers with an order-merge model that inherently has higher risks of delay, loss, and damage. These are the pain points that we have identified and strived to address through our innovative dedicated courier model in China.

We are an independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider. According to iResearch, “independent on-demand dedicated courier service providers” allocate resources based on market demand, as compared to “captive dedicated service providers” who rely on and prioritize the demand from their associated e-commerce platform over market demand. Independent on-demand dedicated courier service providers usually have their own brands and reach out directly to their customers. Their customers generally choose their courier service providers at their discretions and thus are more loyal to such service providers as evidenced by a higher net promoter score. By contrast, captive dedicated service providers generally act as the fulfillment department of

the wider e-commerce platform business and do not have direct client outreach. Their customers do not have full discretion over the choice of service providers and hence tend to be indifferent to the selection of service providers in general. According to iResearch, China's independent on-demand dedicated courier market is expected to grow from a market size of RMB13.4 billion in 2022 to RMB52.7 billion in 2027, representing a CAGR of 31.5%, outpacing the growth of China's overall on-demand delivery market.

Our Services

Unlike delivery service providers that adopt an order-merge model, we have initiated and consistently focused on an on-demand dedicated courier model that is designed to fulfill high-value order demands with high time- and quality-sensitivity. For each order, we assign a dedicated Flash-Rider to pick up and deliver the order to the recipient without combining multiple orders or changing hands on the route. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, our differentiated business model and positioning enabled us to achieve longer average delivery distance and lower average delivery time, both compared to the average of other major players in the on-demand dedicated courier industry, according to iResearch, while achieving a low loss rate of 0.01%. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, we also maintained a high customer satisfaction rate, according to iResearch. We will continue to offer our unique value proposition to all participants in our business.

For individual customers we serve, FlashEx has become the household brand and the preferred service provider when they look for highly time-and quality-sensitive local delivery services. We help our individual customers to satisfy their need for on-demand delivery. Our strategic focus on the dedicated courier model has helped us establish trust and top-of-mind brand awareness with our customers.

For business customers we serve, our services have become critical for their business strategy, operational focus, and brand image. Our business customers are able to expand their customer reach and provide high-quality services and products with time certainty, without the need to establish their own logistics operation. Through partnering with FlashEx, business customers are able to align their high-end brand image with the premium delivery services we provide.

We believe our delivery services, differentiated with unmatched time certainty, safety, and quality, provide such exceptional customer experience for which customers are willing to pay a premium price. This lays out a solid foundation to our efficient unit economics. We were able to charge an average price per order of RMB17.0 in the six months ended June 30, 2023, which represents a significant premium compared to other major players in the on-demand delivery industry.

Our Financial Performance

We have grown rapidly in recent years and achieved profitability in the first half of 2023. We have attracted more individual and business customers to use our services to achieve greater economics of scale. The increase in customer demand generates higher order volume, which in turn helps us engage more Flash-Riders. The superior customer experience we provide, supported by a growing rider force that strengthens our network density and delivery capacity, naturally leads to organic growth in customer base and order volume. This powerful network effect is the core engine that drives the organic and long-term growth of our business. We have fulfilled 158.6 million, 213.4 million, and 125.1 million orders in 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively. Our revenues increased from RMB3,039.8 million in 2021 to RMB4,002.7 million (US\$552.0 million) in 2022, and increased from RMB1,693.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB2,122.2 million (US\$292.7 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. We incurred net losses of RMB291.0 million and RMB180.4 million (US\$24.9 million) in 2021 and 2022, respectively, and recorded a net income of RMB42.1 million (US\$5.8 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023, compared to a net loss of RMB151.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Our Competitive Strengths

We are the largest independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider in China as measured by revenue in 2022, according to iResearch. We believe that our competitive strengths include the following:

- top-of-mind brand awareness among customers;
- innovative on-demand dedicated courier model with differentiated high-quality service;
- attractive unit economics and strong scalability;
- self-reinforcing flywheel with strong network effect;
- technology-driven operation, achieving excellent efficiency and quality control; and
- visionary and fully dedicated management team focusing on sustainable growth.

Our Growth Strategies

We plan to achieve our mission through the following key strategies:

- continue to grow our market share;
- broaden our service offerings and application scenarios to fulfill customers' demand;
- strengthen our market-leading brand image; and
- invest in advanced and innovative technologies.

Summary of Risk Factors

Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those highlighted in the section titled "Risk Factors" immediately following this prospectus summary. Below please find a summary of the principal risks we face, organized under relevant headings.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

We are subject to risks and uncertainties related to our business and industry, including, but not limited to, the following:

- We are highly dependent on the future growth and proliferation of on-demand delivery industry, which is new, rapidly evolving, and difficult to predict.
- Our business and growth are dependent on individual consumption power and local retail in China.
- Any harm to our brand or reputation may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operation.
- We face intense competition, and if we fail to compete effectively against current and future competitors, our business and results of operation may be adversely affected.
- Changes to our pricing could adversely affect our competitiveness and our ability to attract or retain customers.
- Our limited operating history and evolving business model in a developing market make it difficult to evaluate our business and future prospects. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain the growth rate that we have experienced to date.
- We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain profitability in the future.
- If we fail to attract new individual and business customers to our business cost-effectively, or to maintain relationships with existing customers, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

- The status of our Flash-Riders as independent contractors has been and may continue to be challenged. A reclassification of our Flash-Riders' status could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.
- Our dependence on Flash-Riders to provide dedicated courier services may impact the quality of our services.
- We engage outsourced delivery agencies in a number of cities to provide Flash-Riders for our operations and may be liable for violations of applicable PRC labor laws and regulations by the outsourced delivery agencies.
- Failure to deliver orders with efficiency could damage our reputation and harm our business.
- Our customer base is relatively concentrated in a limited number of key cities. Negative interferences with our operations in these key cities could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- We collect, process, and use data, some of which contains personal information. Our business is also subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security in China. Any privacy or data security breach or failure to comply with these laws and regulations could damage our reputation and brand, result in negative publicity, legal proceedings, increased cost of operations, warnings, fines, service suspension, removal of apps from relevant app stores or otherwise harm our business and results of operations.
- We are subject to risks inherent in the logistics industry, including personal injuries and casualties, product damage, and transportation-related incidents.
- Any lack of requisite approvals, licenses or permits applicable to our business or any failure to comply with applicable law, regulations and policies may materially and adversely affect our daily operations and hinder our growth.
- The PCAOB had historically been unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work.
- Our ADSs may be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in the future if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely auditors located in China. The delisting of the ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure

We are subject to risks and uncertainties related to our corporate structure, including, but not limited to, the following:

- BingEx Limited is a Cayman Islands holding company with no equity ownership in the VIE, and we conduct our operations in China primarily through (i) our PRC subsidiaries and (ii) the VIE, with which we have maintained contractual arrangements. Investors in our ADSs thus are not purchasing equity interest in our operating entities in China but instead are purchasing equity interest in a Cayman Islands holding company. If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements constituting the part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or their interpretations change in the future, we and the VIE could be subject to severe penalties or we could be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations. In addition, the legality and enforceability of the contractual agreements between our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and its nominee shareholders, as a whole, have not been tested in a court of law in China. Our holding company, our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and investors of BingEx Limited face uncertainty about potential future actions by the PRC government that could affect the enforceability of the contractual

arrangements with the VIE and, consequently, significantly affect the financial performance of the VIE and our company as a whole. For more details, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements constituting the part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or their interpretations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations.”

- Our contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership and the VIE stakeholders may fail to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements.
- Our current corporate structure and business operations may be affected by the Foreign Investment Law.
- We may lose the ability to use, or otherwise benefit from, the licenses, approvals, and assets held by the VIE, which could render us unable to conduct some or all of our business operations and constrain our growth.
- The shareholders, directors and officers of the VIE, as well as our employees who execute other strategic initiatives may have potential conflicts of interest with our company.

Risks Relating to Doing Business in China

We are subject to risks and uncertainties related to doing business in China in general, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Our business and results of operations may be affected by changes in China’s economic, political or social conditions, or government policies could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.
- The filing with the CSRC is required in connection with this offering. The approval, filing, and/or other administration requirements of other PRC governmental authorities may be required in connection with this offering and future securities offerings under PRC law.
- PRC government has significant authority in regulating our operations and may influence our operations. It may exert more oversight and control over offerings conducted overseas by, and/or foreign investment in, China-based issuers, which could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of our ADSs to significantly decline or be worthless. For more details, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—The PRC government’s oversight over our business operations could result in a material change in our operations and the value of our ADSs.”
- Certain PRC laws and regulations can evolve quickly, which bring risks and uncertainties to their interpretation and enforcement. These risks and uncertainties could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of our ADSs. For more details, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—There may be changes from time to time in the interpretation, application, and enforcement of the PRC laws and regulations, and any failure to comply with laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and the value of our ADSs.”

Risks Relating to Our ADSs and This Offering

We are subject to risks and uncertainties related to our ADSs and this offering, including, but not limited to, the following:

- There has been no public market for our shares or ADSs prior to this offering, and you may not be able to resell our ADSs at or above the price you paid, or at all.

- The trading price of the ADSs is likely to be volatile, which could result in substantial losses to investors.
- Our dual-class voting structure will limit your ability to influence corporate matters and could discourage others from pursuing any change of control transactions that holders of our Class A ordinary shares and ADSs may view as beneficial.

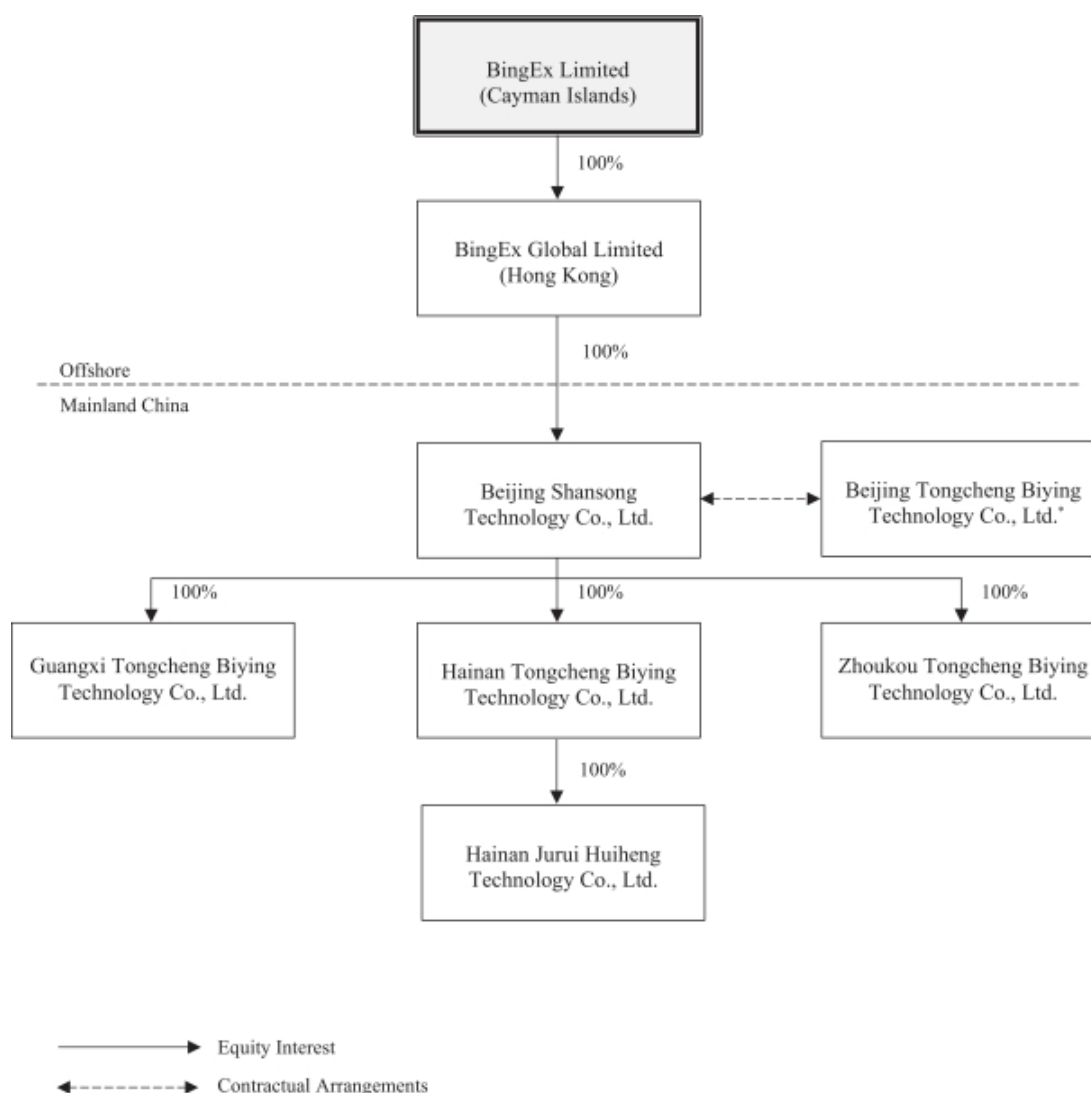
Corporate History and Structure

In August 2013, we established Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd., or the VIE, a limited liability company established under the laws of the PRC. We launched our FlashEx mobile application in July 2014.

Our holding company, BingEx Limited, was incorporated in May 2014 under the laws of the Cayman Islands. BingEx Limited then established a wholly-owned subsidiary in Hong Kong, BingEx Global Limited, in June 2014. In July 2014, BingEx Global Limited established a wholly-owned subsidiary in China, Beijing Shansong Technology Co., Ltd., or our WFOE. In August 2014, we gained control over the VIE through our WFOE by entering into a series of contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders, which were subsequently restated and amended in May 2021 and November 2023.

We are regarded as the primary beneficiary of the VIE. We treat the VIE as our consolidated VIE under U.S. GAAP, and have consolidated the financial results of these entities in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For more details and risks related to the variable interest entity structure, please see “Corporate History and Structure—Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure.”

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure as of the date of this prospectus, including our principal subsidiaries and other entities as of the date of this prospectus:



Note:
 * Shareholders of Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd., the VIE, include (i) Mr. Peng Xue, our founder, chairman of the board of directors, and chief executive officer, who holds 97.09%, and (ii) Mr. Hongjian Yu, our co-founder, director, and executive president, who holds 2.91%.

Our Holding Company Structure and the Contractual Arrangements with the VIE

BingEx Limited is not a Chinese operating company, but a Cayman Islands holding company with no operations of its own and no equity ownership in the VIE. We conduct our operations primarily through (i) our

PRC subsidiaries and (ii) the VIE in China, with which we maintain contractual arrangements. PRC laws and regulations restrict and impose conditions on foreign direct investment in companies involved in the provision of internet content services. Therefore, we operate such business in China through the VIE, and such structure is used to provide investors with exposure to foreign investment in China-based companies where PRC laws and regulations prohibit or restrict direct foreign investment in certain operating companies. BingEx Limited has no equity ownership in the VIE, which is consolidated for accounting purposes under U.S. GAAP. In 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, 100.0%, 96.9%, and 26.6% of our revenues were contributed by the VIE, respectively. Investors in our ADSs are not purchasing equity interest in the VIE in China but instead are purchasing equity interest in a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. This VIE structure involves unique risks to investors, and investors may never directly hold equity interests in the Chinese operating companies, such as the VIE.

The equity interests of the VIE are held by Mr. Peng Xue, our founder, chairman of the board of directors, and chief executive officer, and Mr. Hongjian Yu, our co-founder, director, and executive president. Mr. Xue and Mr. Yu are our shareholders and act as nominee shareholders of the VIE on behalf of BingEx Limited and our WFOE, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours in China. A series of contractual agreements, including powers of attorney, exclusive business cooperation agreement, equity interest pledge agreement, exclusive option agreement and spouse consent letter, have been entered into among BingEx Limited, our WFOE, the VIE and the nominee shareholders of the VIE. As a result of the contractual arrangements, we are considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and have consolidated the financial results of the VIE in our consolidated financial statements under the U.S. GAAP for accounting purposes. Neither BingEx Limited nor its investors has an equity ownership in, direct foreign investment in, or control through such ownership or investment of, the VIE, and the contractual arrangements are not equivalent to an equity ownership in the VIE. For more details of these contractual arrangements, see “Corporate History and Structure—Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders.”

However, the contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over the VIE, and we may incur substantial costs to enforce the terms of the arrangements. In addition, the legality and enforceability of the contractual agreements by and among our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and its shareholders, as a whole, have not been tested in a court of law in China. See “Risk Factors—Risks relating to Our Corporate Structure—Our contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership and the VIE stakeholders may fail to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements” and “Risk Factors—Risks relating to Our Corporate Structure—The shareholders, directors and officers of the VIE, as well as our employees who execute other strategic initiatives may have potential conflicts of interest with our company.”

There are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws, regulations, and rules regarding the status of the rights of our Cayman Islands holding company with respect to its contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders. We cannot predict whether any new PRC laws or regulations relating to variable interest entity structures will be adopted or if adopted, what they would provide. If we or the VIE are found to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations, or fail to obtain or maintain any of the required permits or approvals, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities may take action in dealing with such violations or failures. A portion of our assets, including the necessary licenses to conduct business in China, are held by the VIE. If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements constituting the part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, we and the VIE could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations. The PRC regulatory authorities could disallow the VIE structure, which would likely result in a material adverse change in our operations, and the value of our ADSs could significantly decline or even become worthless. Our holding company, our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and investors of BingEx Limited face uncertainty about potential future

actions by the PRC government that could affect the enforceability of the contractual arrangements with the VIE and, consequently, significantly affect the financial performance of the VIE and our company as a whole. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements constituting the part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or their interpretations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations,” “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure—Our current corporate structure and business operations may be affected by the Foreign Investment Law,” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—There may be changes from time to time in the interpretation, application, and enforcement of the PRC laws and regulations, and any failure to comply with laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and the value of our ADSs.”

We face various legal and operational risks and uncertainties relating to doing business in China. Our business operations are primarily conducted in China, and we are subject to complex and evolving PRC laws and regulations. For example, the PRC government has issued statements and regulatory actions relating to areas such as regulatory approvals on overseas offerings and listings conducted by, and foreign investment in, China-based issuers, the use of VIE, anti-monopoly regulatory actions, and oversight on cybersecurity and data privacy, which may impact our ability to conduct certain businesses, accept foreign investments, or list on a United States stock exchange. These legal and operational risks and uncertainties relating to doing business in China may impact our ability to conduct certain businesses, accept foreign investments, or list and conduct offerings on a United States or other foreign exchange. These risks could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of our ADSs, significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to continue to offer securities to investors, or cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or become worthless. For a detailed description of risks relating to doing business in China, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China.”

The PRC government has significant authority in regulating our operations and may influence our operations. It may exert more oversight and control over offerings conducted overseas by, and foreign investment in, China-based issuers, which could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors. Implementation of industry-wide regulations may cause the value of the securities of companies affected to significantly decline. For more details, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—The PRC government’s oversight over our business operations could result in a material change in our operations and the value of our ADSs.”

Risks and uncertainties regarding the enforcement of laws and quickly evolving rules and regulations in China could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of our ADSs. For more details, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—There may be changes from time to time in the interpretation, application, and enforcement of the PRC laws and regulations, and any failure to comply with laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and the value of our ADSs.”

Cash and Asset Flows Through Our Organization

BingEx Limited is a holding company with no material operations of its own. We conduct our operations primarily through our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE in China. As a result, BingEx Limited’s ability to pay dividends depends upon dividends paid by our WFOE. If our WFOE or any newly formed PRC subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing their debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends to us. In addition, our WFOE is permitted to pay dividends to us only out of its retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Under PRC laws, each of our

WFOE and the VIE is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund certain statutory reserve funds until such reserve funds reach 50% of its registered capital. In addition, our WFOE may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to enterprise expansion funds and staff bonus and welfare funds at its discretion, and the VIE may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to a discretionary surplus fund at its discretion. The statutory reserve funds and the discretionary funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Remittance of dividends by a wholly foreign-owned company out of China is subject to examination by the banks designated by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. In addition, if we are considered as a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, any dividends we pay to our overseas shareholders may be regarded as China-sourced income and as a result may be subject to PRC withholding tax, at a rate of 10% in the case of non-PRC enterprise shareholders (including the ADS holders) or 20% in the case of non-PRC individual shareholders (including the ADS holders). As of June 30, 2023, as our WFOE and all of our other PRC subsidiaries and the consolidated VIE were in accumulated loss position, no statutory reserve was appropriated. Our WFOE has not paid dividends and will not be able to pay dividends until it generates accumulated retained earnings and meets the requirements for statutory reserve funds. The net liabilities of the VIE in which we have no legal ownership were RMB593.3 million, RMB578.9 million, and RMB416.5 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

As a Cayman Islands exempted company and offshore holding company, we are permitted under PRC laws and regulations to provide funding to our wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries in the PRC only through loans or capital contributions, subject to the approval of government authorities and limits on the amount of capital contributions and loans. In addition, our wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries in the PRC may provide funding denominated in RMB to their respective subsidiaries only through capital contributions and entrusted loans, and to the consolidated variable interest entities only through entrusted loans.

The cash inflows of BingEx Limited, our holding company or the Parent, were primarily generated from a series of private placements from our preferred share investors. Such cash inflows occurred prior to January 1, 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, no such cash inflows occurred.

The cash was transferred from the Parent to its subsidiaries through loan arrangements. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the Parent provided a loans of RMB719 million, nil, and RMB34 million to its subsidiaries, respectively.

Under the VIE agreements, our WFOE, one of the subsidiaries of the Parent, provided services to the consolidated VIE. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the consolidated VIE paid RMB122 million, RMB25 million, and RMB11 million to the WFOE, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the WFOE paid nil, RMB1 million, and RMB20 million to the consolidated VIE, respectively, for services rendered.

Other cash outflow of the Parent's subsidiaries mainly included advertising and marketing expenses to external service providers and payroll. The related cash flows were classified as operating activities of the Parent's subsidiaries.

The cash inflows of the consolidated VIE were primarily generated from the proceeds from the on-demand dedicated courier services. Other cash outflows of the consolidated VIE mainly included the cost and operating expenses in the ordinary business operation. The related cash flows were classified as operating activities of the consolidated VIE.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, no assets other than the cash transactions above were transferred between the Parent, its subsidiaries, and the consolidated VIE.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, no dividends or distributions were made to the Parent by the Parent's subsidiaries or the consolidated VIE. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the Parent has not declared or made any dividend or other distributions to its shareholders, including U.S. investors. U.S. investors will not be subject to Cayman Islands or Hong Kong taxation on dividend distributions, and no withholding will be required on the payment of dividends or distributions to them while they may be subject to U.S. federal income tax. See "Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—Dividends."

We intend to settle amounts generated under the service agreements between the WFOE and the VIE. We currently do not intend to distribute earnings from the VIE to the subsidiaries of the Parent, considering the current loss position of the VIE.

BingEx Limited has not declared or paid any cash dividends, nor does it have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business. Our board of directors has discretion on whether to distribute dividends, subject to certain requirements of Cayman Islands law. Even if our board of directors decide to pay or recommend dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions, and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant.

Permission Required from the PRC Authorities for Our Operations and Offering

We conduct our business primarily through our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE in China. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. As of the date of this prospectus, each of our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE is required to have, and each has, a business license issued by the PRC State Administration for Market Regulation and its local counterparts. In addition, the VIE is required to obtain, and has obtained, a value-added telecommunication business operation license for providing internet information services issued by the Beijing Communications Administration. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not received any notice of warning or been subject to penalties or other disciplinary action from any PRC authorities regarding conducting our business without requisite approvals or permits. However, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to any penalty in the future due to lack of such approvals or permits. For more detailed information, see "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—Any lack of requisite approvals, licenses or permits applicable to our business or any failure to comply with applicable law, regulations, and policies may materially and adversely affect our daily operations and hinder our growth."

According to the Cybersecurity Review Measures of the Cyberspace Administration of China, or the CAC, (i) critical information infrastructure operators, or CIIOs, that purchase network products and services, and network platform operators engaging in data processing activities that affect or may affect national security and (ii) network platform operators who possess personal information of more than one million users and intend to be listed at a foreign stock exchange must apply for cybersecurity review. For more details, see "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—We collect, process, and use data, some of which contains personal information. Our business is also subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security in China. Any privacy or data security breach or failure to comply with these laws and regulations could damage our reputation and brand, result in negative publicity, legal proceedings, increased cost of operations, warnings, fines, service suspension, removal of apps from relevant app stores or otherwise harm our business and results of operations." As a network platform operator who possesses personal information of more than one million users for purposes of the Cybersecurity Review Measures, we have applied for and completed a cybersecurity review with respect to our proposed overseas listing pursuant to the Cybersecurity Review Measures.

On February 17, 2023, the CSRC released the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies, or the Trial Measures, and several ancillary interpretive guidelines, which came into effect on March 31, 2023. Pursuant to the Trial Measures, Chinese domestic companies that seek to offer and list shares, depository receipts, convertible corporate bonds, or other equity-like securities in overseas markets, either in direct or indirect means, are required to fulfill the filing procedure with the CSRC and report relevant information. Pursuant to the Trial Measures, we are required to, and plan to, complete the filing procedures with the CSRC in connection with this offering. Specifically, the filing for initial public offering and listing of an issuer conducted overseas should be submitted to the CSRC within three business days after the initial filing of such issuer's listing application overseas. We cannot assure you that we will be able to complete such filing in a timely manner, to conduct this offering, or to maintain the listing status of our ADSs and/or other securities, or to conduct any overseas securities offerings in the future. For more detailed information, see "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—The filing with the CSRC is required in connection with this offering. The approval, filing, and/or other administration requirements of other PRC governmental authorities may be required in connection with this offering and future securities offerings under PRC law."

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act

Pursuant to the HFCAA, if the SEC determines that we have filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspections by the PCAOB for two consecutive years, the SEC will prohibit our shares or the ADSs from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter trading market in the United States. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determination that the PCAOB was unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong, including our auditor. On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB issued a report that vacated its December 16, 2021 determination and removed mainland China and Hong Kong from the list of jurisdictions where it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms. Each year, the PCAOB will determine whether it can inspect and investigate completely audit firms in mainland China and Hong Kong, among other jurisdictions. If the PCAOB determines in the future that it no longer has full access to inspect and investigate completely accounting firms in mainland China and Hong Kong and we continue to use an accounting firm headquartered in one of these jurisdictions to issue an audit report on our financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, we would be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer following the filing of the annual report on Form 20-F for the relevant fiscal year. There can be no assurance that we would not be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer for any future fiscal year, and if we were so identified for two consecutive years, we would become subject to the prohibition on trading under the HFCAA. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—The PCAOB had historically been unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work" and "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—Our ADSs may be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in the future if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely auditors located in China. The delisting of the ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment."

Implication of Being an Emerging Growth Company

As a company with less than US\$1.235 billion in revenue for our last fiscal year, we qualify as an "emerging growth company" pursuant to the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, as amended, or the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements compared to those that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include an exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in the assessment of the emerging growth company's internal control over financial reporting. The JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company does not need to comply with any new or revised financial

accounting standards until such date that a private company is otherwise required to comply with such new or revised accounting standards.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of the fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenues of at least US\$1.235 billion; (b) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the completion of this offering; (c) the date on which we have, during the preceding three-year period, issued more than US\$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt; or (d) the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of the ADSs that are held by non-affiliates exceeds US\$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will not be entitled to the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act discussed above.

Implication of Being a Controlled Company

Upon the completion of this offering, Peng Xue, our founder, chairman of the board of directors, and chief executive officer, will beneficially own all of our issued and outstanding 45,577,778 Class B ordinary shares, representing approximately % of our total issued and outstanding ordinary shares and % of our total voting power, assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs, or % of our total issued and outstanding ordinary shares and % of our total voting power, assuming that the option to purchase additional ADSs is exercised by the underwriters in full. Holders of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares have the same rights except for voting and conversion rights. Each Class A ordinary share is entitled to one vote, and is not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Each Class B ordinary share is entitled to ten votes, subject to certain conditions, and is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof. As a result, we will be a “controlled company” as defined under the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules because will hold more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors. As a “controlled company,” we are permitted to elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements. If we rely on these exemptions, you will not have the same protection afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to these corporate governance requirements.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park, No.1 Yongtaizhuang North Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100192, People’s Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is +86 (10) 6292-3966. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at P.O. Box 712, Cannon Place, North Sound Road, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9006, Cayman Islands.

Investors should submit any inquiries to the address and telephone number of our principal executive offices. Our main website is <http://www.ishansong.com/>. The information contained on our website is not a part of this prospectus. Our agent for service of process in the United States is , located at .

Conventions that Apply to this Prospectus

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to:

- “active rider” for a specified period are to a Flash-Rider who delivered at least one order during that specified period;
- “ADSs” are to the American depositary shares, each of which represents Class A ordinary shares;

- “Class A ordinary shares” are to our Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share;
- “Class B ordinary shares” are to our Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share;
- “daily order per active rider” for a specified period are to the total number of orders in the specified period divided by the number of days in that specified period, and further divided by the average daily active rider for that specified period;
- “independent on-demand dedicated courier service providers” are to independent service providers who allocate resources based on market demand as compared to “captive dedicated service providers” who rely on and prioritize the demand from their associated e-commerce platform over market demand, according to iResearch;
- “loss rate” are to the percentage of goods that were lost or damaged in delivery in a given period;
- “Mini Program” or “Mini Programs” are to sub-applications embedded in third-party social platforms, such as Weixin, and function similarly to a standalone mobile application;
- “our WFOE” are to Beijing Shansong Technology Co., Ltd.;
- “RMB” and “Renminbi” are to the legal currency of mainland China;
- “API” and “Application Programming Interface” are to our open application programming interface that integrates our services with third-party enterprise applications, software or platforms;
- “shares” or “ordinary shares” are to our Class A and Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share;
- “US\$,” “U.S. dollars,” “\$,” and “dollars” are to the legal currency of the United States;
- “VIE” are to variable interest entity, and “the VIE” are to Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd.; and
- “we,” “us,” “our company,” and “our” are to BingEx Limited, our Cayman Islands holding company, and its subsidiaries, and, when describing our operations and consolidated financial information, also include the VIE in China.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, all information in this prospectus assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase up to additional ADSs representing Class A ordinary shares from us. Unless otherwise noted, all translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to Renminbi in this prospectus are made at a rate of RMB7.2513 to US\$1.0000, the exchange rate in effect as of June 30, 2023, as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, or at all. On November 17, 2023, the exchange rate for Renminbi was RMB7.2120 to US\$1.00.

The Offering

Offering price We currently estimate that the initial public offering price will be between US\$ and US\$ per ADS.

ADSs offered by us ADSs (or ADSs if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full).

ADSs outstanding immediately after this offering ADSs (or ADSs if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full).

Ordinary shares issued and outstanding immediately after this offering Class A ordinary shares (or Class A ordinary shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs) and Class B ordinary shares.

The ADSs Each ADS represents Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share.

The depositary will hold Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs. You will have rights as provided in the deposit agreement among us, the depositary and holders and beneficial owners of ADSs from time to time.

We do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. If, however, we declare dividends on our Class A ordinary shares, the depositary will pay you the cash dividends and other distributions it receives on our ordinary shares after deducting its fees and expenses in accordance with the terms set forth in the deposit agreement.

You may surrender your ADSs to the depositary for cancellation in exchange for Class A ordinary shares. The depositary will charge you fees for any cancellation.

We may amend or terminate the deposit agreement without your consent. If you continue to hold your ADSs after an amendment to the deposit agreement, you agree to be bound by the deposit agreement as amended.

To better understand the terms of the ADSs, you should carefully read the “Description of American Depositary Shares” section of this prospectus. You should also read the deposit agreement, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement that includes this prospectus.

Option to purchase additional ADSs We have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable within 30 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to an aggregate of additional ADSs.

Table of Contents

Use of proceeds	<p>We expect that we will receive net proceeds of approximately US\$ million from this offering, or approximately US\$ million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full, assuming an initial public offering price of US\$ per ADS, which is the midpoint of the estimated range of the initial public offering price, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.</p> <p>We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for growing our customer base and increasing market penetration, building brand image, investing in technology and research & development, as well as for general corporate purposes. See “Use of Proceeds” for more information.</p>
Lock-up	<p>We [and each of our directors, executive officers and existing shareholders] have agreed with the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, not to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any ADSs, ordinary shares or similar securities for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus. See “Shares Eligible for Future Sale” and “Underwriting” for more information.</p>
[Directed Share Program	<p>At our request, the underwriters have reserved for sale, at the initial public offering price, up to an aggregate of ADSs offered in this offering to some of our directors, officers, employees, business associates and related persons through a directed share program.]</p>
Listing	<p>We intend to apply to have the ADSs listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol “ .” The ADSs and our ordinary shares will not be listed on any other stock exchange or traded on any automated quotation system.</p>
Payment and settlement	<p>The underwriters expect to deliver the ADSs against payment therefor through the facilities of the Depository Trust Company on , 2023.</p>
Depository	<p>The Bank of New York Mellon.</p>

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following summary consolidated statements of comprehensive loss data (other than U.S. dollar data) for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, summary consolidated balance sheets data (other than U.S. dollar data) as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, and summary consolidated cash flows data (other than U.S. dollar data) for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following selected consolidated statements of comprehensive loss data for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, selected consolidated balance sheets data as of June 30, 2023, and selected consolidated statements of cash flows data for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus and have been prepared on the same basis as our audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair statement of our financial position and results of operations for the periods presented. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results expected for future periods. You should read this Summary Consolidated Financial Data section together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included elsewhere in this prospectus.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table presents our summary consolidated statements of comprehensive loss data for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023:

	Year Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2021	2022		2022	2023	
	RMB	RMB	US\$	RMB	RMB	US\$
	(in thousands, except for per share data)					
Summary Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss Data:						
Revenues	3,039,802	4,002,712	551,999	1,693,899	2,122,219	292,667
Cost of revenues	(2,850,692)	(3,743,450)	(516,245)	(1,622,746)	(1,939,380)	(267,453)
Gross profit	189,110	259,262	35,754	71,153	182,839	25,214
Operating expenses:						
Selling and marketing expenses	(271,636)	(240,477)	(33,164)	(126,183)	(98,050)	(13,522)
General and administrative expenses	(113,216)	(102,645)	(14,155)	(44,253)	(52,430)	(7,230)
Research and development expenses	(104,766)	(118,619)	(16,358)	(59,307)	(50,730)	(6,996)
Total operating expenses	(489,618)	(461,741)	(63,677)	(229,743)	(201,210)	(27,748)
Loss from operations	(300,508)	(202,479)	(27,923)	(158,590)	(18,371)	(2,534)
Interest income	5,333	9,565	1,318	2,009	9,988	1,377
Investment income	533	3,274	452	772	2,213	305
Other income	3,638	9,202	1,269	4,286	48,227	6,651
Income (loss) before income taxes	(291,004)	(180,438)	(24,884)	(151,523)	42,057	5,799
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	(291,004)	(180,438)	(24,884)	(151,523)	42,057	5,799
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred shares to redemption value	(130,983)	(139,576)	(19,248)	(66,747)	(71,358)	(9,841)
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	(421,987)	(320,014)	(44,132)	(218,270)	(29,301)	(4,042)
Net loss per ordinary share						
—Basic and diluted—Class A and B	(5.86)	(4.44)	(0.61)	(3.03)	(0.41)	(0.06)
Net income (loss)	(291,004)	(180,438)	(24,884)	(151,523)	42,057	5,799
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of nil income taxes	27,265	(160,360)	(22,114)	(91,971)	(82,769)	(11,414)
Comprehensive loss	(263,739)	(340,798)	(46,998)	(243,494)	(40,712)	(5,615)

Table of Contents

The following table presents our condensed consolidating schedule depicting the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 for the Parent, subsidiaries of the Parent, consolidated VIE, and eliminating adjustments separately.

	Year Ended December 31,					Year Ended December 31,				
	2021					2022				
	Parent	Subsidiaries of Parent	Consolidated VIE	Elimination adjustments	Consolidated	Parent	Subsidiaries of Parent	Consolidated VIE	Elimination adjustments	Consolidated
RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Revenues	—	116,305	3,039,802	(116,305) ⁽¹⁾	3,039,802	—	196,041	3,879,725	(73,054) ⁽¹⁾	4,002,712
Cost and expenses:										
Cost of revenues	—	(20,383)	(2,830,309)	—	(2,850,692)	—	(151,682)	(3,592,959)	1,191 ⁽¹⁾	(3,743,450)
Operating expenses	(5,449)	(290,841)	(309,633)	116,305 ⁽¹⁾	(489,618)	(1,694)	(248,404)	(283,506)	71,863 ⁽¹⁾	(461,741)
Total cost and expenses	(5,449)	(311,224)	(3,139,942)	116,305	(3,340,310)	(1,694)	(400,086)	(3,876,465)	73,054	(4,205,191)
Loss from operations	(5,449)	(194,919)	(100,140)	—	(300,508)	(1,694)	(204,045)	3,260	—	(202,479)
Interest income	—	3,430	1,903	—	5,333	—	7,966	1,599	—	9,565
Investment income	6	527	—	—	533	447	2,251	576	—	3,274
Other income	—	182	3,456	—	3,638	—	245	8,957	—	9,202
Share of losses from subsidiaries and the VIE	(285,561)	—	—	285,561 ⁽²⁾	—	(179,191)	—	—	179,191 ⁽²⁾	—
Income (loss) before income taxes	(291,004)	(190,780)	(94,781)	285,561	(291,004)	(180,438)	(193,583)	14,392	179,191	(180,438)
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	(291,004)	(190,780)	(94,781)	285,561	(291,004)	(180,438)	(193,583)	14,392	179,191	(180,438)
Accretion of convertible redeemable preferred shares	(130,983)	—	—	—	(130,983)	(139,576)	—	—	—	(139,576)
Net income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	(421,987)	(190,780)	(94,781)	285,561	(421,987)	(320,014)	(193,583)	14,392	179,191	(320,014)

Notes:

- (1) To eliminate the amount related to the services provided by the subsidiaries of the Parent to the consolidated VIE.
- (2) To eliminate the Parent's shares of losses from subsidiaries and the consolidated VIE.

The following table presents our summary consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 and June 30, 2023:

	December 31,			June 30,	
	2021	2022		2023	
	RMB	RMB	US\$	RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)				
Summary Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	218,527	622,144	85,797	689,988	95,154
Term deposits	511,329	34,823	4,802	—	—
Short-term investments	102,380	149,375	20,600	110,655	15,260
Total assets	907,660	922,669	127,242	897,930	123,830
Accounts payable	271,066	356,136	49,114	306,267	42,236
Total liabilities	566,167	730,848	100,789	655,813	90,441
Total mezzanine equity	2,216,003	2,546,705	351,206	2,709,071	373,597
Total shareholders' deficit	(1,874,510)	(2,354,884)	(324,753)	(2,466,954)	(340,208)

The following table presents our condensed consolidating schedule depicting the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 for the Parent, subsidiaries of the Parent, consolidated VIE, and eliminating adjustments separately.

	December 31,									
	2021					2022				
	Parent	Subsidiaries of Parent	Consolidated VIE	Elimination adjustments	Consolidated	Parent	Subsidiaries of Parent	Consolidated VIE	Elimination adjustments	Consolidated
RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
ASSETS										
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	—	111,850	106,677	—	218,527	—	461,099	161,045	—	622,144
Term deposits	—	511,329	—	—	511,329	—	34,823	—	—	34,823
Short-term investment	32,134	70,246	—	—	102,380	33,810	60,142	55,423	—	149,375
Accounts receivable	—	—	124	—	124	—	—	12,775	—	12,775
Prepayments and other current assets	—	20,922	41,842	—	62,764	—	8,249	45,799	—	54,048
Amount due from related parties	—	261,485	1,745	(263,230) ⁽²⁾	—	—	327,768	8,148	(335,916) ⁽²⁾	—
Total current assets	32,134	975,832	150,388	(263,230)	895,124	33,810	892,081	283,190	(335,916)	873,165
Non-current assets										
Property and equipment, net	—	3,932	5,445	—	9,377	—	1,717	5,731	—	7,448
Operating lease right-of-use assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,446	2,048	—	41,494
Other non-current assets	—	3,079	80	—	3,159	—	—	562	—	562
Investments in and amount due from subsidiaries	902,650	—	—	(902,650) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	—	736,909	—	—	(736,909) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	—
Total non-current assets	902,650	7,011	5,525	(902,650)	12,536	736,909	41,163	8,341	(736,909)	49,504
Total assets	934,784	982,843	155,913	(1,165,880)	907,660	770,719	933,244	291,531	(1,072,825)	922,669
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities										
Accounts payable	—	99	270,967	—	271,066	—	29,141	326,995	—	356,136
Deferred revenue	—	—	48,274	—	48,274	—	—	39,049	—	39,049
Amount due to a related party	—	1,721,442	261,485	(1,982,927) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	—	—	1,883,607	327,768	(2,211,375) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	—
Operating lease liabilities, current	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,517	885	—	11,402
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	—	78,349	168,478	—	246,827	—	120,529	175,326	—	295,855
Net liabilities in subsidiaries	593,291	—	—	(593,291) ⁽³⁾	—	578,898	—	—	(578,898) ⁽³⁾	—
Total current liabilities	593,291	1,799,890	749,204	(2,576,218)	566,167	578,898	2,043,794	870,023	(2,790,273)	702,442
Non-current liabilities										
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,000	406	—	28,406
Total non-current liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,000	406	—	28,406
Total liabilities	593,291	1,799,890	749,204	(2,576,218)	566,167	578,898	2,071,794	870,429	(2,790,273)	730,848
MEZZANINE EQUITY										
Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	55,997	—	—	—	55,997	55,997	—	—	—	55,997
Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	145,564	—	—	—	145,564	145,564	—	—	—	145,564
Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	415,844	—	—	—	415,844	480,441	—	—	—	480,441
Series C-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	308,481	—	—	—	308,481	356,664	—	—	—	356,664
Series C-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	103,557	—	—	—	103,557	119,808	—	—	—	119,808
Series D-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	409,408	—	—	—	409,408	475,361	—	—	—	475,361
Series D-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	777,152	—	—	—	777,152	912,870	—	—	—	912,870
Total mezzanine equity	2,216,003	—	—	—	2,216,003	2,546,705	—	—	—	2,546,705
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT:										
Class A Ordinary Shares	16	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	16
Class B Ordinary Shares	28	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	28
Paid-in capital	—	—	1,000	(1,000) ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	1,000	(1,000) ⁽³⁾	—
Additional paid-in capital	—	—	1,000	(1,000) ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	1,000	(1,000) ⁽³⁾	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income(loss)	75,244	60,369	(13)	(60,356) ⁽³⁾	75,244	(85,116)	(67,551)	(12)	67,563 ⁽³⁾	(85,116)
Accumulated deficit	(1,949,798)	(877,416)	(595,278)	1,472,694 ⁽³⁾	(1,949,798)	(2,269,812)	(1,070,999)	(580,886)	1,651,885 ⁽³⁾	(2,269,812)
Total shareholders' deficit	(1,874,510)	(817,047)	(593,291)	1,410,338	(1,874,510)	(2,354,844)	(1,138,550)	(578,898)	1,717,448	(2,354,844)
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' deficit	934,784	982,843	155,913	(1,165,880)	907,660	770,719	933,244	291,531	(1,072,825)	922,669

Notes:

- (1) To eliminate the amounts related to the loan provided by the Parent to its subsidiaries.
- (2) To eliminate the amount related to the services provided by the subsidiaries of the Parent to the consolidated VIE and services rendered by the consolidated VIE to the subsidiaries of the Parent.
- (3) To eliminate the Parent's investments in and amount due from subsidiaries and net liabilities in the consolidated VIE, the accumulated deficit of the Parent's subsidiaries, and the accumulated deficit of the consolidated VIE.

Table of Contents

The following table presents our summary consolidated cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023:

	Year Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2021	2022		2022	2023	
	RMB	RMB	US\$	RMB	RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)					
Summary Consolidated Cash Flows Data:						
Net cash used in operating activities	(194,906)	(86,817)	(11,973)	(134,445)	(19,906)	(2,745)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(624,882)	461,380	63,627	435,433	75,267	10,380
Net cash provided by financing activities	743,376	—	—	—	—	—
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(438)	29,054	4,007	20,899	12,483	1,721
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(76,850)	403,617	55,661	321,887	67,844	9,357
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	295,377	218,527	30,136	218,527	622,144	85,797
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	218,527	622,144	85,797	540,414	689,988	95,154

The following table presents our condensed consolidating schedule depicting the consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 for the Parent, subsidiaries of the Parent, consolidated VIE, and eliminating adjustments separately.

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2021					2022				
	Parent	Subsidiaries of Parent	Consolidated VIE	Elimination adjustments	Consolidated	Parent	Subsidiaries of Parent	Consolidated VIE	Elimination adjustments	Consolidated
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(5,411)	(172,987)	(16,508)	—	(194,906)	(1,694)	(197,326)	112,203	—	(86,817)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(750,193)	848,191	(3,884)	(718,996) ⁽¹⁾	(624,882)	1,694	517,521	(57,835)	—	461,380
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	743,376	(718,996)	—	718,996	743,376	—	—	—	—	—
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash	(3,826)	3,388	—	—	(438)	—	29,054	—	—	29,054
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(16,054)	(40,404)	(20,392)	—	(76,850)	—	349,249	54,368	—	403,617
Cash at the beginning of the year	16,054	152,254	127,069	—	295,377	—	111,850	106,677	—	218,527
Cash at the end of the year	—	111,850	106,677	—	218,527	—	461,099	161,045	—	622,144

Note:

(1) To eliminate the amounts related to the loan provided by the Parent to its subsidiaries.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

We are highly dependent on the future growth and proliferation of the on-demand delivery industry, which is new, rapidly evolving, and difficult to predict.

We operate in a new and rapidly evolving industry. Our business and growth are highly dependent on the future growth and proliferation of the on-demand delivery industry in China, which could be affected by many factors beyond our control.

The on-demand delivery industry in China could be affected by the sophistication of logistics technologies that improve operational efficiency, enhanced picking and fulfillment capability, preservation of freshness in transportation, and increasing level of time sensitivity and safety sensitivity of individual senders and business entities.

In addition, the revenue growth and profitability of our business depend on the demand for express delivery services generally and for on-demand delivery industry in particular. Changes in government policies, laws and regulations governing the delivery industry can influence the growth of the on-demand delivery industry in China. As the on-demand delivery industry is new and rapidly evolving, uncertainties exist as to how new policies, laws and regulations would shape the industry. The market for, and adoption of, on-demand delivery services may not grow as expected. It is difficult to predict customer adoption rates, demand for on-demand delivery services, the growth and sustainability of our addressable market, the entry of competitive services or the success of existing competitive services. Our ongoing success depends on our ability to continue to adapt to evolving industrial trends and standards, modify our strategies, optimize marketing strategies and satisfy changing regulatory requirements and customer demands. If the on-demand delivery industry in China fails to develop as we expect, our business and growth could be materially and adversely affected.

The on-demand delivery industry is also highly sensitive to changes in macroeconomic conditions. For example, delivery spending tends to decline during economic recessions. Many factors beyond our control, including inflation and deflation, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, volatility of stock and property markets, interest rates, tax rates, and other government policies and changes in unemployment rates can adversely affect customer preference and spending behavior in the on-demand delivery industry, which could materially and adversely affect our growth and profitability. In addition, unfavorable changes in domestic and international politics, including military conflicts, political turmoil, and social instability, may also adversely affect customer preference and spending, which could in turn negatively impact our growth and profitability.

Our business and growth are dependent on individual consumption power and local retail in China.

We generate our order volume by serving individual customers, as well as local businesses that rely on our services to fulfill orders placed by their customers. Our business and growth are dependent on the viability, sustainability, and prospects of individual consumption power and local retail in China.

Any uncertainties relating to the growth of and regulatory environment affecting individual consumption power and local retail in China could have a considerable impact on us. The sustainability of individual consumption power and local retail in China is affected by a number of factors, most of which are beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- the growth of broadband and mobile internet penetration and usage in China;
- the consumption power and disposable income of consumers in China, as well as changes in demographics and consumer tastes and preferences;
- the availability, reliability, and security of local retail and e-commerce platforms;

[Table of Contents](#)

- the selection, price, and popularity of products offered on local retail and e-commerce platforms;
- the emergence of alternative channels or business models that better suit the needs of consumers in China;
- the development of fulfillment, payment, and other ancillary services associated with local retail and e-commerce; and
- changes in laws and regulations, as well as government policies that govern local retail and e-commerce in China.

Any harm to our brand or reputation may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operation.

We believe that building a strong brand and reputation as an effective, safe, reliable, and socially responsible service provider is critical to our business and competitiveness. The brand recognition and reputation of our “FlashEx” brand and the successful maintenance and enhancement of our brand and reputation have contributed and will continue to contribute significantly to our success and growth.

Any negative perception and publicity, whether or not justified or based on isolated incidents, such as complaints and accidents in relation to customer or rider experience, quality of delivery services provided by our Flash-Riders, and actual or perceived deterioration of our service quality could undermine the trust and credibility we have established, tarnish our reputation, and reduce the value of our brand, which might negatively impact our ability to attract new customers or retain existing customers. See “—Failure to deliver orders with efficiency could damage our reputation and harm our business.” Our competitors may fabricate complaints or negative publicity about us and our Flash-Riders for the purpose of vicious competition. In addition, complaints regarding illegal, negligent, reckless or otherwise inappropriate behavior of our Flash-Riders could also materially and adversely harm our reputation and brand. See “—Our dependence on Flash-Riders to provide dedicated courier services may impact the quality of our services.” With the increased use of social media, adverse publicity can be disseminated quickly and broadly, making it increasingly difficult for us to respond and mitigate effectively.

If we are unable to maintain our reputation, enhance our brand recognition or increase positive public awareness of our services, it may be difficult to maintain and grow our customer base, and our business, results of operations, and growth prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We face intense competition, and if we fail to compete effectively against current and future competitors, our business and results of operation may be adversely affected.

The markets for on-demand dedicated courier delivery is highly competitive and characterized by rapid market changes and technology evolution, giving rise to new market entrants and well-funded competitors and the introduction of new business models disruptive to our business. For more information related to the competitive landscape of China’s on-demand delivery services industry, see “Business—Competition.” Although we are the largest independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider in China as measured by revenue in 2022, there are multiple existing market players that provide on-demand delivery services and there may be new entrants emerging, and these market players compete to attract, engage and retain customers. They may be well-established and be able to devote greater financial, technical or marketing resources to the development, promotion and sale of offerings than we do, which could adversely affect our results of operations. If we cannot equip ourselves with the necessary resources and skills to attract, retain and engage existing and new customers, we may lose market share as competition increases. In addition, we must monitor competitors’ pricing, be prepared to adjust our own pricing and offerings, and efficiently control costs to maintain our margins and market share.

Our current and potential competitors may also establish cooperative or strategic relationships amongst themselves or with third parties that may further enhance their resources and offerings. Further, certain large retailers may build or further develop their own on-demand delivery network leveraging on their established delivery capacities in selected high-density cities in order to gain control of the consumer touchpoint and to create synergies with their businesses. They may even expand to serve local e-commerce platforms and compete with us for qualified riders and personnel. If we are unable to anticipate or react to these competitive challenges, our competitive position could weaken, or fail to improve, and we could experience a decline in growth that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Changes to our pricing could adversely affect our competitiveness and our ability to attract or retain customers.

Although we target customers who often prioritize delivery speed and safety over price, demand for our services is nonetheless still sensitive to delivery price, the rates for time and distance, and the customer incentives we provide. Many factors, including operating costs, legal and regulatory requirements or constraints and our current and future competitors' pricing, and marketing strategies, could significantly affect our pricing strategies. Certain of our competitors offer, or may in the future offer, comparable services with lower prices. Similarly, certain competitors may use marketing strategies that enable them to attract or retain new riders more effectively than we do. Although we do not intend to compete with aggressive pricing policies which are not beneficial to long-term growth, there can be no assurance that we will not be forced, through competition, regulation or otherwise, to reduce the price of delivery for customers, increase the customer incentives we provide, or increase our marketing and other expenses to attract and retain customers in response to competitive pressures.

Further, a determination in, or settlement of, any legal proceeding, whether we are party to such legal proceeding or not, that reclassifies a rider as our employee, may require us to revise our pricing methodologies to account for such a change to rider reclassification which may result in significant increase in our operation costs. While we do and will attempt to set prices and pricing packages based on our past operating experience, our assessments may not be accurate or there may be errors in the pricing calculations used and we could be underpricing or overpricing our services. Any such changes to our pricing or our ability to efficiently price our services could adversely affect our ability to attract or retain individual and business customers, as well as our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our limited operating history and evolving business model in a developing market make it difficult to evaluate our business and future prospects. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain the growth rate that we have experienced to date.

We commenced our commercial operations in 2014. Given our limited operating history and evolving business model in a developing market, it is difficult to predict our future revenues and appropriately budget for our costs and expenses, and the evaluation of our business and prediction about our future performance may not be as accurate as they would be if we had a longer operating history. In the event that actual results differ from our evaluation or we adjust our estimates in future periods, our results of operations and financial position could be materially affected and the investors' perceptions of our business and future prospects could differ materially from their expectations and the market price of our ADSs could decline.

We have been actively exploring boundaries and expanding our services. Our evolving business makes it difficult to evaluate the risks and challenges we may encounter. The risks and uncertainties we may face include challenges to our ability to successfully maintain high quality services as we expand our customer bases, to attract new individual and business customers in a cost-effective manner, to anticipate and respond to macroeconomic changes and changes in local markets where we operate, to successfully expand our geographic reach, to forecast our revenue and manage capital expenditures for our current and future operations, and to

[Table of Contents](#)

comply with existing and new laws and regulations applicable to our business. If we fail to address the risks and challenges that we face, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain profitability in the future.

We have a history of net losses and negative cash flows from operating activities. We incurred net losses of RMB291.0 million and RMB180.4 million (US\$24.9 million) in 2021 and 2022, respectively, and only generated a net income of RMB42.1 million (US\$5.8 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net cash used in our operating activities was RMB194.9 million, RMB86.8 million (US\$12.0 million), and RMB19.9 million (US\$2.7 million) in 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively.

Although we recorded a net income in the six months ended June 30, 2023, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain profitability or achieve and maintain positive cash flow in the future. Our costs and expenses will likely increase in the future as we expect to enhance our on-demand dedicated courier capabilities, expand customer base in existing market and penetrate into new markets, and continue to invest and innovate in our technology infrastructure. Any of these efforts may incur significant capital investment and recurring costs, have different revenue and cost structures, and affect our profitability. In addition, these efforts may be more costly than we expect and may not result in increased revenue or growth in our business.

Our ability to maintain profitability depends on our ability to improve our market position and profile, expand our customer base, maintain high quality services, increase our operational efficiency and obtain financing, which may be affected by numerous factors beyond our control. If we are unable to generate adequate revenue growth and manage our costs and expenses, we may not be able to maintain profitability or achieve and maintain positive cash flow consistently, which may impact our business growth and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to attract new individual and business customers to our business cost-effectively, or to maintain relationships with existing customers, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our success depends partially on our ability to cost-effectively attract new customers to our business and to maintain relationships with existing customers. We must continue to provide customers with on-demand dedicated courier services that are efficient, safe, and reliable. If we fail to provide the services comparable or superior to those of our competitors, we may fail to attract new customers to our business, or to maintain relationships with existing customers. Our business customers such as small-to-medium enterprises and chain merchants may also choose our competitors if they charge lower service fees, or if our competitors provide more types of or more efficient services.

The extent to which we are able to maintain and strengthen the attractiveness of our services to our individual and business customers also depends on our ability to maintain and strengthen our brand and reputation, which associates FlashEx with high-quality delivery services. For example, if customers are unsatisfied with the services performed by our Flash-Riders, our ability to attract new customers, or to maintain relationships with existing customers could be adversely affected.

The status of our Flash-Riders as independent contractors has been and may continue to be challenged. A reclassification of our Flash-Riders' status could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We rely on the Flash-Riders to provide on-demand dedicated courier services to orders placed through FlashEx. We generally treat such Flash-Riders as independent contractors, instead of our employees.

However, we have been subject to and may continue to be subject to claims, lawsuits, arbitration proceedings, administrative actions and other legal and regulatory proceedings seeking to reclassify Flash-Riders as our employees (or as workers or quasi-employees where those statuses exist), rather than as independent

contractors. The status of Flash-Riders has been challenged in a few instances historically. We have taken certain measures to clarify their independent-contractor status such as modifying our service agreement with Flash-Riders. Nevertheless, we may not be successful in defending the classification of Flash-Riders in some or all proceedings as laws and regulations that govern the status and classification of independent contractors and their interpretations are subject to changes, which can create uncertainty and unpredictability, and may lead to unfavorable results for us. Furthermore, the costs associated with defending, settling, or resolving pending and future lawsuits (including demands for arbitration) relating to the classification of Flash-Riders have been and may continue to be material to our business.

A determination in, or settlement of, any legal proceeding, whether we are party to such legal proceeding or not, or any change to relevant laws or regulations that classifies a rider of a delivery service provider as an employee, may harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations, including as a result of: (i) monetary exposure arising from or relating to failure to withhold and remit taxes, unpaid wages, unpaid employee benefits, social security contributions and housing provident funds, expense reimbursement, statutory and punitive damages, penalties, and government fines; (ii) claims for employee benefits, social security, workers' compensation and unemployment; (iii) other claims, charges or other proceedings under laws and regulations applicable to employers and employees, including risks relating to allegations of joint employer liability or agency liability; (iv) harm to our reputation and brand; (v) inefficient utilization of rider resources when the demand is not at peak under an employee model; and (vi) loss of attractiveness to riders given the loss of flexibility under an employee model. Further, any such reclassification may require us to significantly alter our pricing methodologies and business model, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, regulatory agencies or courts may hold us liable for personal injuries, casualties, and property damages caused by Flash-Riders to third parties or any severe personal injuries, casualties, or property damages occurred to such Flash-Riders, which may subject us to significant additional expenses resulting from the potential application of labor and employment laws to compensate third parties or Flash-Riders, as well as governmental penalties or other legal sanctions, without making a decision on Flash-Riders' status, and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our dependence on Flash-Riders to provide dedicated courier services may impact the quality of our services.

We do not employ any Flash-Riders. We depend on Flash-Riders to provide dedicated courier services to our individual and business customers, and our commitment to high-quality and secure delivery substantially depends on Flash-Riders whose actions are not fully controlled by us. Any shortcoming in services of Flash-Riders, such as extended delays in delivery due to human error, loss of goods because of negligence or theft, inappropriate attitude toward senders or receivers, or any other failure to meet customer expectations or requirements, may be attributed to us and adversely affect our service quality, resulting in disputes and harming our business and reputation.

We may be unable to protect or provide a safe environment for our delivery services as a result of certain actions by Flash-Riders. Such actions may result in injuries, property damage, business interruption, or significant liabilities for us. If Flash-Riders engage in criminal, violent, inappropriate, or dangerous activities, transfer dangerous goods, or use our service as a conduit for criminal activities, our individual and business customers may not consider our service safe, and we may be subject to negative publicity as a result of our business relationship with such Flash-Rider, which would adversely impact our brand, reputation, and business.

Although we have established a comprehensive system of service protocols for Flash-Riders and entered into contracts with them or agreed with them on terms for delivery services, we may not be able to exercise the same level of supervision over their conduct as we would if they were our employees. In the event of any unsatisfactory performance, lack of certain qualifications or licenses, misconduct, or illegal actions by Flash-

[Table of Contents](#)

Riders in completing orders placed by individual and business customers, the disputes resulted from such actions may involve us and we may suffer reputational and incur liabilities.

We conduct thorough background checks for Flash-Riders and implement strict Flash-Rider management. We also continuously monitor Flash-Riders' behaviors. However, we cannot assure you that our background check process is able to verify the accuracy of all the information provided by Flash-Riders.

We engage outsourced delivery agencies in a number of cities to provide Flash-Riders for our operations and may be liable for violations of applicable PRC labor laws and regulations by the outsourced delivery agencies.

We have recruited a small portion of Flash-Riders from outsourced delivery agencies who send their independent contractors or employees to work as Flash-Riders in a number of cities in China and may continue to do so. We enter into agreements with the outsourced delivery agencies and do not have any employment relationship with these Flash-Riders. We have strived to only engage certain scrutinized agencies and outsource monetarily insignificant orders. However, since these Flash-Riders are not directly employed by us, our control over them is relatively limited. If any Flash-Riders fail to perform in accordance with instructions, policies, and business guidelines for item pick-up or delivery set forth by us and the outsourced delivery agencies, our reputation, business, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our agreements with the outsourced delivery agencies provide that we are not liable to the Flash-Riders if the outsourced delivery agencies fail to fulfill their contractual duties to these Flash-Riders. However, if the outsourced delivery agencies violate any relevant PRC laws and regulations, including labor, employee benefits, housing provident funds, and social security insurance, or their employment agreements with riders, these Flash-Riders may file claims against us as they provide their services for our operations. As a result, we may incur legal liability, and our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Failure to deliver orders with efficiency could damage our reputation and harm our business.

We are devoted to delivering orders placed through FlashEx with efficiency to ensure premium customer experience. However, customers of on-demand dedicated courier services are becoming more time-sensitive, privacy-sensitive, and price-sensitive, and their willingness to pay for on-demand dedicated courier may decrease if the services are not conveniently and quickly available at a reasonable price. Therefore, if we are unable to provide on-demand dedicated courier services in a timely, reliable, safe, and affordable manner, our reputation, customer loyalty, and business could be negatively affected.

We rely on our proprietary pricing and dispatching system and digitalized rider management system to support our rider management and instant rerouting based on traffic condition to estimate and ensure our delivery efficiency. However, our actual delivery time is subject to various factors that may be beyond our control, including the regional traffic conditions and weather conditions that may affect the traffic, governmental activities that block the normal delivery route and unanticipated accidents. Although our proprietary pricing and dispatching system could anticipate and simulate the optimal route and optimize the performance and efficiency of our delivery network, we may experience rider shortage in peak hours or for remote area, where delivery orders might not be accepted and picked up timely. If delivery items are not delivered on time or are delivered in a damaged condition, our customers may lose confidence in us. Our reputation and brand may be adversely damaged and we may lose customers.

Our customer base is relatively concentrated in a limited number of key cities. Negative interferences with our operations in these key cities could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of key cities. Although we are expanding and diversifying our customer base and geographical reach, we still expect to be reliant on these key

[Table of Contents](#)

cities for the foreseeable future. If any of our key cities are subject to restrictive measures or other negative interferences, our services within such key cities might be adversely affected and consequently, our revenue deriving from serving the customers of these key cities may decrease.

In addition, any material negative trends of markets in these key cities could materially disrupt our operations, and our revenue and cash flows from operating activities could be significantly reduced. In the meantime, any of the foregoing risks may strain our managerial, financial, operational, and other resources. If we fail to manage such reduction in revenue, our brand and reputation could also be materially harmed.

We collect, process, and use data, some of which contains personal information. Our business is also subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security in China. Any privacy or data security breach or failure to comply with these laws and regulations could damage our reputation and brand, result in negative publicity, legal proceedings, increased cost of operations, warnings, fines, service suspension, removal of apps from relevant app stores or otherwise harm our business and results of operations.

As a technology-based company, our business generates and processes a large quantity of personal, transaction, behavioral, and demographic data. We face risks inherent in handling and protecting large volumes of data, including protecting the data hosted in our system, detecting and prohibiting unauthorized data share and transfer, preventing attacks on our system by outside parties or fraudulent behavior or improper use by our employees, and maintaining and updating our database. Any system failure, security breach or third-parties attacks or attempts to illegally obtain the data that results in any actual or perceived release of customer data could damage our reputation and brand, deter current and potential customers from using our services, damage our business, and expose us to potential legal liability.

We also have access to a large amount of confidential information in our day-to-day operations. Each waybill contains the names, addresses, phone numbers and other contact information of the sender and recipient of an order placed and delivered with our services. The content of the delivery order may also constitute or reveal confidential information. Although we have data security polices and measures in place, we cannot assure you that the information will not be misappropriated, as a large number of Flash-Riders and our personnel handle the orders and have access to the relevant confidential information. None of the Flash-Riders are our employees, which makes it more difficult for us to implement adequate management, supervision and control over them.

We are subject to PRC laws and regulations relating to the collection, use, storage, transfer, disclosure and security of personally identifiable information with respect to our customers and employees including any requests from regulatory and government authorities relating to such data. Further, our business is subject to a variety of PRC laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security, and Internet information in the PRC is regulated and restricted from a national security standpoint.

According to the PRC National Security Law, the state shall establish institutions and mechanisms for national security review and regulation and conduct national security review on key technologies and IT products and services that affect or may affect national security. According to the PRC Cyber Security Law and relevant regulations, network operators, including us, are obligated to provide assistance and support in accordance with the law for public security and national security authorities to protect national security or assist with criminal investigations. In addition, the PRC Cyber Security Law provides that personal information and important data collected and generated by operators of critical information infrastructure, or CIIOs, in the course of their operations in the PRC should be stored in the PRC, and the law imposes heightened regulation and additional security obligations on CIIOs. On September 12, 2022, the CAC released the Decision on Amending the Cyber Security Law (Draft for Comments) to solicit public opinions by September 29, 2022, aiming to further protect the cybersecurity and effectively ensure the alignment between the Cyber Security Law and other newly promulgated laws and regulations.

Table of Contents

According to the Cybersecurity Review Measures promulgated by the CAC and certain other PRC regulatory authorities on December 28, 2021, which became effective and replaced the previous version of the Cybersecurity Review Measures on February 15, 2022, a CIIO purchasing network products and services that affect or may affect national security, or an internet platform operator that possesses personal data of more than one million users and seeks a listing in a foreign country, shall be subject to the cybersecurity review. Additionally, relevant governmental authorities in the PRC may initiate cybersecurity review if they determine an internet platform operator's network products or services or data processing activities affect or may affect national security. On July 30, 2021, the State Council promulgated the Provisions on Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure Security, which took effect on September 1, 2021 and provides that "critical information infrastructures," or CII, refers to important network facilities and information systems involved in important industries and fields such as public communication and information services, energy, transportation, water conservancy, finance, public services, e-government, national defense related science and technology industry, as well as those which may seriously endanger national security, national economy and citizen's livelihood and public interests if damaged or malfunctioned, or if any leakage of data in relation thereto occurs. Pursuant to these provisions, the relevant governmental authorities are responsible for formulating rules for the identification of CII with reference to the factors set forth in the provisions, and further organizing the identification of CII in the related industries and fields in accordance with such rules. The relevant authorities shall also notify operators who are being identified as CIIOs. However, as these provisions were newly issued and the governmental authorities may further enact detailed rules or explanations with respect to the interpretation and implementation of such provisions, including rules on identifying CII in different industries and fields, it remains unclear whether we or other operators we provide services to may be identified as CIIOs. If we provide or are deemed to provide network products and services to CIIOs, or if we are deemed to be a CIIO, we would be required to follow the relevant cybersecurity review procedures, and could be subject to cybersecurity review by the CAC and other relevant PRC regulatory authorities. Furthermore, once we are identified as a CIIO, additional obligations will be imposed on us with respect to the protection of CII, including the obligation to set up a special security administration department and to conduct security background review on persons in charge of such department or holding other key positions in such department. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not received any notice from any authorities identifying us as a CIIO or requiring us to undertake a cybersecurity review by the CAC. As a network platform operator who possesses personal information of more than one million users for purposes of the Cybersecurity Review Measures, we have applied for and completed a cybersecurity review with respect our proposed overseas listing pursuant to the Cybersecurity Review Measures. However, there can be no assurance that we would be able to complete other applicable cybersecurity review procedures in a timely manner, or at all, if we are required to follow such procedures.

On June 10, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, or the SCNPC, promulgated the Data Security Law, which took effect in September 2021. The Data Security Law provides for data security and privacy obligations on entities and individuals carrying out data activities, introduces a data classification and hierarchical protection system based on the importance of data in economic and social development, as well as the degree of harm it will cause to national security, public interests, or legitimate rights and interests of individuals or organizations when such data is tampered with, destroyed, leaked, or illegally acquired or used, provides for a national security review procedure for those data activities which may affect national security and imposes export restrictions on certain data and information.

Furthermore, the PRC regulatory and enforcement regime regarding cybersecurity, information security, privacy and data protection is constantly evolving. On November 14, 2021, Measures on Network Data Security Management (Draft for Comment), or the Draft Measures on Network Data, was proposed by the CAC for public comments. The Draft Measures on Network Data requires data processors to apply for cybersecurity review in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations for carrying out activities including but not limited to: (i) a merger, reorganization, or division to be conducted by an internet platform operator who has amassed a substantial amount of data resources that concern national security, economic development or the public interest, which will or may impact national security; (ii) an overseas initial public offering to be conducted by a data

[Table of Contents](#)

processor processing the personal information of more than one million individuals; (iii) an overseas initial public offering in Hong Kong to be conducted by a data processor, which will or may impact national security; and (iv) other data processing activities that will or may impact national security. The Draft Measures on Network Data also requires data processors that process important data or are listed overseas to carry out an annual data security assessment on their own or by engaging a data security services institution, and the data security assessment report for a given year should be submitted to the local cyberspace affairs administration department before January 31 of the following year. The Draft Measures on Network Data was released for public comment only. There remains uncertainty, including but not limited to its final content, adoption timeline, effective date or relevant implementation rules.

In addition, the PRC government authorities have increasingly focused on and are improving the legislative system on the protection of personal information. On August 20, 2021, the SCNPC promulgated the Personal Information Protection Law, which integrates the scattered rules with respect to personal information rights and privacy protection and took effect in November 2021. The Personal Information Protection Law aims at protecting the personal information rights and interests, regulating the processing of personal information, ensuring the orderly and free flow of personal information in accordance with the law and promoting the reasonable use of personal information. The Personal Information Protection Law applies to the processing of personal information within China, as well as certain personal information processing activities outside China, including those for the provision of products and services to natural persons within China or for the analysis and assessment of acts of natural persons within China. Processors processing personal information exceeding the threshold to be set by the relevant authorities and CIOs are required to store, within the PRC territory, all personal information collected and produced within the PRC.

The PRC government authorities also further enhanced the supervision and regulation of cross-border data transmission. On July 7, 2022, the CAC promulgated the Measures for the Security Assessment of Cross-border Data Transfer, which became effective on September 1, 2022. In accordance with such measures, data processors will be subject to security assessment conducted by the CAC prior to any cross-border transfer of data if the transfer involves (i) important data; (ii) personal information transferred overseas by operators of critical information infrastructure or a data processor that has processed personal data of more than one million persons; (iii) personal information transferred overseas by a data processor which has already provided personal data of 100,000 persons or sensitive personal data of 10,000 persons overseas since January 1 of the preceding year; or (iv) other circumstances as required by the CAC.

For a comprehensive discussion on the aforementioned laws and regulations, see “Regulation—Regulations Relating to Cybersecurity and Data Security” and “Regulation—Regulations Relating to Privacy Protection.” Since these laws and regulations are relatively new, there remain uncertainties with respect to their interpretation and implementation. In addition, additional laws or regulations on this subject matter may be promulgated in the future which may in turn impose further requirements on us.

We are constantly in the process of evaluating the potential impact of the Cyber Security Law, the Data Security Law, the Personal Information Protection Law and other laws, regulations, and policies relating to cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security on our current business practices. All these laws and regulations may result in additional expenses and obligations to us and subject us to negative publicity, which could harm our reputation and negatively affect the trading price of our ADSs. We expect that these areas will receive greater public scrutiny and attention from regulators and more frequent and rigid investigation or review by regulators, which will increase our compliance costs and subject us to heightened risks and challenges. Despite our efforts to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and other obligations relating to cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security, it is possible that our practices, offerings or services could fail to meet all of the requirements imposed on us by such laws, regulations, or obligations. We have in the past received notices from the relevant governmental authorities in China requiring us to rectify and enhance our data privacy protection measures in accordance with the applicable law and regulations of the PRC. We have taken measures to rectify our data privacy protection practice, and implement a data protection and privacy policy with

[Table of Contents](#)

respect to how we collect, store, process, and use customer data and information. Apart from the aforementioned notices, we have not experienced any material breaches of any of the cybersecurity measures and we have not been subject to any penalties, fines, suspensions, or investigations from the CAC. We believe that we are in compliance with the regulations and policies that have been issued by the CAC to date in all material respects. However, as uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation and implementation of these laws, regulations, and policies regarding cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security and how these laws, regulations, and policies will be implemented in practice, we cannot assure you that we will comply with such laws, regulations, and policies and we may be ordered to rectify or terminate any actions that are deemed illegal by regulatory authorities. Any failure or perceived failure to comply with these laws, regulations, or policies may result in inquiries and other proceedings or actions against us by governmental authorities or others, such as warnings, fines, penalties, required rectifications, service suspension or removal of our apps from the relevant app stores, and/or other sanctions, as well as negative publicity and damage to our reputation, which could cause us to lose customers and business partners and have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We are subject to risks inherent in the logistics industry, including personal injuries and casualties, product damage, and transportation-related incidents.

A large volume of orders are handled and delivered by a large number of our Flash-Riders every day. We face the risks associated with carriage and transportation safety, which may result in property damages, personal injuries and casualties. Items carried and transferred by our Flash-Riders may be stolen, damaged or lost for various reasons. In particular, delivery of fresh and perishable products entails inherent risks regarding item packing and stacking, storage condition in transit, and traffic condition.

Our failure to detect and prevent unsafe, prohibited or restricted items from transmitted through our services may harm our reputation and business, and subject us to penalties and civil liabilities if any personal injuries, casualties, or property damage take place. In addition, we cannot guarantee all unsafe items, such as flammables and explosives, toxic or corrosive items, be detected and prevented from being transported, and those unsafe items may injure recipients and harm personnel and damage other properties.

Delivery of products also involves risks regarding transportation safety. We constantly have a large number of Flash-Riders in transport and most of them ride electric bicycles. From time to time, our Flash-Riders may be involved in transportation accidents, and the products and items carried by them may be lost or damaged. In addition, Flash-Riders and third parties may also suffer personal injuries and casualties, where the insurance may not fully cover the damages caused. We are regularly subject to claims, lawsuits, arbitrations and other legal proceedings seeking to hold us liable for property damages, personal injuries and casualties caused in the process of performing our on-demand dedicated courier services, which may be raised by service users and recipients, Flash-Riders and injured third parties, and the results of which cannot be predicted with certainty.

Any of the foregoing risks could disrupt our services, cause us to incur substantial expenses and divert the time and attention of our management. We may face claims and incur significant liabilities if found liable or partially liable for any injuries, damages or losses. Claims against us may not be covered by insurance at all. Government authorities may also impose significant fines on us or require us to adopt costly preventive measures. Furthermore, if our delivery services are perceived to be unsafe by individual and business customers, which may reduce our services' attractiveness, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

If our expansion into new geographical areas is not successful, our business and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We have a track record of successfully expanding into new geographical areas, where we commenced our operation from covering first-tier cities in China and have continued to expand our geographical reach to lower-

Table of Contents

tier cities. Our expansion into new geographical areas involves new risks and challenges associated with such new markets, such as our business model may not be acceptable to residents in lower-tier cities in China, there may be a lack of demand for on-demand delivery, the order density in those smaller, less developed areas may not be sufficient to allow us to operate in a cost-efficient manner, and we may need to adjust our pricing methodologies to adapt to local economic condition. We cannot assure that we will be able to execute on our business strategy or that our service offerings will be successful in such markets.

In addition, our lack of relevant customer profiles or familiarity with market dynamic of these areas may make it more difficult for us to keep pace with local demands and preferences. Further, there may be existing local market leaders in any geographical area that we decide to expand into. Such companies may be able to compete more effectively than us by leveraging their experience in doing business in that market as well as their deeper data insight and greater brand recognition locally. Any failure in our expansion into new geographical areas could materially and adversely affect our business and prospects.

Further, as of the date of this prospectus, we have only registered branch offices in 21 cities, and the rest of our local branches with premises for business operations established along with our geographic expansion have not been registered with local administrations. In addition, we may not be able to change the registered address of our subsidiaries or branches in the PRC to their operating addresses in a timely manner. In the PRC, if a company operates business outside its registered address, the company may be required to register those premises for business operation as branch offices with the State Administration for Market Regulation, or the SAMR or its local branches at the place where the premises are located and obtain business licenses for them as branch offices. We may not be able to update the registered address for our subsidiaries or branches or register the main premises for business operations as branch offices in a timely manner or at all due to complex procedural requirements and relocation of branch offices from time to time. If the PRC regulatory authorities determine that we are in violation of the relevant laws and regulations, we may be subject to penalties, including but not limited to fines, being listed on the List of Enterprises with Serious Illegal and Dishonest Acts and being publicized to the public. As of the date of this prospectus, other than a fine of RMB10,000 imposed on us in 2018 for our failure to establish a local branch, we have not received other regulatory or governmental penalties in relation to failure to register such premises for business operations as branch offices. We currently have operations, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to penalties, orders to rectify or other administrative proceedings. If we become subject to these penalties, our reputation, business, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Any lack of requisite approvals, licenses or permits applicable to our business or any failure to comply with applicable law, regulations, and policies may materially and adversely affect our daily operations and hinder our growth.

Our business is subject to governmental supervision and regulation by the relevant PRC governmental authorities, including the Ministry of Commerce, or the MOFCOM, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or the MIIT, and other governmental authorities in charge of the relevant categories of services offered by us. Together, these government authorities promulgate and enforce regulations that cover many aspects of our business operation, including entry into this industry, the scope of permissible business activities, licenses and permits for various business activities, and foreign investment. See the section titled “Regulation” of this prospectus for further details on the requisite approvals, licenses or permits for our business operations.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have not received any notice of warning or been subject to penalties or other disciplinary action from the relevant governmental authorities regarding the conducting of our business without requisite approvals and permits. However, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to any penalties in the future. As the on-demand delivery industry is still evolving in China, new laws and regulations may be adopted from time to time to require additional licenses and permits other than those we currently have, and to address new issues that arise from time to time. As a result, uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and any future PRC laws and regulations applicable to the on-demand delivery

[Table of Contents](#)

business. If the PRC government considers that we were operating without the proper approvals, licenses or permits or promulgates new laws and regulations that require additional approvals or licenses, such as courier service operation permit, or impose additional restrictions on the operation of any part of our business, it has the power, among other things, to levy fines, confiscate our income, revoke our business licenses, and require us to discontinue our relevant business or impose restrictions on the affected portion of our business. In addition, if we are required to renew our existing licenses or permits or update certain information contained in our existing licenses or permits, we cannot assure you that we will be able to complete such renewal or registration amendment in a timely manner, which may also cause us subject to fines and/or other penalties. Any of these and other regulatory actions by the PRC governmental authorities, including issuance of official notices, change of policies, promulgation of regulations and imposition of sanctions, may adversely affect our business and have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations.

Any disruption to our technology systems and resulting interruptions in the availability of our applications or services could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The satisfactory performance, reliability, and availability of our technology systems are critical to our success. We rely on our technology infrastructure, which consists of a proprietary pricing and dispatching system, a digitalized rider management system, a mobile application, Mini-Programs and API. However, our technology systems or infrastructure may not function properly at all times. We may be unable to monitor and ensure high-quality maintenance and upgrade of our technology systems and infrastructure, and customers may experience service outages and delays in accessing and using our mobile application or Mini Programs as we seek to source additional capacity. In addition, we may experience surges in online traffic and generally as we scale, which can put additional demand on our mobile application, Mini Programs or API at specific times. Any disruption to our technology systems and resulting interruptions in the availability of our website, applications or services could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our technology systems may also experience telecommunications failures, computer viruses, failures during the process of upgrading or replacing software, databases or components, power outages, hardware failures, user errors, or other attempts to harm our technology systems, which may result in the unavailability or slowdown of our mobile application, Mini Programs, API or certain functions, delays or errors in transaction processing, loss of data, inability to accept and fulfill orders, and the reduction of attractiveness of our services. Further, hackers, acting individually or in coordinated groups, may also launch distributed denial of service attacks or other coordinated attacks that may cause service outages or other interruptions in our business. Any one of such occurrences could cause severe disruption to our daily operations. If we cannot successfully execute system maintenance and repair, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected and we could be subject to liability claims.

Failure to continue to improve our technology systems or develop new technologies to adapt to changing customer needs could harm our reputation, business, and prospects.

To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the functionality of our technology systems and to develop new features to adapt to changing market trends and customer preferences. The on-demand delivery industry is characterized by rapid technological evolution, including frequent introductions of new services embodying new technologies, such as potential future commercial implementation of unattended delivery technologies of package-delivering robots. Any technology development in the on-demand delivery industry may pressure both incumbent and new market players to implement cost-effective technologies even more rapidly. Our business operations and growth prospects depend, in part, on our ability to identify, develop, acquire or license advanced technologies and respond to technological innovations and emerging industry practices in a cost-effective and timely way.

In addition, we must regularly improve and upgrade our technology systems to keep pace with increased orders or expanded service offerings to ensure more efficient capacity management through an integrated

[Table of Contents](#)

information flow through our entire network. However, while we have continuously enhanced our proprietary technology systems, we may fail to execute technology improvements corresponding to our business expansion or developing new technologies to adapt to changing customer needs and industry breakthrough and the failure to do so could harm our reputation and business and may also impede our growth.

We have invested in the development of new technologies and business initiatives and obtained or applied for registered patent rights supporting various aspects of our operations. We have invested and may continue to invest significant amount of capital to fund research and development projects for new technologies. However, the development of websites, mobile apps and other proprietary technologies entails significant technical and business risks. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully develop or effectively use new technologies, recoup the costs of developing new technologies or adapt our websites, mobile apps, proprietary technologies and systems to meet customer needs or emerging industry standards and any failure to do so may render our services less competitive or attractive, and our reputation, business, and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We are regularly subject to claims, lawsuits and other proceedings that may adversely affect our reputation, business, and results of operations.

We are regularly subject to claims, lawsuits, arbitration proceedings, government investigations and other legal and regulatory proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including those involving personal injury, property damage, labor and employment, commercial disputes, customer complaints, intellectual property disputes, breach of contract, unfair competition, compliance with regulatory requirements and other matters. We may become subject to additional types of claims, lawsuits, government investigations and legal or regulatory proceedings as our business grows and as we deploy new business offerings. We are also regularly subject to claims, lawsuits, arbitration proceedings, government investigations and other legal and regulatory proceedings seeking to hold us liable for the actions of individual and business customers and our Flash-Riders. The results of any such claims, lawsuits, arbitration proceedings, government investigations or other legal or regulatory proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Any claims against us, whether meritorious or not, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, be harmful to our reputation, require significant management attention and divert significant resources. It is possible that a resolution of one or more such proceedings could result in substantial damages, settlement costs, fines and penalties that could adversely affect our reputation and brand, business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, a determination in, or settlement of, any legal proceeding, whether we are party to such legal proceeding or not, that involves our industry, could also harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We have limited insurance coverage, which could expose us to significant costs and business disruption.

We maintain various insurance policies to safeguard against risks and unexpected events. We purchase personal accident insurance for all Flash-Riders to cover each order. We also offer the option for Flash-Riders to purchase daily third-party personal injury and property damage insurance before the Flash-Rider responds to the first order assigned to him or her every day. See “Business—Insurance” for more details. We may be required to pay higher premiums for the coverage we obtain. For these insured risks, there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully claim our losses under our current insurance policies on a timely basis, or at all. If we face claims in excess of our applicable aggregate coverage limits for insured risks, we would bear any excess and the compensated amount could be significantly less than our actual loss. Any material or extended business disruption may result in substantial costs and expenses and the diversion of our resources, financial, managerial, or otherwise, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

We depend on data centers and cloud computing services provided by third parties and any disruption in the operation of these facilities could adversely affect our business.

We depend on several third-party applications and services to ensure the smooth performance of certain key functions of our business. For example, we host our services on servers and network infrastructure rented from third-party cloud computing vendors. In addition, we collaborate with or receive open source software services from online map providers, social media access portal provider for embedding our Mini-Programs, and payment processing providers.

Any interruption or delay, most of which are beyond our control, in the functionality of these third-party applications and services may lead to our system interruptions, website or mobile app slowdown or unavailability, delays or errors in transaction processing, loss of data or the inability to accept and fulfill orders. In addition, if any third-party application and service providers withdraw their authorization to us, or their services become limited, restricted, curtailed or less effective in any way or become unavailable to us for any reason, our business may be materially and adversely affected. We may not be able to promptly find alternative ways to provide services in a timely, reliable and cost-effective manner, or at all, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The wide variety of payment methods that we accept subjects us to third-party payment processing-related risks.

We accept a wide variety of payment methods, including bank transfers and online payments through various third-party online payment platforms such as Weixin Pay and Alipay, in order to ensure a smooth customer experience. For certain payment methods, we pay varying service fees, which may increase over time and raise our operating costs and lower our profit margins. We may also be subject to fraud, money laundering and other illegal activities in connection with the various payment methods we accept.

We are also subject to various regulations, rules and requirements, regulatory or otherwise, governing online payment processing and fund transfers, which could change or be reinterpreted to make it difficult or impossible for us to comply with. If we fail to comply with these rules or requirements, we may be subject to fines and higher transaction fees and lose our ability to accept credit and debit card payments from our customer, process electronic fund transfers or facilitate other types of online payments, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Customer experiences on mobile devices depend upon effective use of our mobile applications, third-party platforms and third-party mobile operating systems that we do not control.

Customers generally place orders via our mobile applications, Mini Programs and API-connected third-party systems using mobile devices, and we expect this trend to continue. In particular, our Flash-Riders primarily rely on our mobile applications to plan, track and adjust the delivery route while on transportation, which can be tracked in real time by our customers. To optimize the mobile real-time item tracking and locating experience, we are somewhat dependent on our customers downloading and effective use of our mobile applications and Mini-Programs on their particular devices. We are further dependent on the interoperability of our mobile applications with third-party mobile operating systems that we do not control, such as iOS and Android, and any changes in such systems that degrade the functionality of our mobile applications could adversely affect the usage of our sites on mobile devices.

As new mobile devices and operating platforms are released, we may experience delay or difficulties in updating and integrating our mobile applications for these alternative devices and platforms and we may need to devote significant resources to the development, support and maintenance of such applications. Problems may also arise with our relationships with providers of mobile operating systems or mobile application download stores, such as our applications may receive unfavorable treatment compared to competing applications on the

[Table of Contents](#)

download stores. In the event that it becomes difficult for our customers to access and use our applications, programs and platforms on their mobile devices, our customer growth could be harmed and our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our operating results are subject to seasonality, which could result in volatility or have an adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs.

We experience seasonality in our business, mainly correlating to the seasonality patterns associated with the delivery industry in China. We typically experience a seasonal surge in delivery orders during the fourth quarter each year. On the contrary, activity levels across our business lines are typically lower around weekends and Chinese national holidays, including Chinese New Year in the first quarter of each year and National Day in the first week of October, primarily due to weaker customer and rider activity levels during these holiday seasons.

Seasonality also makes it challenging to accurately and timely estimate customer demands and manage our capacity accordingly. We make planning and spending decisions, including rider management based on our estimates of customer demand. Failure to meet demand associated with the seasonality in a timely manner may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Our financial condition and results of operations for future periods may continue to fluctuate. As a result, our results of operations and the trading price of our ADSs may fluctuate from time to time due to seasonality.

We are dependent on the continued services and performance of our senior management and other key employees, the loss of any of whom could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our future performance depends on the continued services and contributions of our senior management and other key employees to execute on our business plan and to identify and pursue new opportunities and product innovations. The loss of services of senior management or other key employees could significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our strategic objectives. In addition, some of the members of our current senior management team have only been working together for a short period of time, which could adversely impact our ability to achieve our goals. From time to time, there may be changes in our senior management team resulting from the hiring or departure of executives, which could disrupt our business. The loss of the services of one or more of our senior management or other key employees for any reason could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results and require significant amounts of time, training and resources to find suitable replacements and integrate them within our business, and could affect our corporate culture.

If we are unable to attract, train and retain qualified personnel, as well as Flash-Riders, or if we experience any large-scale labor unrest, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

We intend to hire additional qualified employees to support our business operations and planned expansion. Our future success depends, to a significant extent, on our ability to attract, train and retain qualified personnel, particularly technical and operational personnel with expertise in the on-demand delivery industry or other areas we expand into. The effective operation of our managerial and operating systems, fulfillment infrastructure, customer service center and other back office functions also depends on the hard work and quality performance of our management and employees. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to attract or retain qualified staff or other highly skilled employees that we will need in order to achieve our strategic objectives.

We also intend to expand our Flash-Riders base. However, if we are unable to manage delivery capacity effectively, optimize dispatching process, provide incentives to or increase delivery charges for less favorable delivery tasks, or fully utilize Flash-Riders' delivery capacity in a timely manner, we may not be able to attract and retain Flash-Riders as independent contractors, resulting in insufficient delivery resources, increased costs, and lower delivery service quality in certain regions of our network.

Table of Contents

We and the outsourced delivery agencies we engage have been subject to labor disputes initiated by our or the outsourced delivery agencies' employees from time to time, although none of them, individually or in the aggregate, had a material adverse impact on us. We expect to continue to be subject to various legal or administrative proceedings related to labor dispute in the ordinary course of our business, due to the magnitude of labor force involved in our network. Any large-scale labor unrest directed against us or the outsourced delivery agencies could directly or indirectly prevent or hinder our normal operating activities, and if not resolved in a timely manner, lead to delays in our fulfillment performance. We and the outsourced delivery agencies are not able to predict or control any large-scale labor unrest, especially those involving labor not directly employed by us. Further, large-scale labor unrest may affect general labor market conditions or result in changes to labor laws, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We have granted, and may continue to grant options and other types of awards under our share incentive plan, which may result in increased share-based compensation expenses.

We adopted a share incentive plan in 2015. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, we did not record any share-based compensation expenses as the exercisability is dependent upon our completion of an initial public offering. As of the date of this prospectus, options to purchase 2,404,681 Class A ordinary shares and 5,299,000 restricted share units held by our employees and directors remained outstanding. We will recognize share-based compensation expenses of RMB123.3 million relating to options and restricted share units vested upon the completion of this offering. Competition for highly skilled personnel is often intense and we may incur significant costs or may not be successful in attracting, integrating, or retaining qualified personnel to fulfill our current or future needs. 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 may increase, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Any deficiencies in public telecommunication and internet infrastructure could impair the functioning of our technology system and the operation of our business.

Our business depends on the performance, reliability, and security of the public telecommunications and internet infrastructure. Currently, substantially all of our sale of services are generated online through our FlashEx user interfaces such as mobile application, Mini Programs, and API-connected third-party systems. Therefore, the satisfactory performance, reliability, and availability of our user interfaces are critical to our success and our ability to attract and retain individual and business customers. The reliability and availability of our user interfaces depends on telecommunications carriers and other third-party providers for communications and storage capacity, including bandwidth and server storage, among other things. If we are unable to enter into and renew agreements with these providers on acceptable terms, or if any of our existing agreements with such providers are terminated as a result of our breach or otherwise, our ability to provide our services to individual and business customers could be adversely affected. Access to internet in China is maintained through state-owned telecommunications carriers under administrative control, and we obtain access to end-user networks operated by such telecommunications carriers and internet service providers to give users access to our user interfaces. The failure of telecommunications network operators to provide us with the requisite bandwidth could also interfere with the speed and availability of our mobile platforms. Service interruptions prevent customers from accessing our user interfaces and placing orders, and frequent interruptions could frustrate customers and discourage them from attempting to place orders, which could cause us to lose customers, harming our operating results. In addition, we have limited control over the service fees charged by telecommunication and internet operators. If the prices we pay for telecommunications and internet services rise significantly, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to laws and regulations, many of which are evolving, and failure to comply with such laws and regulations or manage the increased costs associated with such laws and regulations could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our business is subject to governmental supervision and regulation by relevant PRC governmental authorities, including but not limited to the MIIT, the SAMR, the MOFCOM, the CAC and SAFE. Together, these governmental authorities promulgate and enforce regulations that cover many aspects of our day-to-day operations, including but not limited to online and mobile commerce, internet content provision, cybersecurity and privacy laws, labor and employment, intellectual property, taxation, competition, mobile application accessibility and personal injury, and we may fail to fully comply with these regulations. Local regulatory authorities conduct periodic inspections, examinations, and inquiries in respect of our compliance with relevant regulatory requirements. In addition, regulatory bodies may view matters or interpret laws and regulations differently than they have in the past or in a manner adverse to our business. We cannot assure you that we have obtained all the permits or licenses required for conducting our business or will be able to maintain our existing licenses or obtain new ones. For example, under the Administrative Measures for Courier Service Market promulgated by the Ministry of Transport in 2013, courier service refers to the delivery activities that is rapidly completed within the promised time limit, including the steps of collecting items, sorting, transportation, and delivery. As the on-demand dedicated courier services we provide do not fully fall under the definition of the courier service, we do not believe we need to obtain a courier service operation permit. However, there are uncertainties regarding the government's interpretation of the requirement. If we are deemed to provide courier service without required permit, we may be considered in violation of the laws and regulations relating to courier service. See "Regulation—Regulations Relating to Express Delivery Service" for more details. If we fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we may be exposed to penalties, fines, the suspension or revocation of our licenses or permits to conduct business, administrative proceedings and litigation.

In addition, new laws and regulations may be enforced from time to time and uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and any future PRC laws and regulations applicable to our businesses. For example, our on-demand dedicated courier services currently has no clear regulatory authority or governing laws and regulations as such industry are relatively nascent and is at its early stage of development, and we expect to experience strengthened regulatory environment along with rapid industrial evolution. If the regulatory or administrative authorities impose new requirements relating to, among other things, new and additional licenses, permits and approvals or governance or ownership structures on us for operating on-demand dedicated courier services in the future, we will be subject to fines and penalties due to any non-compliances, increased future compliance costs, heightened challenges and uncertainties, and restrictions upon our current or future operations.

Furthermore, on February 7, 2021, the Anti-Monopoly Commission of the State Council officially promulgated the Guidelines to Anti-Monopoly in the Field of Internet Platforms, or the Anti-Monopoly Guidelines for Internet Platforms. Pursuant to an official interpretation from the Anti-monopoly Commission of the State Council, the Anti-Monopoly Guidelines for Internet Platforms mainly covers five aspects, namely, general provisions, monopoly agreements, abusing market dominance, concentration of undertakings, and abusing of administrative powers eliminating or restricting competition. The Anti-Monopoly Guidelines for Internet Platforms prohibits certain monopolistic acts of internet platforms so as to protect market competition and safeguard interests of users and undertakings participating in internet platform economy, including without limitation, prohibiting platforms with dominant position from abusing their market dominance (such as discriminating customers in terms of pricing and other transactional conditions using big data and analytics, coercing counterparties into exclusivity arrangements, using technology means to block competitors' interface, favorable positioning in search results of goods displays, using bundle services to sell services or products, compulsory collection of unnecessary user data). In addition, the Anti-Monopoly Guidelines for Internet Platforms also reinforces antitrust merger review for internet platform related transactions to safeguard market competition. Due to the uncertainties associated with the evolving legislative activities and varied local implementation practices of anti-monopoly and competition laws and regulations in the PRC, it may be costly to

Table of Contents

adjust some of our business practice in order to comply with these laws, regulations, rules, guidelines, and implementations, and any incompliance or associated inquiries, investigations, and other governmental actions may divert significant management time and attention and our financial resources, bring negative publicity, subject us to liabilities or administrative penalties, and/or materially and adversely affect our financial conditions, operations, and business prospects.

In addition, our success, or perceived success, and increased visibility may also drive some businesses that perceive our business model negatively to raise their concerns to local policymakers and regulators. These businesses and their trade association groups or other organizations may take actions and employ significant resources to shape the legal and regulatory regimes, or seek to have, a market presence in an effort to change such legal and regulatory regimes in ways intended to adversely affect or impede our business and the ability of Flash-Riders to provide us with their services. If we are unable to manage these risks, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We may require additional capital to support the growth of our business, and this capital might not be available to us when desired, on reasonable terms or at all.

To effectively compete, we may require additional funds to support the growth of our business and allow us to invest in new markets, technologies, and offerings. We anticipate that our cash on hand will be sufficient to meet our current and anticipated needs for general corporate purposes for at least the next 12 months. However, due to the unpredictable nature of the capital markets and our industry, we cannot assure you that we will be able to raise additional capital on terms favorable to us, or at all, if and when required, especially if we experience disappointing operating results. If adequate capital is not available to us as required, our ability to fund our operations, take advantage of unanticipated opportunities, develop or enhance our services or respond to competitive pressures could be significantly limited. If we cannot raise required capital when needed, we may be unable to meet the demands of existing and prospective individual and business customers, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If we do raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership interests of our shareholders could be significantly diluted. These newly issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing shareholders. If we incur debt to finance our business, we may be required to use a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to pay interest and principal on our indebtedness. Such payments would reduce the funds available to us for working capital, capital expenditures, and other corporate purposes and limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, expansion plans, and other investments. Additional fundraising may also subject us to operating and financing covenants that may restrict our business and operations. As a result, we may be less able to implement our business strategy, more vulnerable to downturns in our business, the industry, or in the general economy, have less flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry, and be unable to take advantage of business opportunities as they arise.

We may be unable to obtain, maintain and protect our intellectual property rights and proprietary information or prevent third parties from making unauthorized use of our intellectual property.

We regard our trademarks, copyrights, patents, domain names, know-how, proprietary technologies, and similar intellectual property as critical to our success, and we rely on a combination of intellectual property laws and contractual arrangements, including confidentiality, invention assignment and non-compete agreements with our employees and others, to protect our proprietary rights. Despite these measures, any of our intellectual property rights could be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or misappropriated, or such intellectual property may not be sufficient to provide us with competitive advantages. In addition, there can be no assurance that (i) our application for registration of trademarks, patents, and other intellectual property rights will be approved, (ii) any intellectual property rights will be adequately protected, or (iii) such intellectual property rights will not be challenged by third parties or found by a judicial authority to be invalid or unenforceable. Further, because of the rapid pace of technological change in our industry, we rely on technologies developed or licensed by third

parties, and we may not be able to obtain or continue to obtain licenses and technologies from these third parties at all or on reasonable terms.

Registering and maintaining intellectual property rights in China and other relevant jurisdictions could be difficult. With respect to intellectual property rights, laws and regulations are subject to judicial interpretation and enforcement and may not always be applied consistently. Confidentiality, invention assignment and non-compete agreements may be breached by counterparties, and there may not be adequate remedies available to us for any such breach. Accordingly, we may not be able to effectively protect our intellectual property rights or to enforce our contractual rights. Policing any unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly and the steps we take may be inadequate to prevent the infringement or misappropriation of our intellectual property. In the event that we resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, such litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management and financial resources, and could put our intellectual property at risk of being invalidated or narrowed in scope. We can provide no assurance that we will prevail in such litigation, and even if we do prevail, we may not obtain a meaningful recovery. In addition, our trade secrets may be leaked or otherwise become available to, or be independently discovered by, our competitors. Any failure in maintaining, protecting or enforcing our intellectual property rights could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which may be expensive to defend and may disrupt our business and operations.

We cannot be certain that our operations or any aspects of our business do not or will not infringe upon or otherwise violate patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties. We have been, and from time to time in the future may be, subject to legal proceedings and claims relating to the intellectual property rights of others. In addition, there may be other third-party intellectual property that is infringed by our services or other aspects of our business. There could also be existing patents of which we are not aware that we may inadvertently infringe. We cannot assure you that holders of patents purportedly relating to some aspect of our business, if any such holders exist, would not seek to enforce such patents against us. Further, the application and interpretation of the patent laws and the procedures and standards for granting patents we are subject to are evolving and subject to uncertainties, and we cannot assure you that relevant courts or regulatory authorities would agree with our analysis. If we are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be subject to liability for our infringement activities or may be prohibited from using such intellectual property, and we may incur licensing fees or be forced to develop alternatives of our own. In addition, we may incur significant expenses, and may be forced to divert management's time and other resources from our business and operations to defend against these infringement claims, regardless of their merits. Successful infringement or licensing claims made against us may result in significant monetary liabilities and may materially disrupt our business and operations by restricting or prohibiting our use of the intellectual property in question. Finally, we use open source software in connection with our services. Companies that incorporate open source software into their products and services have, from time to time, faced claims challenging the ownership of open source software and compliance with open source license terms. As a result, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software or noncompliance with open source licensing terms. Some open source software licenses require users who distribute open source software as part of their software to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to such software and make available any derivative works of the open source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost. Any requirement to disclose our source code or pay damages for breach of contract could be harmful to our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, our business, operating results and financial condition.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created unique global and industry-wide challenges, including challenges to our business. Beginning in early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the temporary closure of many

[Table of Contents](#)

corporate offices across China. Normal economic activities throughout China were sharply curtailed from time to time. As a result, we have seen a declined delivery demand on certain categories of goods during the periods when the impact of COVID-19 was severe, and our results of operations were adversely affected.

The extent to which the pandemic may impact our results of operations going forward will depend on future developments which are highly uncertain and unpredictable, including the frequency, duration and extent of outbreaks of COVID-19, the appearance of new variants with different characteristics, and the success or failure of efforts to contain or treat cases. Our results of operations could be adversely affected to the extent that the outbreak harms the Chinese economy in general. To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects our business and financial results, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this prospectus.

We face risks related to natural disasters, health epidemics and other outbreaks, which could significantly disrupt our operations.

In addition to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, our business could be materially and adversely affected by natural disasters, such as snowstorms, earthquakes, fires or floods, the outbreak of other widespread health epidemic, such as swine flu, avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, Ebola, Zika or other events, such as wars, acts of terrorism, environmental accidents, power shortage or communication interruptions. The occurrence of such a disaster or prolonged outbreak of an epidemic illness or other adverse public health developments in the PRC or elsewhere could materially disrupt our business and operations. Such events could also significantly affect our industry and cause a temporary closure of the facilities we use for our operations, which would severely disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our operations could be disrupted if any of our employees were suspected of having any of the epidemic illnesses, since this could require us to quarantine some or all of such employees or disinfect the facilities used for our operations. In addition, our revenue and profitability could be materially reduced to the extent that a natural disaster, health epidemic or other outbreak harms the global or Chinese economy in general. Our operations could also be severely disrupted if our customers, suppliers or other participants were affected by such natural disasters, health epidemics or other outbreaks.

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

Shareholder claims or regulatory investigation that are common in jurisdictions outside China 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 or other jurisdictions may not be efficient in the absence of mutual and practical cooperation mechanism. Furthermore, according to Article 177 of the PRC Securities Law which became effective in March 2020, no overseas securities regulator is allowed to directly conduct investigations or evidence collection activities within the PRC territory, and without the consent by the Chinese securities regulatory authorities and the other competent governmental agencies, no entity or individual may provide documents or materials related to securities business to any foreign party. On February 24, 2023, the CSRC published the Provisions on Strengthening the Confidentiality and Archives Administration Related to the Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Enterprises, pursuant to which, the working papers and other files produced in mainland China by securities companies and securities service institutions that provide mainland China domestic companies with relevant securities services during the overseas securities offering and listing by such domestic companies shall be stored in mainland China. If overseas securities regulators propose to carry out investigation, evidence collection or inspection on domestic companies, or relevant securities companies or securities service institutions, such activities shall be carried out through the cross-border regulatory cooperation mechanism. The domestic companies, securities companies and securities service institutions shall obtain approvals from the CSRC or relevant mainland China authorities before

[Table of Contents](#)

cooperating with overseas securities regulators in their investigations and inspections or providing materials to them. In addition, the Data Security Law and the Personal Information Protection Law provide that no entity or individual within the PRC territory is allowed to provide any foreign judicial body and law enforcement body with any data or any personal information stored within the PRC territory without the approval of the relevant PRC governmental authority. While detailed interpretation of or implementation rules under the article have yet to be promulgated, the inability for an overseas securities regulator to directly conduct investigations or evidence collection activities within China, and restrictions on provision of documents, materials, data and/or personal information by PRC entities and individuals to an overseas securities regulator, foreign judicial body or foreign law enforcement body may further increase difficulties faced by you in protecting your interests.

The PCAOB had historically been unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work.

Our auditor, the independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit report included elsewhere in this prospectus, as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with 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. The auditor is located in mainland China, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB was historically unable to conduct inspections and investigations completely before 2022. The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China in the past has made 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. On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB issued a report that vacated its December 16, 2021 determination and removed mainland China and Hong Kong from the list of jurisdictions where it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms. However, if the PCAOB determines in the future that it no longer has full access to inspect and investigate completely accounting firms in mainland China and Hong Kong, and we use an accounting firm headquartered in one of these jurisdictions to issue an audit report on our financial statements filed with the SEC, we and investors in our ADSs would be deprived of the benefits of such PCAOB inspections, which could cause investors and potential investors in the ADSs to lose confidence in our reported financial information and the quality of our financial statements.

Our ADSs may be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in the future if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely auditors located in China. The delisting of the ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.

Pursuant to the HFCAA, if the SEC determines that we have filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspections by the PCAOB for two consecutive years, the SEC will prohibit our shares or ADSs from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter trading market in the United States.

On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determination that the PCAOB was unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong and our auditor was subject to that determination. On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB removed mainland China and Hong Kong from the list of jurisdictions where it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms.

Each year, the PCAOB will determine whether it can inspect and investigate completely audit firms in mainland China and Hong Kong, among other jurisdictions. If the PCAOB determines in the future that it no longer has full access to inspect and investigate completely accounting firms in mainland China and Hong Kong and we use an accounting firm headquartered in one of these jurisdictions to issue an audit report on our financial statements filed with the SEC, we would be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer following the filing of the annual report on Form 20-F for the relevant fiscal year. In accordance with the HFCAA, our securities would be prohibited from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter trading market in the United States if we are identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer for two consecutive years in the future. If

Table of Contents

our shares and ADSs are prohibited from trading in the United States, there is no certainty that we will be able to list on a non-U.S. exchange or that a market for our shares will develop outside of the United States. A prohibition of being able to trade in the United States 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 ADSs. Also, such a prohibition 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.

If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud, which may have material and adverse effect to investor confidence and the market price of our ADSs.

Prior to this offering, we were a private company with limited accounting personnel and other resources with which to address our internal control and procedures. Our management has not completed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, and our independent registered public accounting firm has not conducted an audit of our internal control over financial reporting. We and our independent registered public accounting firm identified one material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting as well as an other control deficiency as of December 31, 2022, in accordance with the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board of the United States (PCAOB).

The material weakness identified related to our lack of sufficient financial reporting and accounting personnel with appropriate knowledge of U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements to properly address complex U.S. GAAP accounting issues and related disclosures. Following the identification of the material weakness and other control deficiencies, we have taken measures and plan to continue to take measures to remedy these control deficiencies. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.” However, the implementation of these measures may not fully address these deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting, and we cannot conclude that they have been fully remediated. Our failure to correct these control deficiencies or our failure to discover and address any other control deficiencies could result in inaccuracies in our financial statements and impair our ability to comply with applicable financial reporting requirements and related regulatory filings on a timely basis. Moreover, ineffective internal control over financial reporting could significantly hinder our ability to prevent fraud.

Upon completion of this offering, we will become a public company in the United States subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, will require that we include a report of management on our internal control over financial reporting in our annual report on Form 20-F beginning with our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024. In addition, once we cease to be an “emerging growth company” as such term is defined in the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our management may conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective. Moreover, even if our management concludes that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm, after conducting its own independent testing, may issue a report that is qualified if it is not satisfied with our internal control or the level at which our controls are documented, designed, operated or reviewed, or if it interprets the relevant requirements differently from us. In addition, after we become a public company, our reporting obligations may place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources and systems for the foreseeable future. We may be unable to timely complete our evaluation testing and any required remediation.

During the course of documenting and testing our internal control procedures, in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404, we may identify other weaknesses and deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, 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. If we fail to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment, we could suffer

material misstatements in our financial statements and fail to meet our reporting obligations, which would likely 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 decline in 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 stock exchange on which we list, regulatory investigations, and civil or criminal sanctions. We may also be required to restate our financial statements from prior periods.

Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure

If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements constituting the part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or their interpretations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations.

Foreign ownership of internet-based businesses, such as provision of internet information services, is subject to restrictions under current PRC laws and regulations. For example, foreign investors are not allowed to own more than 50% of the equity interests in a value-added telecommunication enterprise (except for e-commerce, domestic multi-party communications, storage-forwarding, and call centers) in accordance with the Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Foreign Investment Access (2021 Edition) which took effect and replaced the previous version on January 1, 2022, by the National Development and Reform Commission, or the NDRC, and the MOFCOM, and other applicable laws and regulations.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. To comply with PRC laws and regulations, we conduct our internet-related business in China through the VIE incorporated in China. The VIE is owned by PRC citizens who are our founders, with whom we have contractual arrangements. The contractual arrangements enable us to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits arising from the VIE as well as consolidate the financial results of the VIE in our results of operations. Although the structure we have adopted is consistent with longstanding industry practice, and is commonly adopted by comparable companies in China, the PRC government may not agree that these arrangements comply with PRC licensing, registration or other regulatory requirements, with existing policies or with requirements or policies that may be adopted in the future. The VIE holds the licenses, approvals, and key assets that are essential for the operations of certain of our businesses.

In the opinion of Han Kun Law Offices, our PRC legal counsel, (i) the ownership structures of the WFOE and the VIE in China, both currently and immediately after giving effect to this offering, do not violate any explicit provision of applicable PRC laws, regulations, or rules currently in effect, and (ii) subject to the risks as disclosed in “—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure” and “Corporate History and Structure,” each agreement of the contractual arrangements among BingEx Limited, our WFOE, the VIE and its shareholders governed by PRC laws is valid, binding, and enforceable in accordance with their terms and applicable PRC laws and regulations currently in effect and does not violate any explicit provisions of applicable PRC laws currently in effect. There are, however, substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current or future PRC laws and regulations. The relevant PRC regulatory authorities have discretion in determining whether a particular contractual structure violates PRC laws and regulations. Thus, we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not ultimately take a view contrary to the opinion of Han Kun Law Offices. If we are found in violation of any PRC laws or regulations or if the contractual arrangements among BingEx Limited, our WFOE, the VIE, and its shareholders are determined as illegal or invalid by any PRC court, arbitral tribunal or regulatory authorities, the relevant governmental authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including, without limitation:

- revoke the agreements constituting the contractual arrangements;
- revoke our business and operating licenses;
- require us to discontinue or restrict operations;

Table of Contents

- restrict our right to collect revenue;
- restrict or prohibit our use of the proceeds from our public offering to fund our business and operations in China;
- shut down all or part of our websites, apps, or services;
- levy fines on us or confiscate the proceeds that they deem to have been obtained through non-compliant operations;
- require us to restructure the operations in such a way as to compel us to establish a new enterprise, re-apply for the necessary licenses or relocate our businesses, staff, and assets;
- impose additional conditions or requirements with which we may not be able to comply; or
- take other regulatory or enforcement actions that could be harmful to our business.

On February 17, 2023, the CSRC released the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies, or the Trial Measures, and five supporting guidelines, which came into effect on March 31, 2023. At the press conference held for the Trial Measures on the same day, officials from the CSRC clarified that, as for companies seeking overseas listing with contractual arrangements, the CSRC will solicit opinions from relevant regulatory authorities and complete the filing of the overseas listing of such companies if they duly meet the compliance requirements, and support the development and growth of these companies. If we fail to complete the filing with the CSRC in a timely manner or at all for any future offerings, listing or any other capital raising activities which are subject to the filing requirements under the Trial Measures, due to our contractual arrangements, our ability to raise or utilize funds could be materially and adversely affected, we may even need to unwind our contractual arrangements or restructure our business operations to rectify the failure to complete the filings, and our ADSs may decline in value or become worthless if we are unable to assert our contractual control rights over the assets of the VIE which conducts a substantial portion of our operations. Given that the Trial Measures were recently promulgated, their interpretation, application, and enforcement and how they will affect our operations and our future financing may involve uncertainties over time as new guidance becomes available. Our holding company in the Cayman Islands, the VIE, and investors of BingEx Limited face uncertainty about potential future actions by the PRC government that could affect the enforceability of the contractual arrangements with the VIE and, consequently, significantly affect the financial performance of the VIE and our company as a group.

Furthermore, any of the equity interest in the VIE under the name of any record shareholder of the VIE may be put under court custody in connection with litigation, arbitration, or other judicial or dispute resolution proceedings against that record holder. We cannot be certain that the equity interest will be disposed of in accordance with the contractual arrangements. In addition, new PRC laws, rules, and regulations may be introduced to impose additional requirements that may impose additional challenges to our corporate structure and contractual arrangements. The occurrence of any of these events or the imposition of any of these penalties may materially and adversely affect our ability to conduct internet-related businesses. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes us to be unable to direct the activities of the VIE or the right to receive their economic benefits, we would no longer be able to consolidate the VIE into our financial statements, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership and the VIE stakeholders may fail to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements.

Since PRC laws limit foreign equity ownership in certain businesses in China, we operate such businesses in China through the VIE, in which we have no ownership interest and rely on a series of contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders to control and operate these businesses. Our revenue and cash flow from our such businesses are attributed to the VIE. The contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over the VIE. Direct ownership would allow us, for example, to directly

or indirectly exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the boards of directors of the VIE, which, in turn, could effect changes, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations at the management level. However, under the contractual arrangements, as a legal matter, if the VIE or its shareholders fail to perform their respective obligations under the contractual arrangements, we may have to incur substantial costs and expend significant resources to enforce those arrangements and resort to litigation or arbitration and rely on legal remedies under PRC laws. These remedies may include seeking specific performance or injunctive relief and claiming damages, any of which may not be effective. In the event we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements or we experience significant delays or other obstacles in the process of enforcing these contractual arrangements, we may lose control over the assets owned by the VIE. As a result, we may be unable to consolidate the VIE in our consolidated financial statements, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our current corporate structure and business operations may be affected by the Foreign Investment Law.

On March 15, 2019, the National People’s Congress approved the Foreign Investment Law, which took effect on January 1, 2020. Along with the Foreign Investment Law, the Implementing Rules of Foreign Investment Law promulgated by the State Council and the Interpretation of the Supreme People’s Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of the Foreign Investment Law promulgated by the Supreme People’s Court became effective on January 1, 2020. Since the Foreign Investment Law and its current implementation and interpretation rules are relatively new, uncertainties still exist in relation to their further application and improvement. According to the Foreign Investment Law, “foreign investment” refers to investment activities carried out directly or indirectly by foreign natural persons, enterprises, or other organizations, or “foreign investors,” including the following: (i) foreign investors establishing foreign-invested enterprises in China alone or collectively with other investors; (ii) foreign investors acquiring shares, equities, properties, or other similar rights of Chinese domestic enterprises; (iii) foreign investors investing in new projects in China alone or collectively with other investors; and (iv) foreign investors investing through other ways prescribed by laws, regulations, or guidelines of the State Council. The Foreign Investment Law and its current implementation and interpretation rules do not explicitly classify whether variable interest entities that are controlled through contractual arrangements would be deemed as foreign-invested enterprises if they are ultimately “controlled” by foreign investors. However, it has a catch-all provision under the definition of “foreign investment” that includes investments made by foreign investors in China through other means as provided by laws, administrative regulations, or the State Council. Therefore, it still leaves leeway for future laws, administrative regulations, or provisions of the State Council to provide for contractual arrangements as a form of foreign investment. Therefore, there can be no assurance that our contractual arrangements with the VIE will not be deemed as a foreign investment in the future.

The Foreign Investment Law grants national treatment to foreign-invested entities, except for those foreign-invested entities that operate in industries specified as either “restricted” or “prohibited” from foreign investment in a “negative list.” The Foreign Investment Law provides that foreign-invested entities operating in “restricted” industries will require market entry clearance and other approvals from relevant PRC government authorities. Pursuant to the Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Foreign Investment Access (2021 Edition), the value-added telecommunication services we provide fall within the restricted category. If our contractual arrangements with the VIE is deemed as a foreign investment in the future, and any business of the VIE is “restricted” or “prohibited” from foreign investment under the “negative list” effective at the time, we may be deemed to be in violation of the Foreign Investment Law, the contractual arrangements may be deemed as invalid and illegal, and we may be required to unwind such contractual arrangements and/or restructure our business operations, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business operations.

Furthermore, if future laws, administrative regulations or provisions mandate further actions to be taken by companies with respect to existing contractual arrangements, 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 and business operations.

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

The VIE holds licenses, approvals, and assets that are necessary for the operation of certain of our businesses, as well as equity interests in a series of our portfolio companies, to which foreign investments are typically restricted or prohibited under applicable PRC laws. The contractual arrangements contain terms that specifically obligate the shareholders of the VIE to ensure the valid existence of the VIE and restrict the disposition of material assets or any equity interest of the VIE. However, in the event the shareholders of the VIE breach the terms of these contractual arrangements and voluntarily liquidate the VIE, or the VIE declares bankruptcy and all or part of its assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, or are otherwise disposed of without our consent, we may be unable to operate some or all of our businesses or otherwise benefit from the assets held by the VIE, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Furthermore, if the VIE 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 VIE, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business as well as constrain our growth.

We may not be able to enforce the contractual arrangements with the VIE.

All the agreements which constitute the contractual arrangements are governed by PRC laws and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in China. Accordingly, these agreements would be interpreted in accordance with PRC laws and disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. In the event that we are unable to enforce the contractual arrangements, or if we experience significant time delays or other obstacles in enforcing them, our ability to conduct the relevant businesses through the VIE and our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The contractual arrangements contain provisions to the effect that the arbitral body may award remedies over the shares or assets of the VIE, or grant injunctive relief or winding up of the VIE. These agreements also contain provisions to the effect that courts of competent jurisdictions are empowered to grant interim remedies in support of the arbitration pending the formation of an arbitral tribunal. However, under PRC laws, these terms may not be enforceable. Under PRC laws, an arbitral body does not have the power to grant injunctive relief or to issue a provisional or final liquidation order for the purpose of protecting assets of or equity interests in the VIE in case of disputes. In addition, interim remedies or enforcement orders granted by courts in overseas jurisdictions such as Hong Kong and the Cayman Islands may not be recognizable or enforceable in China. PRC laws does allow the arbitral body to grant an award of transfer of assets of or equity interests in the VIE in favor of an aggrieved party. Therefore, in the event of breach of any agreements constituting the contractual arrangements by the VIE or its respective shareholders and if we are unable to enforce the contractual arrangements, our ability to conduct our business could be negatively affected.

The contractual arrangements with the VIE may be subject to scrutiny by the tax authorities in China. Any adjustment of related party transaction pricing could lead to additional taxes.

The tax regime in China is evolving, and there is significant uncertainty for taxpayers in China as PRC tax laws may be interpreted in significantly different ways. The PRC tax authorities may assert that we or our subsidiaries or the VIE owe and/or are required to pay additional taxes on previous or future revenue or income. In particular, under applicable PRC laws, rules, and regulations, arrangements and transactions among related parties, such as the contractual arrangements with the VIE, may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities. If the PRC tax authorities determine that any contractual arrangements were not entered into on an arm's-length basis and therefore constitute a favorable transfer pricing, the PRC tax liabilities of the relevant subsidiaries and/or the VIE could be increased, which could increase our overall tax liabilities. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may impose late payment interest.

The shareholders, directors and officers of the VIE, as well as our employees who execute other strategic initiatives may have potential conflicts of interest with our company.

The PRC laws provides that a director and an executive officer owes a fiduciary duty to the company he or she directs or manages. The directors and executive officers of the VIE must act in good faith and in the best interests of the VIE and must not use their respective positions for personal gain. We control the VIE through contractual arrangements, and the business and operations of the VIE are closely integrated with the business and operations of our subsidiaries. Nonetheless, conflicts of interests for these persons may arise due to dual roles both as directors and executive officers of the VIE and as directors or employees of our company, and may also arise due to dual roles both as shareholders of the VIE and as directors or employees of our company.

We cannot assure you that these persons will always act in the best interests of our company should any conflicts of interest arise, or that any conflicts of interest will always be resolved in our favor. We also cannot assure you that these persons will ensure that the VIE will not breach the existing contractual arrangements. If we cannot resolve any such conflicts of interest or any related disputes, we would have to rely on legal proceedings to resolve these disputes and/or take enforcement action under the contractual arrangements. There is substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings. See “—We may lose the ability to use, or otherwise benefit from, the licenses, approvals, and assets held by the VIE which could render us unable to conduct some or all of our business operations and constrain our growth” above.

If we exercise the option to acquire equity ownership of the VIE, the ownership transfer may subject us to certain limitations and substantial costs.

Pursuant to the Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Foreign Investment Access (2022 Edition), foreign investors are not allowed to hold more than 50% of the equity interests of any company providing value-added telecommunications services, including ICP services, with the exception of e-commerce, domestic multi-party communications, storage-forwarding, and call centers businesses. Pursuant to the Regulations for the Administration of Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises promulgated by the State Council on December 11, 2001 and amended on February 6, 2016, or the FITE Regulation (2016 Version), the main foreign investor who invests in a value-added telecommunications business in China must possess prior experience in operating value-added telecommunications businesses and a proven track record of business operations overseas, or the Certain Qualification Requirements. On March 29, 2022, the Decision of the State Council on Revising and Repealing Certain Administrative Regulations, which took effect on May 1, 2022, was promulgated to amend certain provisions of regulations including the FITE Regulation (2016 Version). Pursuant to the revised Regulations for the Administration of Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises, or the FITE Regulation (2022 Version), the foreign investor contemplating to acquire equity interests in a value-added telecommunications services provider in China will not be required to demonstrate its Certain Qualification Requirements. Given the recency of the issuance of the FITE Regulation (2022 Version), there is a general lack of guidance and substantial uncertainties exist as to whether in practice the Certain Qualification Requirements will still be applied to, and whether and what other qualification requirements will be imposed on or applied to, a foreign investor with respect to holding equity interest in a value-added telecommunications services provider in China. We face the risk of not satisfying the requirement promptly. If the PRC laws were revised to allow foreign investors to hold more than 50% of the equity interests of value-added telecommunications enterprises, we might be unable to unwind the contractual arrangements before we were able to comply with applicable qualification requirements, or if we attempt to unwind the contractual arrangements before we are able to comply with applicable qualification requirements we may be ineligible to operate our value-added telecommunication businesses and may be forced to suspend our operations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Pursuant to the contractual arrangements, we have the exclusive right to purchase all or any part of the equity interests in the VIE from the respective shareholders for a nominal price, unless the relevant government authorities or PRC laws request that the equity interests be evaluated upon purchase and in which case the

purchase price shall be adjusted based on the evaluation result. Subject to relevant laws and regulations, the respective shareholders shall return any amount of purchase price they have received to WFOE. If such a return of purchase price takes place, the competent tax authority may require WFOE to pay enterprise income tax for ownership transfer income, in which case the amount of tax could be substantial.

Risks Relating to Doing Business in China

Our business and results of operations may be affected by changes in China's economic, political or social conditions, or government policies.

Substantially all of our operations are conducted in China. Accordingly, our results of operations, financial condition, and prospects are influenced by economic, political, and legal developments in China. China's economy has its unique characteristics in many respects, including with respect to government regulations and involvement, growth rate, regulation of foreign exchange, and allocation of resources. Any changes or developments in economic conditions in China, in the policies of the PRC government or in the laws and regulations of China could have an adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China. Any adverse developments in the overall economic growth may have a material and adverse effect on our business and operating results, lead to a reduction in demand for our services and adversely affect our competitive position. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by regulations over capital investments or changes in tax regulations. Any prolonged slowdown in the global or Chinese economy may reduce the demand for our services and materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The filing with the CSRC is required in connection with this offering. The approval, filing, and/or other administration requirements of other PRC governmental authorities may be required in connection with this offering and future securities offerings under PRC law.

On July 6, 2021, the relevant PRC government authorities issued Opinions on Strictly Cracking Down Illegal Securities Activities in Accordance with the Law. These opinions emphasized the need to strengthen the administration over illegal securities activities and the supervision on overseas listings by the PRC-based companies and proposed to take effective measures, such as promoting the construction of relevant regulatory systems to deal with the risks and incidents faced by mainland China-based overseas-listed companies.

On February 17, 2023, the CSRC released the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies, or the Trial Measures, and five supporting guidelines, which came into effect on March 31, 2023. Pursuant to the Trial Measures, domestic companies that seek to offer or list securities overseas, both directly and indirectly, should fulfill the filing procedure and report relevant information to the CSRC. If a domestic company fails to complete the filing procedure or conceals any material fact or falsifies any major content in its filing documents, such domestic company may be subject to administrative penalties, such as order to rectify, warnings, fines, and its controlling shareholders, actual controllers, the person directly in charge and other directly liable persons may also be subject to administrative penalties, such as warnings and fines between RMB1 million and RMB10 million. See "Regulation—Regulations Relating to M&A Rules and Overseas Listing."

The Trial Measures provide that (i) the issuer shall file with the CSRC within three business days after the issuer submits its application documents relating to the initial public offering and/or listing in overseas; (ii) a timely report to the CSRC and update its CSRC filing within three business days after the occurrence of any of the following material events, if any of them occurs before the completion of the overseas offering and/or listing but after obtaining its CSRC filing: (a) any material change to principal business, licenses or qualifications of the issuer, (b) a change of control of the issuer or any material change to equity structure of the issuer, and (c) any material change to the offering and listing plan; (iii) once listed overseas, a report relating to the issuance information of such offering and/or list shall be submitted to the CSRC and a report to CSRC within three

[Table of Contents](#)

business days upon the occurrence of any of the following material events after the overseas offering and/or listing: (a) a change of control of the issuer, (b) the investigation, sanction or other measures undertaken by any foreign securities regulatory agencies or relevant competent authorities in respect of the issuer, (c) change of the listing status or transfer of the listing board, and (d) the voluntary or mandatory delisting of the issuer. This offering is subject to the filing requirement with the CSRC. We plan to submit the filing application with the CSRC and will take any and all actions necessary to complete the required procedures with the CSRC before the completion of this offering and our proposed listing. However, since the Trial Measures were recently promulgated, their application and enforcement are subject to interpretation. It is uncertain whether we would be able to complete the filing procedure in a timely and compliant manner, or at all.

If it is determined that we are subject to any other approval, filing, other authorization or requirements of the CSRC or other PRC governmental authorities for this offering and listing on a U.S. exchange, or future capital raising activities, we may fail to obtain such approval, filing or meet such requirements in a timely manner or at all, or completion could be rescinded. Any failure to obtain or delay in obtaining such approval, filing or completing such procedures for this offering or future capital raising activities, or a rescission of any such approval or filing obtained by us, would subject us to sanctions by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory authorities. These regulatory authorities may impose fines and penalties on our operations in China, limit our ability to pay dividends outside of China, limit our operating privileges in China, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from this offering or future capital raising activities into China, or take other actions that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, as well as the trading price of our ADSs.

In addition, our future capital raising activities, such as follow-on equity or convertible debt offerings, listing on other stock exchanges and going private transactions, may also be subject to the filing requirement with the CSRC. Failure to complete such filing procedures as required under the Trial Measures, or a rescission of any such filings completed by us, would subject us to sanctions by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory authorities, which could include fines and penalties on our operations in China, and other forms of sanctions that may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any uncertainties or negative publicity regarding approval, filing or other requirements related to our proposed listing and offering could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, reputation, and the trading price of our ADSs.

The PRC government's oversight over our business operations could result in a material change in our operations and the value of our ADSs.

We conduct our business primarily through our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE in China. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. The PRC government has significant oversight over the conduct of our business, and it regulates and may influence our operations as the government deems appropriate to advance regulatory and societal goals, which could result in a material change in our operation and/or the value of our ADSs. Also, the PRC government has indicated an intent to exert more oversight over offerings that are conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers like us, and has implemented, and may continue to implement, relevant regulatory requirements. Our failure to meet such requirements 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 be worthless. In addition, implementation of industry-wide regulations directly targeting our operations could require us to change our operations, and our failure to do so could cause the value of our securities to significantly decline. Therefore, investors of BingEx Limited and our business face potential uncertainties from actions taken by the PRC government affecting our business.

There may be changes from time to time in the interpretation, application, and enforcement of the PRC laws and regulations, and any failure to comply with laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and the value of our ADSs.

We conduct our business primarily through our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE in China. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. The legal system in China is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which decided legal cases may be cited for

reference but have less precedential value. The legal system in China evolves rapidly, and the interpretations of laws, regulations, and rules may change from time to time. Certain laws, regulations, and legal requirements are constantly changing and may evolve quickly. In addition, their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties. These uncertainties could limit the legal protections available to us. In addition, we cannot predict the effect of future developments in the PRC legal system, particularly with regard to internet-related industries, including the promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, or the preemption of local regulations by national laws. Such unpredictability towards our contractual, property (including intellectual property) and procedural rights could adversely affect our business and impede our ability to continue our operations. 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. As a result, we may not be aware of our potential violation of these policies and rules. In addition, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce the legal protection that we enjoy either by law or contract. However, administrative and court proceedings may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention, and we cannot predict the outcome of administrative and court proceedings.

In addition, new laws and regulations may be enacted from time to time and uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and any future PRC laws and regulations applicable to our businesses. In particular, the PRC government authorities may continue to promulgate new laws, regulations, rules, and guidelines governing internet companies with respect to a wide range of issues, such as intellectual property, unfair competition and antitrust, privacy and data protection, and other matters, which may result in additional obligations imposed on us. Compliance with these laws, regulations, rules, guidelines, and implementations may be costly, and any noncompliance or associated inquiries, investigations, and other governmental actions may divert significant management time and attention and our financial resources, bring negative publicity, subject us to liabilities or administrative penalties, or materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be classified as a “PRC resident enterprise” for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, which could result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our shareholders and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

Under the People’s Republic of China Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, and was amended on December 29, 2018, an enterprise established outside China whose “de facto management body” is located in China is considered a “PRC resident enterprise” and will generally be subject to the uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate, or the EIT rate, on its global income. Under the implementation rules of the EIT Law, “de facto management body” is defined as the organization body that effectively exercises full management and control over such aspects as the business operations, personnel, accounting and properties of the enterprise.

On April 22, 2009, State Administration of Taxation, or SAT, released the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Enterprises as People’s Republic of China Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or Circular 82, that sets out the standards and procedures for determining whether the “de facto management body” of an enterprise registered outside of China and controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups is located within China. Further to Circular 82, on July 27, 2011, SAT issued the Administrative Measures for Enterprise Income Tax of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Resident Enterprises (Trial), or SAT Bulletin 45, to provide more guidance on the implementation of Circular 82; the bulletin became effective on September 1, 2011, and revised on June 15, 2018. SAT Bulletin 45 clarified certain issues in the areas of resident status determination, post-determination administration and competent tax authorities’ procedures.

Under Circular 82, a foreign enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or PRC enterprise group is considered a PRC resident enterprise if all of the following apply: (i) the senior management and core management departments in charge of daily operations are located mainly within China; (ii) financial and human

resources decisions are subject to determination or approval by persons or bodies in China; (iii) major assets, accounting books, company seals, and minutes and files of board and shareholders' meetings are located or kept within China; and (iv) at least half of the enterprise's directors with voting rights or senior management reside within China. SAT Bulletin 45 specifies that when provided with a copy of Chinese tax resident determination certificate from a resident Chinese controlled offshore incorporated enterprise, the payer should not withhold 10% income tax when paying the Chinese-sourced dividends, interest, royalties, etc. to the PRC controlled offshore incorporated enterprise.

Although Circular 82 and SAT Bulletin 45 explicitly provide that the above standards only apply to enterprises which are registered outside of China and controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups, not those controlled by PRC individuals or foreign individuals, Circular 82 and SAT Bulletin 45 may reflect SAT's criteria for how the "de facto management body" test should be applied in determining the tax residence of foreign enterprises in general, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups or by PRC or foreign individuals. If the PRC tax authorities determine that we were treated as a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, the 25% PRC enterprise income tax on our global taxable income could materially and adversely affect our ability to satisfy any cash requirements we may have.

PRC laws and regulations establish complex procedures for some acquisitions of PRC companies by foreign investors, which could make it difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

A number of PRC laws and regulations, including the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, the Anti-Monopoly Law promulgated by the SCNPC in August 2007, the Rules of Ministry of Commerce on Implementation of Security Review System of Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors promulgated by the MOFCOM in August 2011, and the Measures for the Security Review of Foreign Investment promulgated by the NDRC and the MOFCOM in December 2020 have established procedures and requirements that are expected to make merger and acquisition activities in China by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. These include requirements in some instances that the approval from the MOFCOM be obtained in circumstances where overseas companies established or controlled by PRC enterprises or residents acquire affiliated domestic companies. PRC laws and regulations also require certain merger and acquisition transactions involving an industry that implicates national security to be subject to merger control review or security review. After the PRC Foreign Investment Law and its Implementation Regulations became effective on January 1, 2020, the provisions of the M&A Rules remain effective to the extent they are not inconsistent with the PRC Foreign Investment Law and its Implementation Regulations.

We have grown and may continue to grow our business by acquiring complementary businesses. Complying with the requirements of the above-mentioned regulations and other relevant rules to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any failure to complete required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the MOFCOM or its local counterparts may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions. It is unclear whether our business would be deemed to be in an industry that raises "national defense and security" or "national security" concerns. However, the MOFCOM or other government agencies may publish explanations in the future determining that our business is in an industry subject to the security review, in which case our future acquisitions in China, including those by way of entering into contractual control arrangements with target entities, may be closely scrutinized or prohibited. Our ability to expand our business or maintain or expand our market share through future acquisitions would as such be materially and adversely affected.

The heightened scrutiny over acquisition transactions by PRC tax authorities may adversely impact our business operations, our acquisition or restructuring strategy or the value of your investment in us.

On February 3, 2015, SAT issued the Bulletin on Issues of Enterprise Income Tax on Indirect Transfers of Assets by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or SAT Bulletin 7, which provided comprehensive guidelines relating to, and also heightened the PRC tax authorities' scrutiny over, indirect transfers by a non-resident enterprise of PRC taxable assets. Under SAT Bulletin 7, the PRC tax authorities are entitled to reclassify the nature of an

[Table of Contents](#)

indirect transfer of PRC taxable assets, when a non-resident enterprise transfers PRC taxable assets indirectly by disposing of equity interests in an overseas holding company directly or indirectly holding such PRC taxable assets, by disregarding the existence of such overseas holding company and considering the transaction to be a direct transfer of PRC taxable assets and without any other reasonable commercial purpose. However, SAT Bulletin 7 contains certain exemptions, including (i) where a non-resident enterprise derives income from the indirect transfer of PRC taxable assets by acquiring and selling shares of an overseas listed company which holds such PRC taxable assets on a public market; and (ii) where there is an indirect transfer of PRC taxable assets, but if the non-resident enterprise had directly held and disposed of such PRC taxable assets, the income from the transfer would have been exempted from PRC enterprise income tax under an applicable tax treaty or arrangement.

On October 17, 2017, SAT issued the Announcement on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Enterprise Income Tax at Source on Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 37, which became effective on December 1, 2017, and was amended on June 15, 2018, and abolished certain provisions in SAT Bulletin 7. SAT Circular 37 further clarifies the practice and procedure of withholding non-resident enterprise income tax. Pursuant to SAT Circular 37, where the party responsible to deduct such income tax did not or was unable to make such deduction, or the non-resident enterprise receiving such income failed to declare and pay the taxes that should have been deducted to the relevant tax authority, both parties may be subject to penalties. The taxable gain is calculated as balance of the total income from such transfer net deducting the net book value of equity interest.

We face uncertainties on the reporting and consequences of past or future private equity financing transactions, share exchanges or other transactions involving the transfer of shares in our company by investors that are non-PRC resident enterprises. We cannot assure you that the PRC tax authorities will not adjust any capital gains and impose tax return filing obligations on us or require us to provide assistance for the investigation of PRC tax authorities with respect thereto. Any PRC tax imposed on a transfer of our ADSs or any adjustment of such gains would cause us to incur additional costs and may have a negative impact on the value of your investment in us.

Discontinuation of preferential tax treatments we currently enjoy or other unfavorable changes in tax law could result in additional compliance obligations and costs.

A number of our PRC operating entities enjoy various types of preferential tax treatment pursuant to the prevailing PRC tax laws. Our PRC subsidiaries and VIE may, if they meet the relevant requirements, qualify for certain preferential tax treatment.

For a qualified “high and new technology enterprise,” the applicable enterprise income tax rate is 15%. For a qualified “small low-profit enterprise,” the applicable enterprise income tax rate is 20%. Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd. was certified as a “high and new technology enterprise,” under the relevant PRC laws and regulations. If such entity fails to maintain its qualification under the relevant PRC laws and regulations, its enterprise income tax rates may increase to up to 25%, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

PRC regulations of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds of this offering to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

We may transfer funds to our PRC subsidiaries or finance our PRC subsidiaries by means of shareholders’ loans or capital contributions after completion of this offering. Any loans to our PRC subsidiaries, which are foreign-invested enterprises, cannot exceed a statutory limit, and shall be filed with the SAFE or its local counterparts through the online filing system of SAFE after the loan agreement is signed and at least three business days before the borrower withdraws any amount from the foreign loan.

Furthermore, if we provide our PRC subsidiaries with capital contributions, such PRC subsidiaries are required to apply for registrations with the SAMR or its local branches, submit a change report to the MOCOM or its local counterpart through the online enterprise registration system, and complete the exchange registration with qualified banks. We may not be able to obtain these government registrations or approvals, or complete these government filings on a timely basis, if at all. If we fail to receive such registrations or approvals or complete such filings, our ability to provide loans or capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries in a timely manner may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

On March 30, 2015, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Reforming the Administration Measures on Conversion of Foreign Exchange Registered Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 19, which was last amended on March 23, 2023. SAFE Circular 19, however, allows foreign invested enterprises in China to use their registered capital settled in RMB converted from foreign currencies to make equity investments, but the registered capital of a foreign invested company settled in RMB converted from foreign currencies remains not allowed to be used, among other things, for investment in the security markets, or offering entrustment loans, unless otherwise regulated by other laws and regulations. On June 9, 2016, SAFE further issued the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Regulating Policies on the Control over Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital Accounts, or SAFE Circular 16, which, among other things, amended certain provisions of Circular 19. According to SAFE Circular 19 and SAFE Circular 16, the flow and use of the RMB capital converted from foreign currency-denominated registered capital of a foreign invested company is regulated such that Renminbi capital may not be used for purposes beyond its business scope or to provide loans to non-affiliates unless otherwise permitted under its business scope. On October 23, 2019, SAFE promulgated the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Promoting the Facilitation of Cross-Border Trade and Investment, or SAFE Circular 28, which removes the restrictions on domestic equity investments by non-investment foreign-invested enterprises with their capital funds; provided that certain conditions are met. If the VIE requires financial support from us or our PRC subsidiaries in the future, and we find it necessary to use foreign currency-denominated capital to provide such financial support, our ability to fund the VIE's operations will be subject to statutory limits and restrictions, including those described above. The applicable foreign exchange circulars and rules may limit our ability to transfer the net proceeds from this offering to our PRC subsidiaries and convert the net proceeds into RMB, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be subject to penalties, including restriction on our ability to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries and our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute profits to us, if our resident shareholders or beneficial owners in China fail to comply with relevant PRC foreign exchange regulations.

SAFE issued the Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Residents to Engage in Overseas Investment, Financing and Round-Trip Investment via Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, effective on July 4, 2014. The SAFE Circular 37 requires PRC residents, including PRC individuals and institutions, to register with SAFE or its local branches in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore special purpose vehicle, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests. In addition, such PRC residents must update their foreign exchange registrations with SAFE or its local branches when the offshore special purpose vehicle in which such residents directly hold the equity interests undergoes material events relating to any change of basic information (including change of such PRC individual shareholder, name and operation term), increases or decreases in investment amount, share transfers or exchanges, or mergers or divisions.

If any shareholder holding interest in an offshore special purpose vehicle, who is a PRC resident as determined by the SAFE Circular 37, fails to fulfill the required foreign exchange registration with the local SAFE branches, the PRC subsidiaries of that offshore special purpose vehicle may be prohibited from distributing their profits and dividends to their offshore parent company or from carrying out other subsequent

Table of Contents

cross-border foreign exchange activities, and the offshore special purpose vehicle may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital to its PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with SAFE registration described above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

On February 28, 2015, SAFE promulgated a Notice on Further Simplifying and Improving Foreign Exchange Administration Policy on Direct Investment, or SAFE Notice 13, effective June 1, 2015. In accordance with SAFE Notice 13, entities and individuals are required to apply for foreign exchange registration of foreign direct investment and overseas direct investment, including those required under Circular 37, with qualified banks, instead of SAFE or its local branches. The qualified banks, under the supervision of SAFE, directly examine the applications and conduct the registration.

We may not be fully informed of the identities of all our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC residents, and therefore, we may not be able to identify all our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC residents to ensure their compliance with the SAFE Circular 37 or other related rules. In addition, we cannot provide any assurance that all of our shareholders and beneficial owners who are PRC residents will comply with our request to make, obtain or update any applicable registrations or comply with other requirements required by the SAFE Circular 37 or other related rules in a timely manner. Even if our shareholders and beneficial owners who are PRC residents comply with such request, we cannot provide any assurance that they will successfully obtain or update any registration required by the SAFE Circular 37 or other related rules in a timely manner due to many factors, including those beyond our and their control. If any of our shareholders who is a PRC resident as determined by the SAFE Circular 37 fails to fulfill the required foreign exchange registration, they could be subject to fines or legal sanctions, our PRC subsidiaries may be prohibited from distributing their profits and dividends to us or from carrying out other subsequent cross-border foreign exchange activities, and we may be restricted in our ability to contribute additional capital to our PRC subsidiaries, which may adversely affect our business.

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

We are a Cayman Islands holding company, and we principally rely on dividends and other distributions on equity that may be paid by our PRC subsidiaries and remittances from the VIE, for our cash and financing requirements, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to the holders of our ordinary shares and service any debt we may incur. If any of our PRC subsidiaries or the VIE incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

Under PRC laws and regulations, wholly foreign-owned enterprises in China may pay dividends only out of their accumulated after-tax profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, after making up previous years' accumulated losses, if any, to fund certain statutory reserve funds, until the aggregate amount of such a fund reaches 50% of its registered capital. In addition, our WFOE may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to enterprise expansion funds and staff bonus and welfare funds at its discretion, and the VIE may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to a discretionary surplus fund at its discretion. The statutory reserve funds and the discretionary funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Any limitation on the ability of the VIE to make remittance to our wholly-owned 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.

We may not be able to obtain certain benefits under relevant tax treaty on dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries to us through our Hong Kong subsidiary.

We are a holding company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands and as such rely on dividends and other distributions on equity from our PRC subsidiaries to satisfy part of our liquidity requirements. Pursuant to the EIT Law, a withholding tax rate of 10% currently applies to dividends paid by a PRC “resident enterprise” to a foreign enterprise investor, unless any such foreign investor’s jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for preferential tax treatment. Pursuant to the Arrangement between the Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion on Income, or the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement, and the Notice on Certain Issues with Respect to the Enforcement of Dividend Provisions in Tax Treaties, or the Circular 81, issued by the SAT, such withholding tax rate may be lowered to 5% if the PRC enterprise is at least 25% held by a Hong Kong enterprise for at least 12 consecutive months prior to distribution of the dividends and is determined by the relevant PRC tax authority to have satisfied other conditions and requirements under the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement and other applicable PRC laws. However, based on the Circular 81, if the relevant PRC tax authority determines, in its discretion, that a company benefits from such reduced income tax rate due to a structure or arrangement that is primarily tax-driven, such PRC tax authority may adjust the preferential tax treatment. Furthermore, in October 2019, the SAT promulgated the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Taxpayers to Enjoy Treaty Treatments, or Circular 35, which became effective on January 1, 2020, and superseded the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Enterprises to Enjoy Treatments under Tax Treaties. The Circular 35 abolished the record-filing procedure for justifying the tax treaty eligibility of taxpayers, and stipulates that non-resident taxpayers can enjoy tax treaty benefits via the “self-assessment of eligibility, claiming treaty benefits, retaining documents for inspection” mechanism. Non-resident taxpayers can claim tax treaty benefits after self-assessment; provided that relevant supporting documents shall be collected and retained for post-filing inspection by the tax authorities. In addition, based on the Notice on Issues concerning Beneficial Owner in Tax Treaties, or Circular 9, issued on February 3, 2018, by the SAT, which became effective from April 1, 2018, when determining the applicant’s status of the “beneficial owner” regarding tax treatments in connection with dividends, interests or royalties in the tax treaties, several factors, including without limitation, whether the applicant is obligated to pay more than 50% of the applicant’s income in twelve months to residents in third country or region, whether the business operated by the applicant constitutes the actual business activities, and whether the counterparty country or region to the tax treaties does not levy any tax or grant tax exemption on relevant incomes or levy tax at an extremely low rate, will be taken into account, and it will be analyzed according to the actual circumstances of the specific cases. There are also other conditions for enjoying the reduced withholding tax rate according to other relevant tax rules and regulations. We cannot assure you that our determination regarding our qualification to enjoy the preferential tax treatment will not be challenged by the relevant PRC tax authority or we will be able to complete the necessary filings with the relevant PRC tax authority and enjoy the preferential withholding tax rate of 5% under the Double Taxation Arrangement with respect to dividends to be paid by our WFOE to our Hong Kong subsidiary.

Regulations on the remittance of Renminbi into and out of China and governmental regulations of currency conversion may limit our ability to pay dividends and other obligations, and affect the value of your investment.

The PRC government regulates the convertibility of Renminbi into foreign currencies and the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially all of our revenue in Renminbi. Under our current corporate structure, our income is primarily derived from dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries. We may convert a portion of our revenue into other currencies to meet our foreign currency obligations, such as payments of dividends declared in respect of our ADSs, if any. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations.

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

Table of Contents

foreign currencies without prior SAFE approval by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from or registration or filings with competent 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. The PRC government may further formulate new laws and regulations on the access to foreign currencies for current account transactions or capital account transactions in the future. If the foreign exchange regulation system restricts our ability of obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency needs, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders.

Failure to comply with PRC laws and regulations on leased property may expose us to potential fines and negatively affect our ability to use the properties we lease.

Certain of our leasehold interests in leased properties have not been registered with the relevant PRC government authorities as required by PRC laws, which may expose us to potential fines if we fail to remediate after receiving any notice from the relevant PRC government authorities. Failure to complete the lease registration will not affect the legal effectiveness of the lease agreements according to PRC laws, but the real estate administrative authorities may require the parties to the lease agreements to complete lease registration within a prescribed period of time, and the failure to do so may subject the parties to fines from RMB1,000 to RMB10,000 for each of such lease agreements.

In addition, certain use of our leased properties has exceeded the lease term as stipulated in relevant lease agreements without extension or renewal, where the use of such properties may become unavailable to us. The lessors of some of our leased properties have not been able to provide proper ownership certificates for the properties we lease or prove their rights to sublease the properties to us. If our lessors are not the owners of the properties and they have not obtained consents from the owners or their lessors or permits from the relevant government authorities, our leases could be invalidated. We may have to renegotiate the leases with the owners or the parties who have the right to lease the properties, and the terms of the new leases may be less favorable to us.

Our lessors are required to comply with various laws and regulations to enable them to lease effective titles of their properties for our use. For instance, properties used for business operations and the underlying land should be approved for commercial use purposes by competent government authorities. Failure to do so may subject the lessors to monetary fines or other penalties and may lead to the invalidation or termination of our leases by competent government authorities, and therefore may adversely affect our ability to use the leased properties.

As of the date of this prospectus, we are not aware of any actions, claims or investigations threatened against us or our lessors with respect to the defects in our leasehold interests. However, if any of our leases is terminated as a result of challenges by third parties or governmental authorities for lack of title certificates or proof of authorization to lease, we do not expect to be subject to any fines or penalties, but we may be forced to relocate the affected offices and incur additional expenses relating to such relocation.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could result in foreign currency exchange losses.

The value of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies fluctuates, is subject to changes resulting from the PRC government's policies and depends to a large extent on domestic and international economic and political developments as well as supply and demand in the local market. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its decades-old policy of pegging the value of Renminbi to the U.S. dollar, and Renminbi appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between Renminbi and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. Since June 2010, Renminbi has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. 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 Renminbi will not appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against 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 Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future.

The proceeds from this offering will be received in U.S. dollars. As a result, any appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar may result in the decrease in the value of our proceeds from this offering. Conversely, any depreciation of the Renminbi may adversely affect the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ADSs in foreign currency. In addition, there are limited instruments available for us to reduce our foreign currency risk exposure at reasonable costs. All of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects, and could reduce the value of, and dividends payable on, our ADSs in foreign currency terms.

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 purchase or sale of shares and interests. We and our executive officers and other employees who are PRC citizens or who reside in China for a continuous period of not less than one year and who have been granted options will be subject to these regulations when our company becomes an overseas-listed company upon the completion of this offering. Failure to complete SAFE registrations may subject them to fines and legal sanctions and may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries and limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to us. We also face regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our ability to adopt additional incentive plans for our directors, executive officers and employees under PRC laws.

In addition, the SAT has issued certain circulars concerning employee share options and restricted shares. Under these circulars, our employees working in China who exercise share options or are granted restricted shares will be subject to PRC individual income tax. Our PRC subsidiaries have obligations to file documents related to employee share options or restricted shares with relevant tax authorities and to withhold individual income taxes of those employees who exercise their share options. If our employees fail to pay or we fail to withhold their income taxes according to relevant laws and regulations, we may face sanctions imposed by the tax authorities or other PRC government authorities.

Failure to make adequate contributions to various employee benefit plans as required by PRC regulations may subject us to penalties.

Companies operating in China are required to participate in various government sponsored employee benefit plans, including certain social insurance, housing funds and other welfare-oriented payment obligations, and contribute to the plans in amounts equal to certain percentages of salaries, including bonuses and allowances, of their employees up to a maximum amount specified by the local government from time to time at locations where the businesses are operated. The requirement of employee benefit plans has not been implemented consistently by the local governments in China given the different levels of economic development in different locations. We cannot assure you that our practices will be deemed to be in compliance with the abovementioned employee benefit plan requirements in all aspects. For example, certain of our PRC operating entities incorporated in various locations in China have not completed necessary registrations, or made adequate contributions to the

employee benefit plans. We may be required to make up the contributions for these plans as well as to pay late fees and fines. In addition, we engage third-party human resources agencies to make social insurance and housing fund contributions for some of our employees, and there is no assurance that such third-party agencies have made or will make such contributions in full or in a timely manner. The relevant PRC authorities may require us to pay, or in the case of any shortfalls, to cover, such social insurance and housing fund contributions. If we are subject to late fees or fines in relation to the underpaid employee benefits, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. We may also be subject to regulatory investigations and other penalties if our other employment practices are deemed to be in violation of relevant PRC laws and regulations.

Risks Relating to Our ADSs and This Offering

There has been no public market for our shares or ADSs prior to this offering, and you may not be able to resell our ADSs at or above the price you paid, or at all.

Prior to this initial public offering, there has been no public market for our ordinary shares or ADSs. We intend to apply to list our ADSs on the Nasdaq Stock Market. Our shares will not be listed on any exchange or quoted for trading on any over-the-counter trading system. If an active trading market for our ADSs does not develop after this offering, the market price and liquidity of our ADSs will be materially and adversely affected.

Negotiations with the underwriters will determine the initial public offering price for our ADSs which may bear no relationship to their market price after the initial public offering. We cannot assure you that an active trading market for our ADSs will develop or that the market price of our ADSs will not decline below the initial public offering price.

The trading price of the ADSs is likely to be volatile, which could result in substantial losses to investors.

The trading price of the ADSs is likely to be volatile and could fluctuate widely due to factors beyond our control. This may happen because of broad market and industry factors, including the performance and fluctuation of the market prices of other companies with business operations located mainly in China that have listed their securities in the United States. In addition to market and industry factors, the price and trading volume for the ADSs may be highly volatile for factors specific to our own operations, including the following:

- actual or anticipated variations in our revenues, earnings, cash flow, and changes or revisions of our expected results;
- fluctuations in operating metrics;
- announcements of new investments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, or joint ventures by us or our competitors;
- announcements of new products and services and expansions by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- announcements of studies and reports relating to the quality of our product and service offerings or those of our competitors;
- changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other delivery companies;
- conditions in the Chinese logistics services market;
- detrimental negative publicity about us, our competitors, or our industry;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- release of lockup or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding equity securities or sales of additional equity securities;
- regulatory developments affecting us or our industry;

Table of Contents

- general economic or political conditions in China or elsewhere in the world;
- fluctuations of exchange rates between the RMB and the U.S. dollar; and
- potential litigation or regulatory investigations.

Any of these factors may result in large and sudden changes in the volume and price at which the ADSs will trade. Furthermore, the stock market in general experiences 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 ADSs. Volatility or a lack of positive performance in our ADS price may also adversely affect our ability to retain key employees, most of whom have been granted equity incentives.

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 or not successful, 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 cease to publish research or reports about our business, or if they adversely change their recommendations regarding the ADSs, the market price for the ADSs and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for the ADSs will be influenced by research or reports that industry or securities analysts publish about our business. If one or more analysts who cover us downgrade the ADSs, the market price for the ADSs would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease to cover us or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which, in turn, could cause the market price or trading volume for the ADSs to decline.

Our dual-class voting structure will limit your ability to influence corporate matters and could discourage others from pursuing any change of control transactions that holders of our Class A ordinary shares and ADSs may view as beneficial.

Our authorized and issued ordinary shares will remain divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares immediately prior the completion of this offering (with certain shares remaining undesignated, with power for our directors to designate and issue such classes of shares as they think fit). Holders of Class A ordinary shares will be entitled to one vote per share, while holders of Class B ordinary shares will be entitled to 10 votes per share. We will issue Class A ordinary shares represented by our ADSs in this offering. Each Class B ordinary share is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof, while Class A ordinary shares are not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances.

Immediately prior to the completion of this offering, Mr. Peng Xue, our founder, Chairman of board of directors, and chief executive officer, will beneficially own % of our issued Class B ordinary shares. These Class B ordinary shares will constitute approximately % of our total issued and outstanding share capital immediately after the completion of this offering and % of the aggregate voting power of our total issued and outstanding share capital immediately after the completion of this offering due to the disparate voting powers associated with our dual-class share structure, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their over-allotment option. As a result of the dual-class share structure and the concentration of ownership, holders of Class B ordinary shares will have considerable influence over matters such as decisions regarding mergers and consolidations, amendments to our constitutional documents, election of directors, and other significant corporate

[Table of Contents](#)

actions. Such holders may take actions that are not in the best interest of us or our other shareholders. This concentration of ownership may discourage, delay, or prevent a change in control of our company, which could have the effect of depriving our other shareholders of the opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company and may reduce the price of our ADSs. This concentrated control will limit your ability to influence corporate matters and could discourage others from pursuing any potential merger, takeover, or other change of control transactions that holders of Class A ordinary shares and ADSs may view as beneficial.

We currently do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future after this offering and you must rely on price appreciation of our ADSs for return on your investment.

We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings after this offering to fund the development and growth of our business. As a result, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Therefore, you should not rely on an investment in our ADSs as a source for any future dividend income.

Our board of directors has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to certain requirements of Cayman Islands law. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our directors. Under Cayman Islands law, a Cayman Islands company may pay a dividend out of either profit or share premium account of the company; provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in the company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. Even if our board of directors 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 of directors. Accordingly, the return on your investment in our ADSs will likely depend entirely upon any future price appreciation of our ADSs. There is no guarantee that our ADSs will appreciate in value after this offering or even maintain the price at which you purchased the ADSs. You may not realize a return on your investment in our ADSs and you may even lose your entire investment in our ADSs.

Because our initial public offering price is substantially higher than our net tangible book value per share, you will experience immediate and substantial dilution.

If you purchase ADSs in this offering, you will pay more for your ADSs than the amount paid by our existing shareholders for their ordinary shares on a per ADS basis. As a result, you will experience immediate and substantial dilution of US\$ per ADS, representing the difference between the assumed initial public offering price of US\$ per ADS, the midpoint of the estimated range of the initial public offering price, and our adjusted net tangible book value per ADS as of June 30, 2023, after giving effect to our sale of the ADSs offered in this offering. In addition, you may experience further dilution to the extent that our Class A ordinary shares are issued upon the exercise of share options. See “Dilution” for a more complete description of how the value of your investment in the ADSs will be diluted upon completion of this offering.

Substantial future sales or perceived potential sales of our ADSs in the public market could cause the price of our ADSs to decline.

Sales of our ADSs in the public market after this offering, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline. All ADSs sold in this offering will be freely transferable without restriction or additional registration under the Securities Act. The remaining ordinary shares issued and outstanding after this offering will be available for sale, upon the expiration of the 180-day lock-up period beginning from the date of this prospectus, subject to volume and other restrictions as applicable provided in Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act. Any or all of these shares may be released prior to the expiration of the lock-up period at the discretion of the representatives of the underwriters of this offering. To the extent shares are released before the expiration of the lock-up period and sold into the market, the market price of our ADSs could decline.

[Table of Contents](#)

After completion of this offering, certain holders of our Class A ordinary shares may cause us to register under the Securities Act the sale of their shares, subject to the 180-day lock-up period in connection with this offering. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act would result in ADSs representing these shares becoming freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act immediately upon the effectiveness of such registration. Sales of these registered shares in the form of ADSs in the public market could cause the price of our ADSs to decline.

Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association contain anti-takeover provisions that could have a material adverse effect on the rights of holders of our ordinary shares and the ADSs.

We will adopt a tenth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association that will become effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering. Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association 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. Our board of directors has the authority, without further action by our shareholders, to issue preferred 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. Preferred shares could be issued quickly with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control of our company or make removal of management more difficult. If our board of directors decides to issue preferred shares, the price of the ADSs may fall and the voting and other rights of the holders of our ordinary shares and the ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

The voting rights of holders of ADSs are limited by the terms of the deposit agreement, and you may not be able to exercise your right to direct the voting of the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs.

Holders of ADSs do not have the same rights as our registered shareholders. As a holder of ADSs, you will not have any direct right to attend general meetings of our shareholders or to cast any votes at such meetings. You will only be able to exercise the voting rights attached to the ordinary shares underlying your ADSs indirectly by giving voting instructions to the depository in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Where any matter is to be put to a vote at a general meeting, then upon receipt of your voting instructions, the depository may try, as far as is practicable, to vote the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs in accordance with your instructions. You will not be able to directly exercise your right to vote with respect to the underlying ordinary shares unless you cancel and withdraw the shares and become the registered holder of such shares prior to the record date for the general meeting.

When a general meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient advance notice of the meeting to withdraw the ordinary shares represented by your ADSs and become the registered holder of such shares to allow you to attend the general meeting and to vote directly with respect to any specific matter or resolution to be considered and voted upon at the general meeting. In addition, under our post-offering memorandum and articles of association that will become effective immediately prior to completion of this offering, 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/or 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 you from withdrawing the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs and from becoming the registered holder of such shares prior to the record date, so that you would not be able to attend the general meeting or to vote directly. Where any matter is to be put to a vote at a general meeting, upon our instruction the depository will notify you of the upcoming vote and will arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depository to vote the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs.

[Table of Contents](#)

In addition, the depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for their manner of carrying out your voting instructions. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to direct how the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs are voted and you may have no legal remedy if the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs are not voted as you requested. In addition, in your capacity as an ADS holder, you will not be able to call a shareholders' meeting.

Further, under the deposit agreement for the ADSs, if (i) we asked the depositary to solicit your instructions at least [30] days before the meeting date, (ii) the depositary does not receive voting instructions from you by the specified date with respect to a question to be voted upon, and (iii) we confirm to the depositary that:

- we wish to receive a proxy to vote uninstructed shares;
- we reasonably do not know of any substantial shareholder opposition to a particular question; and
- the particular question is not materially adverse to the interests of shareholders,

the depositary will consider you to have authorized and directed it to give, and it will give, a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote the number of deposited securities represented by your ADSs as to that question.

You may not receive cash dividends if the depositary decides it is impractical to make them available to you.

The depositary will pay cash distributions on the ADSs only to the extent that we decide to distribute dividends on our ordinary shares or other deposited securities, and we do not have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. To the extent that there is a distribution, the depositary has agreed to pay you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on our shares or other deposited securities after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of shares your ADSs represent. However, the depositary may, at its discretion, decide that it is inequitable or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, the depositary may determine that it is not practicable to distribute certain property through the mail, or that the value of certain distributions may be less than the cost of mailing them. In these cases, the depositary may decide not to distribute such property to you.

You may be subject to limitations on transfer of your ADSs.

Your 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 expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. The depositary may close its books from time to time for a number of reasons, including in connection with corporate events such as a rights offering, during which time the depositary needs to maintain an exact number of ADS holders on its books for a specified period. 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.

You may experience dilution of your holdings due to inability to participate in rights offerings.

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire securities. Under the deposit agreement, the depositary will not distribute rights to holders of 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 ADSs, or are registered under the provisions of the Securities Act. The depositary 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,

[Table of Contents](#)

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 ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution of their holdings as a result.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through 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 our memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands 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, 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 some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than 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 the standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States.

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 of association, special resolutions, and the register of mortgages and charges, of such companies) or to obtain copies of lists of shareholders of these companies. Our directors have discretion under our post-offering memorandum and articles of association that will become effective immediately prior to completion of this offering 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 management, members of our board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as public shareholders of a company incorporated in the United States. For a discussion of significant differences between the provisions of the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands and the laws applicable to companies incorporated in the United States and their shareholders, see “Description of Share Capital—Our Post-Offering Memorandum and Articles of Association” and “Description of Share Capital—Differences in Corporate Law.”

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

We are a Cayman Islands company and substantially all of our assets are located outside of the United States. All of our current operations are conducted in China. In addition, all of our current directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than 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 the United States in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the U.S. federal securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, relevant PRC or Cayman Islands laws may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers. For more information, see “Enforceability of Civil Liabilities.”

Forum selection provisions in our post-offering memorandum and articles of association and our deposit agreement with the depository bank could limit the ability of holders of our Class A ordinary shares, ADSs, or other securities to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us, our directors and officers, the depository bank, and potentially others.

Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association provide that the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York is the exclusive forum within the United States (or, if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, the state courts in New York County, New York) for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising out of or relating in any way to the federal securities laws of the United States, regardless of whether such legal suit, action, or proceeding also involves parties other than our company. Our agreement with the depository bank also provides that the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or, if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, the state courts in New York County, New York) is the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act. However, the enforceability of similar federal court choice of forum provisions has been challenged in legal proceedings in the United States, and it is possible that a court could find this type of provision to be inapplicable, unenforceable, or inconsistent with other documents that are relevant to the filing of such lawsuits. If a court were to find the federal choice of forum provision contained in our post-offering memorandum and articles of association or our deposit agreement with the depository bank to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions. If upheld, the forum selection clause in our post-offering memorandum and articles of association, as well as the forum selection provisions in the deposit agreement, may limit a security-holder's ability to bring a claim against us, our directors and officers, the depository bank, and potentially others in his or her preferred judicial forum, and this limitation may discourage such lawsuits. In addition, the Securities Act provides that both federal and state courts have jurisdiction over suits brought to enforce any duty or liability under the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Accepting or consent to this forum selection provision does not constitute a waiver by you of compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. You may not waive compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

ADSs holders 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, ADS holders waive the right to a jury trial of 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 opposed a jury trial demand based on the waiver, the court would determine whether the waiver was enforceable based on the facts and circumstances of that case in accordance with the applicable state and federal law. To our knowledge, the enforceability of a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver in connection with claims arising 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, by a federal or state court in the City of New York, which has nonexclusive jurisdiction over matters arising under the deposit agreement. In determining whether to enforce a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver provision, courts will generally consider whether a party knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waive the right to a jury trial. We believe that this is 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 entering into the deposit agreement.

If you or any other holders or beneficial owners of 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

[Table of Contents](#)

securities laws, you or such other holder or beneficial owner 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, lead to increased costs to bring a claim, limited access to information and other imbalances of resources between such holder and us, or limit such holder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that such holder finds favorable. 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 had, including results that could be less favorable to the plaintiff(s) in any such action.

Nevertheless, if this jury trial waiver provision 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 ADSs shall relieve us or the depository from our respective obligations to comply with the Securities Act and the Exchange Act nor serve as a waiver by any holder or beneficial owner of ADSs of compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

[An ADS holder's right to pursue claims against the depository is limited by the terms of the deposit agreement.

Under the deposit agreement, any legal suit, action, or proceeding against or involving us or the depository, arising out of or related in any way to the deposit agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby or by virtue of ownership thereof, including without limitation claims under the Securities Act, may only be instituted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or, if the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, in the state courts of New York County, New York), and a holder of our ADSs will have irrevocably waived any objection which such holder may have to the laying of venue of any such proceeding, and irrevocably submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts in any such suit, action, or proceeding. However, the enforceability of similar federal court choice of forum provisions in other companies' organizational documents has been challenged in legal proceedings in the United States, and it is possible that a court could find this type of provision to be inapplicable or unenforceable. Accepting or consenting to this forum selection provision does not represent you are waiving compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Furthermore, investors cannot waive compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

The depository may, in its sole discretion, require that any dispute or difference arising from the relationship created by the deposit agreement, our shares, the ADSs, or the transactions contemplated thereby be referred to and finally settled by an arbitration conducted under the terms described in the deposit agreement, while to the extent there are specific federal securities law violation aspects to any claims against us and/or the depository brought by any holder or beneficial owner of ADSs, the federal securities law violation aspects of such claims may, at the option of such holders or beneficial owners, remain in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or, if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, in the state courts of New York County in New York). We believe that a contractual arbitration provision, especially when excluding matters relating to federal securities law violation, is generally enforceable, including under the laws of the State of New York, which govern the deposit agreement.]

We are an emerging growth company within the meaning of the Securities Act and may take advantage of certain reduced reporting requirements.

As a company with less than US\$1.235 billion in revenues for our last fiscal year, we qualify as an "emerging growth company" pursuant to the JOBS Act. Therefore, we may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 in the assessment of the emerging growth company's internal control over financial reporting. As a result, if we elect not to comply with such

[Table of Contents](#)

reporting and other requirements, in particular the auditor attestation requirements, our investors may not have access to certain information they may deem important.

The JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company does not need to comply with any new or revised financial accounting standards until such date that a private company is otherwise required to comply with such new or revised accounting standards. We have elected to take advantage of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. As a result, our results of operations and financial statements may not be comparable to the results of operations and financial statements of other companies that have adopted the new or revised accounting standards. If we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will no longer be able to take advantage of these exemptions or the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards.

As a 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 Stock Market listing standards.

As a Cayman Islands company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market, we are subject to the Nasdaq listing standards, which requires listed companies to have, among other things, a majority of their board members to be independent and independent director oversight of executive compensation and nomination of directors. 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 listing standards.

We are permitted to elect to rely on home country practice to be exempted from the corporate governance requirements. If we choose to follow home country practice in the future, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they would otherwise enjoy if we complied fully with the Nasdaq listing standards.

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 will be 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 Stock 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.

[Table of Contents](#)

We have not determined a specific use for a portion of the net proceeds from this offering, and we may use these proceeds in ways with which you may not agree.

We have not determined a specific use for a portion of the net proceeds of this offering, and our management will have considerable discretion in deciding how to apply these proceeds. You will not have the opportunity to assess whether the proceeds are being used appropriately before you make your investment decision. You must rely on the judgment of our management regarding the application of the net proceeds of this offering. We cannot assure you that the net proceeds will be used in a manner that will improve our results of operations or increase our ADS price, nor that these net proceeds will be placed only in investments that generate income or appreciate in value.

There can be no assurance that we will not be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, which could subject United States investors in our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares to significant adverse United States income tax consequences.

We will be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year if either (a) 75% or more of our gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income (the “income test”) or (b) 50% or more of the value of our assets (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”). Although the law in this regard is unclear, we intend to treat the VIE as being owned by us for United States federal income tax purposes, not only because we exercise effective control over the operation of such entities but also because we are entitled to substantially all of their economic benefits. As a result, we consolidate their results of operations in our consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements. Assuming that we are the owner of the VIE for United States federal income tax purposes, and based upon our current and expected income and assets (taking into account the expected proceeds from, and our anticipated market capitalization following, this offering), including goodwill and other unbooked intangibles and projections as to the market price of our ADSs following the offering, we do not expect to be a PFIC for the current taxable year or the foreseeable future.

While we do not expect to be or become a PFIC, because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test may be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs, fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs may cause us to become a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years. The determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC will also depend, in part, on the composition of our income and assets. In addition, the composition of our income and assets will also be affected by how, and how quickly, we use our liquid assets and the cash raised in this offering. If we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes or if it were determined that we do not own the stock of the VIE for United States federal income tax purposes, our risk of being a PFIC may substantially increase. Because PFIC status is a factual determination made annually after the close of each taxable year, there can be no assurance that we will not be or become a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year.

If we were to be or become a PFIC in any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder (as defined in “Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations”) holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply to such U.S. Holder. For more information see “Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations” and “Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

We will incur increased costs as a result of being a public company, particularly after we cease to qualify as an “emerging growth company.”

Upon completion of this offering, we will become a public company and expect to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as

[Table of Contents](#)

well as rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and 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 costly.

As a result of becoming a public company, we will need to increase the number of independent directors and adopt policies regarding internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. We also expect that operating as a public company will make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. In addition, we will 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 these 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.

In addition, after we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” we expect to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the other rules and regulations of the SEC.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current expectations and views of future events. The forward looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled “Prospectus Summary,” “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and “Business.” Known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those listed under “Risk Factors,” may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

You can identify some of these forward-looking statements by words or phrases such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “aim,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “is/are likely to,” “potential,” “continue,” or other similar expressions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. These forward-looking statements include statements relating to:

- our mission, goals and strategies;
- our future business development, financial condition and results of operations;
- the expected growth of the on-demand delivery industry in China;
- our expectations regarding demand for and market acceptance of our services;
- our expectations regarding maintaining and strengthening our relationships with the individual and business customers and Flash-Riders of our on-demand dedicated courier business;
- competition in our industry;
- our proposed use of proceeds from this offering;
- relevant government policies and regulations relating to our business and industry;
- general economic and business conditions globally and in China; and
- assumptions underlying or related to any of the foregoing.

These forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. Although we believe that our expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, our expectations may later be found to be incorrect. Our actual results could be materially different from our expectations. Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from our expectations are generally set forth in “Prospectus Summary—Summary of Risk Factors,” “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Business,” “Regulation,” and other sections in this prospectus. You should read thoroughly this prospectus and the documents that we refer to with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and worse than what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

This prospectus contains certain data and information that we obtained from various government and private publications. Statistical data in these publications also includes projections based on a number of assumptions. Our industry may not grow at the rate projected by market data, or at all. Failure of this market to grow at the projected rate may have a material and adverse effect on our business and the market price of the ADSs. In addition, the rapidly evolving nature of this industry results in significant uncertainties for any projections or estimates relating to the growth prospects or future condition of our market. Furthermore, if any one or more of the assumptions underlying the market data are later found to be incorrect, actual results may differ from the projections based on these assumptions. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this prospectus relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this prospectus. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to

[Table of Contents](#)

update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date on which the statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. You should read this prospectus and the documents that we refer to in this prospectus and have filed as exhibits to the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that we will receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately US\$, or approximately US\$ if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and the estimated offering expenses payable by us. These estimates are based upon an assumed initial public offering price of US\$ per ADS, which is the midpoint of the price range shown on the front page of this prospectus. A US\$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of US\$ per ADS would increase (decrease) the net proceeds to us from this offering by US\$, assuming the number of ADSs offered by us, as set forth on the front cover of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated expenses payable by us.

The primary purposes of this offering are to create a public market for our shares for the benefit of all shareholders, retain talented employees by providing them with equity incentives, and obtain additional capital. We plan to use the net proceeds of this offering as follows:

- approximately % , or US\$, for growing our customer base and increasing our market penetration. For example, we intend to use such portion of the proceeds to expand our services network and hire local operation teams in new markets, to expand customer base;
- approximately % , or US\$, for building our brand image. We intend to engage in various selling and marketing activities in existing and new markets, including advertising campaigns through traditional media such as billboards, promotional activities on digital media such as advertising through social media, video streaming services and short-video apps engaging brand spokespersons, and organizing local offline marketing events;
- approximately % , or US\$, for investing in technology and research & development. We intend to hire computer programming experts, data scientists and other talents, expand our intellectual property portfolio and further invest in our IT infrastructure, for the purposes of (i) enhancing the functionality and configuration of our mobile application and technology infrastructure to improve our operational efficiency and (ii) developing new features to improve customer experience; and
- the balance for general corporate purposes, which may include funding working capital needs and potential strategic investments and acquisitions, although we have not identified any specific strategic investments and acquisition opportunities.

The foregoing represents our current intentions based upon our present plans and business conditions to use and allocate the net proceeds of this offering. Our management, however, will have significant flexibility and discretion to apply the net proceeds of this offering. If an unforeseen event occurs or business conditions change, we may use the proceeds of this offering differently than as described in this prospectus. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our ADSs and This Offering—We have not determined a specific use for a portion of the net proceeds from this offering, and we may use these proceeds in ways with which you may not agree.”

Pending any use described above, we plan to invest the net proceeds in short-term, interest-bearing, debt instruments or demand deposits.

In using the proceeds of this offering, we are permitted under PRC laws and regulations as an offshore holding company to provide funding to our PRC subsidiaries only through loans or capital contributions and to the consolidated VIE only through loans, subject to satisfaction of applicable government registration and approval requirements. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain these government registrations or approvals on a timely basis, or at all. See “Risk Factors—Risks relating to Doing Business in China—PRC regulations of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds of this offering to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC

[Table of Contents](#)

subsidiaries, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.” We estimate that the amount of proceeds from this offering that we may provide to our PRC subsidiaries or the consolidated VIE without seeking registration or approval is
US\$.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Our board of directors has discretion on whether to distribute dividends, subject to certain requirements of Cayman Islands law. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our board of directors. In either case, all dividends are subject to certain restrictions under Cayman Islands law, namely that our company may only pay dividends out of profits or share premium account, and provided always that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in our company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. Even if our board of directors decide to pay or recommend dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions, and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant.

We do not have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future after this offering. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. We may rely on dividends from our subsidiaries in China for our cash requirements, including any payment of dividends to our shareholders. PRC regulations may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. See “Regulation—Regulations Relating to Foreign Exchange.” If our WFOE or any newly formed PRC subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing their debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends to us. In addition, our WFOE is permitted to pay dividends to us only out of its retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Under PRC law, each of our WFOE and the VIE is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund certain statutory reserve funds until such reserve funds reach 50% of its registered capital. In addition, our WFOE may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to enterprise expansion funds and staff bonus and welfare funds at its discretion, and the VIE may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to a discretionary surplus fund at its discretion. The statutory reserve funds and the discretionary funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Remittance of dividends by a wholly foreign-owned company out of China is subject to examination by the banks designated by SAFE. As of June 30, 2023, as our WFOE and all of our other PRC subsidiaries and the consolidated VIE were in the accumulated loss position, no statutory reserve was appropriated. Our WFOE has not paid dividends and will not be able to pay dividends until it generates accumulated retained earnings and meets the requirements for statutory reserve funds.

If we pay any dividends on our ordinary shares, we will pay those dividends which are payable in respect of the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by the ADSs to the depository, as the registered holder of such Class A ordinary shares, and the depository then will pay such amounts to the ADS holders in proportion to the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by the ADSs held by such ADS holders, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder. See “Description of American Depositary Shares.” Cash dividends on our ordinary shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of June 30, 2023:

- on an actual basis;
- on a pro forma basis to reflect (i) all of our issued and outstanding 121,079,448 preferred shares into Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis immediately prior to the completion of this offering; and (ii) the recognition of share-based compensation expense of RMB123,306,197 (equivalent to US\$17,064,712) and the vesting of 2,645,000 restricted Class A ordinary shares assuming the IPO performance condition had been met as of June 30, 2023, and
- on a pro forma as-adjusted basis to reflect (i) all of our issued and outstanding 121,079,448 preferred shares as of June 30, 2023 on a one-for-one basis into Class A ordinary shares immediately prior to the completion of this offering; (ii) the recognition of share-based compensation expense of RMB123,306,197 (equivalent to US\$17,064,712) and the vesting of 2,645,000 restricted Class A ordinary shares assuming the IPO performance condition had been met as of June 30, 2023; and (iii) the issuance and sale of Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs by us in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of US\$ per ADS, the midpoint of the estimated range of the initial public offering price shown on the front cover of this prospectus, resulting in net proceeds of US\$ after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, assuming the underwriters do not exercise the option to purchase additional ADSs.

You should read this table together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus and the information under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

	As of June 30, 2023					
	Actual		Pro Forma		Pro Forma As Adjusted ⁽¹⁾	
	RMB	US\$	(in thousands) RMB	US\$	RMB	US\$
Mezzanine equity:						
Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding on an actual basis; nil shares authorized, issued, and outstanding on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis)	55,997	7,722	—	—		
Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 11,111,111 shares authorized, issued and outstanding on an actual basis; nil shares authorized, issued, and outstanding on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis)	145,564	20,074	—	—		
Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 26,111,112 shares authorized, issued and outstanding on an actual basis; nil shares authorized, issued, and outstanding on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis)	511,933	70,599	—	—		

[Table of Contents](#)

	As of June 30, 2023					
	Actual		Pro Forma		Pro Forma As Adjusted ⁽¹⁾	
	RMB	US\$	(in thousands)		RMB	US\$
Series C-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 16,164,778 shares authorized, issued and outstanding on an actual basis; nil shares authorized, issued, and outstanding on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis)	380,171	52,428	—	—		
Series C-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 4,843,800 shares authorized, issued and outstanding on an actual basis; nil shares authorized, issued, and outstanding on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis)	127,741	17,616	—	—		
Series D-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 14,528,465 shares authorized, issued and outstanding on an actual basis; nil shares authorized, issued, and outstanding on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis)	507,665	70,010	—	—		
Series D-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 28,320,182 shares authorized, issued and outstanding on an actual basis; nil shares authorized, issued, and outstanding on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis)	980,000	135,148	—	—		
Total mezzanine equity	2,709,071	373,597	—	—		
Shareholders' equity (deficit):						
Class A ordinary shares (US\$0.0001 par value; 1,778,920,552 shares authorized, 34,402,503 shares issued, and 26,422,222 shares outstanding on an actual basis; 1,778,920,552 shares authorized, 155,481,951 shares issued and 150,146,670 shares outstanding on a pro forma basis; shares authorized and shares issued and outstanding on a pro forma as adjusted basis)	16	2	106	15		
Class B ordinary shares (US\$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 45,577,778 issued and outstanding on an actual basis, pro forma basis and pro forma as adjusted basis)	28	4	28	4		

[Table of Contents](#)

	As of June 30, 2023					
	Actual		Pro Forma		Pro Forma As Adjusted ⁽¹⁾	
	RMB	US\$	(in thousands)		RMB	US\$
Additional paid-in capital	—	—	2,832,287	390,649		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(167,885)	(23,152)	(167,885)	(23,152)		
Accumulated deficit	(2,299,113)	(317,062)	(2,422,419)	(334,127)		
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	(2,466,954)	(340,208)	242,117	33,389		
Total mezzanine equity and shareholders' equity (deficit)	242,117	33,389	242,117	33,389		

Notes:

- (1) The pro forma as adjusted information discussed above is illustrative only. Our additional paid-in capital, total shareholders' deficit, and total capitalization following the completion of this offering are subject to adjustment based on the actual initial public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing.
- (2) The translations of U.S. dollars into Renminbi were made at US\$1.00 to RMB7.2513, the exchange rate in effect as of June 30, 2023, as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

DILUTION

If you invest in the ADSs, your interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per ADS and our net tangible book value per ADS after this offering. Dilution results from the fact that the initial public offering price per ordinary share is substantially in excess of the book value per ordinary share attributable to the existing shareholders for our presently outstanding ordinary shares on an as-converted basis.

Our net tangible book value as of June 30, 2023, was a deficit of US\$340.2 million, or US\$1.7 per ordinary share on an as-converted basis, or US\$ per ADS as of that date. Net tangible book value represents the amount of our total consolidated assets less the amount of our total consolidated liabilities and total mezzanine equity because there was no intangible assets as of June 30, 2023. Dilution is determined by subtracting net tangible book value per ordinary share, after giving effect to the additional proceeds we will receive from this offering, from the assumed initial public offering price of US\$ per Class A ordinary share, which is the midpoint of the estimated initial public offering price range set forth on the front cover of this prospectus adjusted to reflect the ADS-to-ordinary share ratio, and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. Because Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares have the same dividend and other rights, except for voting and conversion rights, the dilution is presented based on all issued and outstanding ordinary shares, including Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares.

Without taking into account any other changes in pro forma net tangible book value after June 30, 2023, other than to give effect to our sale of the ADSs offered in this offering at the assumed initial public offering price of US\$ per ADS, which is the midpoint of the estimated initial public offering price range, after deduction of the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, our pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2023, would have been US\$, or US\$ per ordinary share and US\$ per ADS. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of US\$ per ordinary share and US\$ per ADS to the existing shareholders and an immediate dilution in net tangible book value of US\$ per ordinary share and US\$ per ADS to investors purchasing ADSs in this offering. The following table illustrates such dilution:

	<u>Per Ordinary Share</u>	<u>Per ADS</u>
Assumed initial public offering price	US\$	US\$
Net tangible book value as of June 30, 2023	US\$ (1.7)	US\$
Pro forma net tangible book value after giving effect to the conversion of our preferred shares	US\$0.17	US\$
Pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value after giving effect to the conversion of our preferred shares and this offering	US\$	US\$
Amount of dilution in net tangible book value to new investors in this offering	US\$	US\$

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table summarizes, on a pro forma as adjusted basis as of June 30, 2023, the differences between existing shareholders and the new investors with respect to the number of ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs or shares) purchased from us, the total consideration paid and the average price per ordinary share and per ADS paid before deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. The total number of ordinary shares does not include Class A ordinary shares underlying the ADSs issuable upon the exercise of the option to purchase additional ADSs granted to the underwriters.

	Ordinary Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Ordinary Share	Average Price Per ADS
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Existing shareholders			US\$	%	US\$	US\$
New investors			US\$	%	US\$	US\$
Total			US\$	100.0%		

The pro forma as adjusted information discussed above is illustrative only. Our net tangible book value following the completion of this offering is subject to adjustment based on the actual initial public offering price of the ADSs and other terms of this offering determined at pricing.

The discussion and tables above assume no exercise of options outstanding as of the date of this prospectus. As of the date of this prospectus, there are Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options with an exercise price of US\$ per share. To the extent that any of these options are exercised, there will be further dilution to new investors.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability in order to enjoy the following benefits:

- political and economic stability;
- an effective judicial system;
- a favorable tax system;
- the absence of exchange control or currency restrictions; and
- the availability of professional and support services.

However, certain disadvantages accompany incorporation in the Cayman Islands. These disadvantages include but are not limited to that the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws as compared to the United States and these securities laws provide significantly less protection to investors as compared to the United States.

Our constitutional documents do not contain provisions requiring that disputes, including those arising under the securities laws of the United States, between us, our officers, directors, and shareholders, be arbitrated.

All of our current operations are conducted in China, and a majority of our assets are located in China. All of our directors and executive officers are nationals or residents of jurisdictions other than the United States and a substantial portion of their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for a shareholder to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons, or to bring an action against us or these persons in the United States, or to enforce against us or them judgments obtained in United States courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States.

We have appointed _____, located at _____, as our agent upon whom process may be served in any action brought against us under the securities laws of the United States.

We have been informed by Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP, our counsel as to Cayman Islands law, that there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands would (i) recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against us or our directors or officers that are predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state in the United States, or (ii) entertain original actions brought in the Cayman Islands against us or our directors or officers that are predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state in the United States.

We have also been advised by Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP that although there is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the federal or state courts of the United States (and the Cayman Islands are not a party to any treaties for the reciprocal enforcement or recognition of such judgments), a judgment obtained in such jurisdiction will be recognized and enforced in the courts of the Cayman Islands at common law, without any re-examination of the merits of the underlying dispute based on the principle that the judgment of the competent foreign court imposes upon the judgment debtor a liability to pay a liquidated sum for which such judgment has been given, provided such judgment (a) is final and conclusive, (b) is not in respect of taxes, a fine or a penalty, and (c) was not obtained in a manner and is not of a kind the enforcement of which is contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands. However, the Cayman Islands courts are unlikely to enforce a judgment obtained from the U.S. courts under civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities law if such judgment is determined by the courts of the Cayman Islands to give rise to obligations to make payments that are penal or punitive in nature. A Cayman Islands court may stay enforcement proceedings if concurrent proceedings are being brought elsewhere.

[Table of Contents](#)

Han Kun Law Offices, our counsel as to PRC law, has advised us that there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of China would:

- recognize or enforce judgments of United States courts obtained against us or our directors or officers predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States; or
- entertain original actions brought in each respective jurisdiction against us or our directors or officers predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States.

Han Kun Law Offices has further advised us that the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments are provided for under the PRC Civil Procedures Law. PRC courts may recognize and enforce foreign judgments in accordance with the requirements of the PRC Civil Procedures Law and other applicable laws and regulations based either on treaties between China and the jurisdiction where the judgment is made or on principles of reciprocity between jurisdictions. China does not have any treaties or other form of reciprocity with the United States or the Cayman Islands that provide for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. In addition, according to the PRC Civil Procedures Law, courts in the PRC will not enforce a foreign judgment against us or our directors and officers if they decide that the judgment violates the basic principles of PRC laws or national sovereignty, security or public interest. As a result, it is uncertain whether and on what basis a PRC court would enforce a judgment rendered by a court in the United States or in the Cayman Islands. Under the PRC Civil Procedures Law, foreign shareholders may originate actions based on PRC laws against a company in China for disputes if they can establish sufficient nexus to the PRC for a PRC court to have jurisdiction, and meet other procedural requirements, including, among others, the plaintiff must have a direct interest in the case, and there must be a concrete claim, a factual basis and a cause for the suit. It will be, however, difficult for U.S. shareholders to originate actions against us in the PRC in accordance with PRC laws because we are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands and it will be difficult for U.S. shareholders, by virtue only of holding the ADSs or ordinary shares, to establish a connection to the PRC for a PRC court to have jurisdiction as required under the PRC Civil Procedures Law.

CORPORATE HISTORY AND STRUCTURE

Corporate History

In August 2013, we established Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd., or the VIE, a limited liability company established under the laws of the PRC. We launched our FlashEx mobile application in July 2014.

Our holding company, BingEx Limited, was incorporated in May 2014 under the laws of the Cayman Islands. BingEx Limited then established a wholly-owned subsidiary in Hong Kong, BingEx Global Limited, in June 2014. In July 2014, BingEx Global Limited established a wholly-owned subsidiary in China, Beijing Shansong Technology Co., Ltd., or our WFOE. In August 2014, we gained control over the VIE through our WFOE by entering into a series of contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders, which were subsequently restated and amended in May 2021 and November 2023.

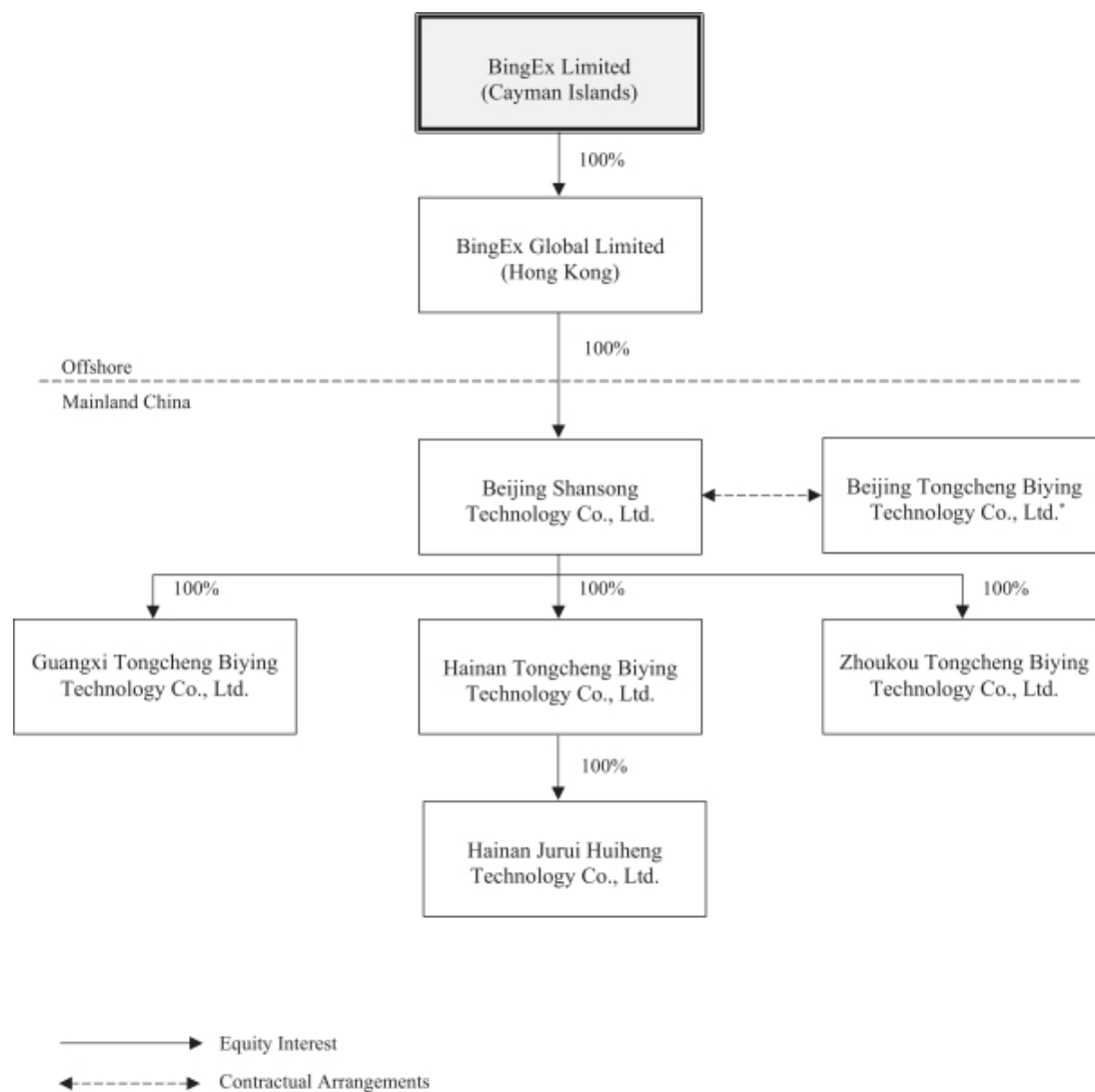
We are regarded as the primary beneficiary of the VIE. We treat the VIE as our consolidated VIE under U.S. GAAP, and have consolidated the financial results of these entities in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For more details and risks related to the variable interest entity structure, please see “—Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure.”

Our on-demand dedicated courier services in the PRC have been conducted through the VIE in order to comply with the PRC laws and regulations that prohibit or restrict control of companies involved in the provision of internet content and other restricted businesses. Investors in our ADSs are not purchasing equity interest in the VIE in China but instead are purchasing equity interest in a Cayman Islands holding company.

The equity interests of the VIE are held by Mr. Peng Xue, our founder, chairman of the board of directors, and chief executive officer, and Mr. Hongjian Yu, our co-founder, director, and executive president. Mr. Xue and Mr. Yu are our shareholders and act as nominee shareholders of the VIE on behalf of our WFOE, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours in China. A series of contractual agreements, including powers of attorney, exclusive business cooperation agreement, equity interest pledge agreement, exclusive option agreement and spouse consent letters, have been entered into among BingEx Limited, our WFOE, the VIE and the nominee shareholders of the VIE. Through these agreements, the nominee shareholders of the VIE have granted all their legal rights, including voting rights and disposition rights of their equity interests in the VIE, to our WFOE.

Table of Contents

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure as of the date of this prospectus, including our principal subsidiaries and other entities as of the date of this prospectus:



Note:

* Shareholders of Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd., the VIE, include (i) Mr. Peng Xue, our founder, chairman of the board of directors, and chief executive officer, who holds 97.09%, and (ii) Mr. Hongjian Yu, our co-founder, director, and executive president, who holds 2.91%. See also “—Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders.”

Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders

Current PRC laws and regulations impose certain restrictions or prohibitions on foreign ownership of companies that engage in value-added telecommunication services and certain other businesses. We are an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Our WFOE is one of our PRC subsidiaries and is a

Table of Contents

foreign-invested enterprise under PRC laws. To comply with PRC laws and regulations, we conduct certain of our business in the PRC through the VIE based on a series of contractual arrangements by and among our WFOE, the VIE and its shareholders.

Our contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders allow us to (i) exercise effective control over the VIE, (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE, and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in the VIE when and to the extent permitted by PRC laws.

As a result of our direct ownership in our WFOE and the contractual arrangements with the VIE, we are regarded as the primary beneficiary of the VIE, and we treat the VIE as our consolidated affiliated entity under U.S. GAAP. We have consolidated the financial results of the VIE in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The following is a summary of the currently effective contractual arrangements by and among our WFOE, the VIE and its shareholders.

Agreements that provide us with effective control over the VIE

Powers of Attorney. Pursuant to the powers of attorney executed by the VIE's shareholders, each of them irrevocably authorized our WFOE or its designee(s) to act on their respective behalf as proxy attorney, to the extent permitted by law, to exercise all rights of shareholders concerning all the equity interest held by each of them in the VIE, including but not limited to (i) convening and attending shareholder meetings, (ii) exercising voting rights with respect to any matters discussed in shareholder meetings, (iii) signing and delivering any written resolutions and minutes, (iv) selling, transferring, pledging or disposing of equity interests in part or in whole, (v) nominating, electing, designating, appointing or removing the legal representative, directors and other senior management of the VIE, (vi) approving amendments of articles, and (vii) exercising all other rights conferred by the VIE's memorandum and articles and relevant laws and regulations. The powers of attorney remain irrevocably effective as long as such VIE shareholders remain as the VIE's shareholders, unless otherwise instructed by our WFOE.

Equity Pledge Agreement. Under the equity pledge agreement among our WFOE, the VIE and its shareholders, the VIE's shareholders pledged all of their equity interests of the VIE to our WFOE as security for performance of the obligations of the VIE and its shareholders under the exclusive option agreement, the exclusive business cooperation agreement and the powers of attorney. During the term of the equity pledge agreement, our WFOE has the right to receive all of the VIE's dividends distributed on the pledged equity to the extent permitted under PRC laws. If any of the specified events of default occurs, our WFOE, as pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights and remedies including priority in receiving the proceeds from the auction or disposal of the pledged equity interests in the VIE. Our WFOE may transfer all or any of its rights and obligations under the equity pledge agreement to its designee(s) at any time. The VIE and its shareholders undertake that, without the prior written consent of our WFOE, they will not transfer, create or allow any encumbrance on the pledged equity interests. The agreement will remain in effect until the fulfillment of all the obligations under the exclusive option agreement, the exclusive business cooperation agreement and the powers of attorney.

We have completed the registration of the equity pledge under the latest equity pledge agreement in relation to the VIE with the relevant office of the State Administration for Market Regulation in accordance with the PRC Civil Code.

Agreements that allow us to receive economic benefits from the VIE

Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement. Pursuant to the exclusive business cooperation agreement between our WFOE and the VIE, our WFOE has the exclusive right to provide, among other things, technological development, technological support, consultation and related services to the VIE. In exchange, the

Table of Contents

VIE pays service fees at any time agreed by the parties to our WFOE in an amount consisting of management fee and fee for services provided, which shall be reasonably determined by our WFOE based on the factors as provided in the exclusive business cooperation agreement. Without the prior written consent of our WFOE, the VIE cannot assign its rights and obligations to any third party. Our WFOE has the exclusive and complete ownership of all intellectual property rights created as a result of the performance of this agreement. The exclusive business cooperation agreement will remain effective for thirty years upon its execution by the parties and be automatically extended for another thirty years upon expiration date, unless otherwise agreed by our WFOE.

Agreements that provide us with the option to purchase the equity interests in the VIE

Exclusive Option Agreement. Under the exclusive option agreement among BingEx Limited, our WFOE, the VIE and its shareholders, each of the shareholders of the VIE has irrevocably granted BingEx Limited or its designee(s) an exclusive option to purchase, at any time and to the extent permitted under PRC laws, all or any part of their equity interests in the VIE at an aggregate consideration of RMB10.00, or the lowest price permitted under applicable PRC laws if there is any statutory requirement about the consideration under PRC laws. The VIE and/or its shareholders covenant that, without BingEx Limited's prior written consent, they will not, among other things, (i) sell, transfer, mortgage or otherwise dispose of their equity interests in the VIE, or create any encumbrance on their equity interests in the VIE, except for those encumbrances created by the VIE's shareholders on the VIE under the equity pledge agreement, the powers of attorney of the VIE's shareholders, and the exclusive option agreement; (ii) amend the VIE's articles of association, or change the VIE's registered capital or shareholding structure in any other manners; (iii) cause the VIE to enter into any material contract, except in the ordinary course of business; (iv) allow the VIE to incur, inherit, guarantee or permit any debts, except for those payables incurred in the ordinary course of business but not incurred by way of borrowing; (v) merge or consolidate the VIE with any other entity or acquire or invest in any other entity; (vi) distribute any dividend, however, upon request by BingEx Limited, the VIE shall immediately distribute all distributable profits to its shareholders; (vii) sell, transfer, mortgage or otherwise dispose of any of the VIE's material assets or legal or beneficial interest in the material business or revenues of the VIE, or allow any encumbrance of any security interest thereon; or (viii) liquidate or dissolve the VIE unless otherwise required by PRC law. The exclusive option agreement will be terminated when the entire equity interests in the VIE have been transferred to BingEx Limited or its designee(s) pursuant to the agreement.

Spouse Consent Letters. Pursuant to the spouse consent letter executed by the spouses of all shareholders of the VIE, the signing spouses unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in the VIE held by and registered in the name of such shareholders be disposed of in accordance with the exclusive option agreement, the equity pledge agreement and the power of attorney described above, and that such shareholders may perform, amend or terminate such agreements without the signing spouses' additional consent. Additionally, the signing spouses agreed not to assert any rights over the equity interest in the VIE held by such shareholder. In addition, in the event that the signing spouses obtain any equity interest in the VIE held by such shareholder for any reason, they agree to be bound by and sign any legal documents substantially similar to the contractual arrangements described above, as may be amended from time to time.

In the opinion of Han Kun Law Offices, our PRC legal counsel:

- the ownership structures of the VIE and our WFOE in China, both currently and immediately after giving effect to this offering, are not in violation of any explicit provision of applicable PRC laws and regulations currently in effect; and
- the contractual arrangements among BingEx Limited, our WFOE, the VIE and its shareholders governed by PRC laws are valid, binding, and enforceable, and will not result in any violation of any explicit provisions of applicable PRC laws and regulations currently in effect.

However, our PRC legal counsel has also advised us that there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws, regulations, and rules. Accordingly, the PRC

regulatory authorities may take a view that is contrary to the opinion of our PRC legal counsel. It is uncertain whether any new PRC laws or regulations relating to variable interest entity structures will be adopted or if adopted, what they would provide. If we or the VIE are found to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations, or fail to obtain or maintain any of the required permits or approvals, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities would have broad discretion to take action in dealing with such violations or failures. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements constituting the part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or their interpretations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations,” “Risk Factors—Risks relating to Our Corporate Structure—Our current corporate structure and business operations may be affected by the Foreign Investment Law,” and “Risk Factors—Risks relating to Doing Business in China—There may be changes from time to time in the interpretation, application, and enforcement of the PRC laws and regulations, and any failure to comply with laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and the value of our ADSs.”

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the section entitled "Selected Consolidated Financial Data" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties about our business and operations. Our actual results and the timing of selected events may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those we describe under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

We are the pioneer in providing on-demand dedicated courier services for individual and business customers with superior time certainty, delivery safety and service quality. We brand our services as "FlashEx," or "闪送" (pronounced as "Shan Song") in Chinese, which means delivery in a flash. FlashEx has become synonymous with on-demand dedicated courier services in China, according to iResearch.

Unlike delivery service providers that adopt an order-merge model, we have initiated and consistently focused on an on-demand dedicated courier model that is designed to fulfill high-value order demands with high time- and quality-sensitivity. For each order, we assign a dedicated Flash-Rider to pick up and deliver the order to the recipient without combining multiple orders or changing hands on the route. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, our differentiated business model and positioning enabled us to achieve longer average delivery distance and lower average delivery time, both compared to the average of other major players in the on-demand dedicated courier industry, according to iResearch, while achieving a low loss rate of 0.01%. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, we also maintained a high customer satisfaction rate, according to iResearch. We will continue to offer our unique value proposition to all participants in our business.

Our services enable individual and business customers to have a variety of items ranging from business documents to personal daily needs such as gourmet food, birthday cakes, and flowers reliably delivered by dedicated Flash-Riders on a one-to-one basis. We use one unified pricing model for our services provided to individual and business customers alike. A variable per-order rate is calculated based on a formula taking into account the city, distance to deliver, parcel weight and volume, and night surcharges. A "surge price" may be applied in case of short rider supply caused by bad weather conditions or other reasons.

Our proprietary technology systems help us manage the performance of our Flash-Riders, optimize efficiency by balancing the supply of Flash-Riders with customer demand, and dispatch each order to the best-suited Flash-Riders at a dynamically calculated delivery fee.

Underpinned by the high value that our services create for our customers, we are able to maintain an asset-light business model with low fixed costs and strong scalability. Our business model is proven to be highly scalable, which allows us to quickly expand our operation to new cities and regions with low marginal cost. Our top-of-mind brand and strong brand awareness also enable us to optimize our selling and marketing expenses while growing our customer base and order volume. The strong unit economics and replicable network are our core competitive strengths, which allow us to continuously grow our scale and order volume, and enhance our profitability.

We have grown rapidly in recent years and achieved profitability in the first half of 2023. We have attracted more individual and business customers to use our services to achieve greater economics of scale. The increase in customer demand generates higher order volume, which in turn helps us engage more Flash-Riders. The superior customer experience we provide, supported by a growing rider force that strengthens our network density and delivery capacity, naturally leads to organic growth in customer base and order volume. This powerful network effect is the core engine that drives the organic and long-term growth of our business. We have fulfilled 158.6

[Table of Contents](#)

million, 213.4 million, and 125.1 million orders in 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively. Our revenues increased from RMB3,039.8 million in 2021 to RMB4,002.7 million (US\$552.0 million) in 2022, and increased from RMB1,693.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB2,122.2 million (US\$292.7 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. We incurred net losses of RMB291.0 million and RMB180.4 million (US\$24.9 million) in 2021 and 2022, respectively, and recorded a net income of RMB42.1 million (US\$5.8 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023, compared to a net loss of RMB151.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Key Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our results of operations and financial condition are affected by the general factors driving China's on-demand dedicated courier industry, including, among others, China's overall economic growth, the increase in per capita disposable income, the expansion of urbanization, the growth in consumer spending and consumption upgrades, and the competitive environment, as well as the governmental policies and initiatives. Any widespread pandemic that impacts public health, social gatherings, and mobility also affect the demand for on-demand dedicated courier services. Unfavorable changes in any of these general industry conditions could negatively affect demand for our on-demand dedicated courier services and materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

While our business is influenced by these general factors, our results of operations are more directly affected by factors specific to our company, including the following major factors:

- our ability to enhance delivery services to provide superior customer experience;
- our ability to operate our scalable business model with attractive unit economics;
- our ability to invest effectively in technology; and
- our ability to enhance operational efficiency.

Our ability to enhance delivery services to provide superior customer experience

Revenue from our on-demand dedicated courier services is driven by the number of orders that customers place with us, including the orders brought by new customers and existing customers. The willingness of customers to place orders with us, particularly orders of high-value items, is in turn affected by the customer experience that we can deliver to them. We have been continually improving our delivery services to enhance customer experience in all aspects. We aim to strengthen our Flash-Rider force to enhance the capacity of our network while maintaining a broad geographic coverage. In 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, we fulfilled 158.6 million, 213.4 million, and 125.1 million orders, respectively, for our individual and business customers. In the same periods, we completed local delivery orders in 35 minutes, 31 minutes, and 29 minutes on average, respectively. As of June 30, 2023, our services covered 276 cities in China. Additionally, we launched contactless delivery to reduce the risk of cross-infection between customers and Flash-Riders and educated Flash-Riders about disease prevention and control during the pandemic. As a result of our efforts to provide reliable and fast delivery services, we maintained a high customer satisfaction rate in the six months ended June 30, 2023, according to iResearch.

Our ability to operate our scalable business model with attractive unit economics

Our results of operations depend in part on our ability to operate our scalable business model with attractive unit economics. Our business model has low fixed costs with high scalability, which allows us to quickly establish footprints in more cities and regions.

Our crowd-sourcing model for Flash-Riders and our lean headquarter operations have allowed us to expand our existing operations and enter into more cities at low fixed costs. Remuneration and incentives paid to our

[Table of Contents](#)

Flash-Riders were the largest component of our cost of revenues, amounting to RMB2,751.0 million, RMB3,614.2 million (US\$498.4 million), RMB1,565.1 million, and RMB1,864.8 million (US\$257.2 million) in 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, respectively. Remuneration and incentives paid to our Flash-Riders as percentage of our revenues were 90.5%, 90.3%, 92.4%, and 87.9% in 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, respectively, demonstrating our ability to maintain a stable cost structure in the same periods even while we were in a phase of rapid expansion.

Our ability to invest effectively in technology

We have been constantly endeavoring to improve delivery efficiency through technology and innovation capabilities. We have developed a proprietary pricing and dispatching system that assigns orders to our Flash-Riders on a real-time basis, prices each order intelligently based on an array of factors, and calculates the optimal delivery route. Moreover, our digitalized rider management system helps us rate, incentivize and retain our Flash-Riders. We have made, and will continue to make, significant investments to improve our technology capabilities and optimize the efficiency of our delivery network.

In addition, as our technology evolves and our delivery network keeps expanding, the order volume and density will continue to increase, which can attract more Flash-Riders to our business and drive up our delivery efficiency. We will continue to invest in research and development to steer technological innovation.

Our ability to enhance operational efficiency

Our ability to maintain profitability is dependent on our ability to further control our costs and expenses and improve our operational efficiency. Selling and marketing expenses, consisting primarily of online and offline advertisements, have historically represented a large portion of our total costs and expenses.

We have always been mindful of the balance between rapid business expansion and costs and expenses, particularly selling and marketing expenses. We have been striving to improve selling and marketing efficiency. For example, we have employed various social media to promote our services and have adopted different promotional activities and marketing strategies for customers with diversified purchasing power in different cities. We have placed and will continue to place advertisements to increase the mind-share of our FlashEx brand, which helps us attract new customers. We have also focused our marketing efforts on word-of-mouth referrals and the network effect of our presence that can minimize incentives provided to customers. We expect we will continue to invest in selling and marketing and strive to maintain and improve our sales and marketing efficiency. In addition, as our business grows, we expect to achieve greater operating leverage and increase the productivity of our personnel, allowing us to acquire customers more cost-effectively and achieve higher operational efficiency.

Key Components of Results of Operations

Revenues

We generate all of our revenue from fees collected from on-demand dedicated courier services we provide to individual and business customers.

We record revenues net of value-added taxes (VAT) and customer incentives. We offer various incentive programs to individual and business customers in the form of coupons or volume-based discounts, which have been deducted from the revenues upon the usage by the customers in a purchase transaction. We may continue to use customer incentives to expand our business in targeted geographic locations, taking into account various market conditions. We expect an increase in revenue from delivery services in the foreseeable future, as we expand our business and attract more customers for our on-demand dedicated courier services.

[Table of Contents](#)

Cost of revenues

Our cost of revenues primarily consists of (i) remuneration and incentives paid to Flash-Riders to fulfill delivery orders, (ii) transaction fees charged by third-party payment platforms, and (iii) staff cost and other costs directly attributed to our principal operations. Flash-Riders' remuneration and incentives to fulfill delivery orders is the largest component of our cost of revenues, which increased from RMB2,751.0 million in 2021 to RMB3,614.2 million (US\$498.4 million) in 2022, and increased from RMB1,565.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB1,864.8 million (US\$257.2 million) in the same period in 2023. The percentage of Flash-Riders' remuneration and incentives to fulfill delivery orders to revenues were 90.5%, 90.3%, 92.4%, and 87.9% in 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, respectively. We expect our cost of revenues to increase in the foreseeable future in line with the expected growth in the number of orders fulfilled.

Gross profit and gross margin

Our gross profit increased from RMB189.1 million in 2021 to RMB259.3 million (US\$35.8 million) in 2022. Our gross profit increased from RMB71.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB182.8 million (US\$25.2 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. Our gross profit margin was 6.2%, 6.5%, 4.2%, and 8.6% in 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Operating expenses

Our operating expenses consist of selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, and research and development expenses.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our total costs and expenses, in amounts and as percentages of total revenues for each of the periods presented:

	For the Year Ended December 31,					For the Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2021		2022			2022		2023		
	RMB	%	RMB	US\$	%	RMB	%	RMB	US\$	%
	(in thousands)									
Operating expenses										
Selling and marketing expenses	(271,636)	(8.9)	(240,477)	(33,164)	(6.0)	(126,183)	(7.4)	(98,050)	(13,522)	(4.6)
General and administrative expenses	(113,216)	(3.7)	(102,645)	(14,155)	(2.6)	(44,253)	(2.6)	(52,430)	(7,230)	(2.5)
Research and development expenses	(104,766)	(3.4)	(118,619)	(16,358)	(3.0)	(59,307)	(3.5)	(50,730)	(6,996)	(2.4)
Total	(489,618)	(16.1)	(461,741)	(63,677)	(11.5)	(229,743)	(13.6)	(201,210)	(27,748)	(9.5)

Selling and marketing expenses. Our selling and marketing expenses mainly consist of (i) advertising and marketing expenses, and (ii) staff cost, rental and depreciation related to selling and marketing functions. Advertising expenses primarily consist of endorsement fees and advertising expenses. In 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, our selling and marketing expenses represented 8.9%, 6.0%, 7.4%, and 4.6%, respectively, of our revenues in the corresponding period. We plan to continue our brand promotion campaigns in order to attract more orders from new and existing customers.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses mainly consist of (i) payroll and related costs for employees engaging in general corporate functions, (ii) professional fees and other general corporate expenses, as well as (iii) expenses associated with the use of facilities and equipments, such as depreciation and rental expenses. In 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, our general and administrative expenses represented 3.7%, 2.6%, 2.6%, and 2.5%, respectively, of our revenues in the corresponding period. We expect our general and administrative expenses to increase in absolute amounts in the foreseeable future, as we hire additional personnel and incur additional expenses related to the anticipated growth of our business and our operation as a public company after the completion of this offering.

Table of Contents

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses mainly consist of (i) staff cost, rental and depreciation related to research and development functions, and (ii) other expenses related to research and development functions. In 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, our research and development expenses represented 3.4%, 3.0%, 3.5%, and 2.4%, respectively, of our revenues in the corresponding period. We expect our research and development expenses to increase in absolute amounts in the foreseeable future, as we continue our investments in technological innovation.

In addition, the performance conditions for the options and restricted share units we granted will be satisfied upon the completion of an initial public offering. As a result, upon the completion of this offering, we will record an amount of RMB123.3 million in share-based compensation expenses for those share-based awards, which will have an impact on our operating expenses.

Other income

Our other income mainly represents government grants. The government grants consist of financial subsidies received from various levels of local governments from time to time, which are granted for general corporate purposes and to support our ongoing operations and compliance with specific policies promoted by the local governments. The grants are determined at the discretion of the relevant government authorities and there are no restrictions on their use.

Taxation

Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands currently levy no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands save certain stamp duties that may be applicable, from time to time, on certain instruments executed in or brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. In addition, payments of dividends by us to our shareholders will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding tax will be imposed on the payment of a dividend to any holder of our shares.

Hong Kong

Our subsidiary incorporated in Hong Kong, BingEx Global Limited, is subject to 16.5% Hong Kong profit tax on its taxable income generated from operations in Hong Kong. BingEx Global Limited is exempted from the Hong Kong income tax on its offshore sourced income. In addition, payments of dividends from BingEx Global Limited to our company are not subject to any withholding tax in Hong Kong. No provision for Hong Kong profits tax was made as we had no estimated assessable profit that was subject to Hong Kong profits tax during 2021, 2022, or the six months ended June 30, 2023.

PRC

Our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE are subject to the EIT Law, and are subject to a statutory income tax rate of 25%. According to the EIT Law, entities that qualify as “high-and-new technology enterprises eligible for key support from the State,” or HNTE, are entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15%. In 2017, Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd., the VIE, received the approval from the relevant tax authority that it qualified as an HNTE. The certificate entitled to the preferential income tax rate of 15% is effective from October 25, 2017 to October 21, 2023. We had no current income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, as we had no taxable income in the respective years. Deferred tax benefit was nil as full valuation allowance was provided for our deferred tax assets.

The EIT law also imposes a withholding income tax of 10% on dividends distributed by a foreign investment enterprise, or FIE, to its immediate holding company outside of China, if such immediate holding company is considered as a non-resident enterprise without any establishment or place within China or if the received dividends have no connection with the establishment or place of such immediate holding company within China, unless such immediate holding company’s jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. The Cayman Islands, where our Company is incorporated,

Table of Contents

does not have such tax treaty with China. According to the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement, dividends paid by an FIE in China to its immediate holding company in Hong Kong will be subject to withholding tax at a rate of no more than 5%, if the immediate holding company owns at least 25% of the equity interest of the FIE and satisfies all other requirements under the tax arrangement and receives approval from the relevant tax authority. We did not record any dividend withholding tax, as our PRC entities have no retained earnings in the periods presented. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—We may not be able to obtain certain benefits under relevant tax treaty on dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries to us through our Hong Kong subsidiary.”

The EIT Law also provides that an enterprise established under the laws of a foreign country or region but whose “de facto management body” is located in the PRC shall be treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes and consequently be subject to the PRC income tax at the rate of 25% for its global income. The implementing rules of the EIT Law define the location of the “de facto management body” as “the place where the exercising, in substance, of the overall management and control of the production and business operation, personnel, accounting, property, etc., of a non PRC company is located.” Based on a review of surrounding facts and circumstances, we do not believe it is likely that our operations outside the PRC should be considered a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes. If our holding company in the Cayman Islands or any of our subsidiaries outside of China were deemed to be a “resident enterprise” under the EIT Law, it would be subject to enterprise income tax on its worldwide income at a rate of 25%. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—We may be classified as a ‘PRC resident enterprise’ for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, which could result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our shareholders and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.”

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the periods presented, both in absolute amount and as a percentage of our revenues for the periods presented. Our business has grown rapidly in recent years. Period-to-period comparisons of historical results of operations should not be relied upon as indicative of future performance.

	For the Year Ended December 31,						For the Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2021		2022			2022		2023				
	RMB	%	RMB	US\$	%	RMB	%	RMB	US\$	%		
	(in thousands)											
Revenues	3,039,802	100.0	4,002,712	551,999	100.0	1,693,899	100.0	2,122,219	292,667	100.0		
Cost of revenues	(2,850,692)	(93.8)	(3,743,450)	(516,245)	(93.5)	(1,622,746)	(95.8)	(1,939,380)	(267,453)	(91.4)		
Gross profit	189,110	6.2	259,262	35,754	6.5	71,153	4.2	182,839	25,214	8.6		
Operating expenses:												
Selling and marketing expenses	(271,636)	(8.9)	(240,477)	(33,164)	(6.0)	(126,183)	(7.4)	(98,050)	(13,522)	(4.6)		
General and administrative expenses	(113,216)	(3.7)	(102,645)	(14,155)	(2.6)	(44,253)	(2.6)	(52,430)	(7,230)	(2.5)		
Research and development expenses	(104,766)	(3.4)	(118,619)	(16,358)	(3.0)	(59,307)	(3.5)	(50,730)	(6,996)	(2.4)		
Total operating expenses	(489,618)	(16.1)	(461,741)	(63,677)	(11.5)	(229,743)	(13.6)	(201,210)	(27,748)	(9.5)		
Loss from operations	(300,508)	(9.9)	(202,479)	(27,923)	(5.1)	(158,590)	(9.4)	(18,371)	(2,534)	(0.9)		
Interest income	5,333	0.2	9,565	1,318	0.2	2,009	0.1	9,988	1,377	0.5		
Investment income	533	0.0	3,274	452	0.1	772	0.0	2,213	305	0.1		
Other income	3,638	0.1	9,202	1,269	0.2	4,286	0.3	48,227	6,651	2.3		
Income (loss) before income taxes	(291,004)	(9.6)	(180,438)	(24,884)	(4.5)	(151,523)	(8.9)	42,057	5,799	2.0		
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Net income (loss)	(291,004)	(9.6)	(180,438)	(24,884)	(4.5)	(151,523)	(8.9)	42,057	5,799	2.0		

Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2022

Revenues

Our revenues increased by 25.3% from RMB1,693.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB2,122.2 million (US\$292.7 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023, which was primarily due to the increase of order volume. The number of orders we fulfilled through our dedicated courier services increased from 90.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to 125.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Cost of revenues

Our cost of revenues increased by 19.5% from RMB1,622.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB1,939.4 million (US\$267.5 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023, in line with our revenues growth. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in Flash-Riders' remuneration and incentives to fulfill delivery orders from RMB1,565.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB1,864.8 million (US\$257.2 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. Flash-Rider' remuneration and incentives accounted for 92.4% and 87.9% of our revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2022 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively.

Gross profit and gross profit margin

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased from RMB71.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB182.8 million (US\$25.2 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. Our gross profit margin was 4.2% and 8.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Selling and marketing expenses

Our selling and marketing expenses decreased by 22.3% from RMB126.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB98.1 million (US\$13.5 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in advertising expenses from RMB42.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB9.0 million (US\$1.2 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023 while our customer base and order volume continued to grow as a result of our top-of-mind brand.

General and administrative expenses

Our general and administrative expenses increased by 18.5% from RMB44.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB52.4 million (US\$7.2 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. The increase was primarily due to (i) the increase in professional fees from RMB7.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB11.3 million (US\$1.6 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023 and (ii) the increase in tax and surcharges from RMB4.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB9.4 million (US\$1.3 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Research and development expenses

Our research and development expenses decreased by 14.5% from RMB59.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB50.7 million (US\$7.0 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. The decrease was mainly attributable to the decrease in staff cost from RMB54.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB45.7 million (US\$6.3 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Other income

Our other income increased from RMB4.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB48.2 million (US\$6.7 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. The increase was mainly due to the increase in government grants, which were determined at the discretion of the relevant governmental authorities.

Net income

As a result of the foregoing, we incurred a net income of RMB42.1 million (US\$5.8 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023, compared to a net loss of RMB151.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022. We had a net profit margin of 2.0% in the six months ended June 30, 2023, compared to a net loss margin of 8.9% in the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Year Ended December 31, 2022 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2021

Revenues

Our revenues increased by 31.7% from RMB3,039.8 million in 2021 to RMB4,002.7 million (US\$552.0 million) in 2022, which was primarily due to the increase of order volume. The number of orders we fulfilled through our dedicated courier services increased from 158.6 million in 2021 to 213.4 million in 2022.

Cost of revenues

Our cost of revenues increased by 31.3% from RMB2,850.7 million in 2021 to RMB3,743.5 million (US\$516.2 million) in 2022, in line with our revenues growth. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in Flash-Riders' remuneration and incentives to fulfill delivery orders from RMB2,751.0 million in 2021 to RMB3,614.2 million in 2022. Flash-Rider' remuneration and incentives accounted for 90.5% and 90.3% of our revenues in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Gross profit and gross profit margin

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased from RMB189.1 million in 2021 to RMB259.3 million (US\$35.8 million) in 2022. Our gross profit margin was 6.2% and 6.5% in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Selling and marketing expenses

Our selling and marketing expenses decreased by 11.5% from RMB271.6 million in 2021 to RMB240.5 million (US\$33.2 million) in 2022. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in advertising expenses from RMB141.8 million in 2021 to RMB66.0 million in 2022 while our customer base and order volume continued to grow as a result of our top-of-mind brand, partially offset by the increase in staff cost from RMB111.4 million in 2021 to RMB157.9 million in 2022.

General and administrative expenses

Our general and administrative expenses decreased by 9.3% from RMB113.2 million in 2021 to RMB102.6 million (US\$14.2 million) in 2022. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in professional service fees from RMB26.7 million in 2021 to RMB10.1 million in 2022.

Research and development expenses

Our research and development expenses increased by 13.2% from RMB104.8 million in 2021 to RMB118.6 million (US\$16.4 million) in 2022. The increase was mainly attributable to the increase in staff cost from RMB93.1 million in 2021 to RMB106.8 million in 2022.

Other income

Our other income increased from RMB3.6 million in 2021 to RMB9.2 million (US\$1.3 million) in 2022. The increase was mainly due to the increase in government grants, which were determined at the discretion of the relevant governmental authorities.

Table of Contents

Net loss

As a result of the foregoing, our net loss decreased by 38% from RMB291.0 million in 2021 to RMB180.4 million (US\$24.9 million) in 2022, with the net loss margin improved from 9.6% to 4.5% during the same periods.

Selected Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our selected unaudited consolidated statements of operations data for each of the ten quarters from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2023. The selected unaudited quarterly statements of operations data set forth below have been prepared on the same basis as our audited annual consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair statement of our financial position and results of operations for the periods presented. Our historical results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results of operations expected for future periods. The following selected unaudited quarterly financial data are qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	For the Three Months Ended									
	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2021	September 30, 2021	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2022	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
	(RMB in thousands)									
Revenues	577,801	725,818	837,011	899,172	814,642	879,257	1,033,877	1,274,936	972,216	1,150,003
Cost of revenues	(544,664)	(675,182)	(810,313)	(820,533)	(785,699)	(837,047)	(979,720)	(1,140,984)	(885,743)	(1,053,637)
Gross profit	33,137	50,636	26,698	78,639	28,943	42,210	54,157	133,952	86,473	96,366
Operating expenses:										
Selling and marketing expenses	(61,257)	(84,126)	(59,469)	(66,784)	(73,280)	(52,903)	(57,037)	(57,257)	(49,542)	(48,508)
General and administrative expenses	(20,864)	(31,629)	(19,995)	(40,728)	(31,106)	(13,147)	(20,991)	(37,401)	(26,366)	(26,064)
Research and development expenses	(22,208)	(25,316)	(28,472)	(28,770)	(29,160)	(30,147)	(31,188)	(28,124)	(25,576)	(25,154)
Total operating expenses	(104,329)	(141,071)	(107,936)	(136,282)	(133,546)	(96,197)	(109,216)	(122,782)	(101,484)	(99,726)
Income (loss) from operations	(71,192)	(90,435)	(81,238)	(57,643)	(104,603)	(53,987)	(55,059)	11,170	(15,011)	(3,360)
Interest income	1,011	1,339	1,706	1,277	682	1,327	3,288	4,268	4,745	5,243
Investment income	—	—	8	525	345	427	749	1,753	1,442	771
Other income	—	214	—	3,424	2,448	1,838	24	4,892	35,739	12,488
Income (loss) before income taxes	(70,181)	(88,882)	(79,524)	(52,417)	(101,128)	(50,395)	(50,998)	22,083	26,915	15,142
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	(70,181)	(88,882)	(79,524)	(52,417)	(101,128)	(50,395)	(50,998)	22,083	26,915	15,142

Our results of operations are subject to seasonal fluctuations, mainly correlating to the seasonality patterns associated with the delivery industry in China. For example, the revenues in the first quarter of the year are generally lower than the revenue in the fourth quarter of the year, as activity levels of our customers and riders are typically lower around the Chinese New Year and higher around the end of the year. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—Our operating results are subject to seasonality, which could result in volatility or have an adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs.”

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash flows and working capital

We had net cash used in operating activities of RMB194.9 million, RMB86.8 million (US\$12.0 million), and RMB19.9 million (US\$2.7 million) in 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively.

Table of Contents

Our primary sources of liquidity have been proceeds from equity financings. In March, April, and May 2021, we received RMB747.8 million from the proceeds of the Series D-2 financing. As of June 30, 2023, we had RMB690.0 million (US\$95.2 million) in cash and cash equivalents.

We believe our cash on hand will be sufficient to meet our current and anticipated working capital requirements and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. We may, however, need additional cash resources in the future if we experience changes in business conditions or other developments. We may also need additional cash resources in the future if we find and wish to pursue opportunities for investment, acquisition, capital expenditure or similar actions. If we determine that our cash requirements exceed the amount of cash we have on hand, we may seek to issue equity or equity linked securities or obtain debt financing. The issuance and sale of additional equity would result in further dilution to our shareholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed obligations and could result in operating covenants that would restrict our operations. We cannot assure you that financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Our accounts payable represent primarily remuneration payable to Flash-Riders. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022 and June 30, 2023, our accounts payable were RMB271.1 million, RMB356.1 million (US\$49.1 million), and RMB306.3 million (US\$42.2 million), respectively. The increase was primarily due to the growing delivery orders.

Although we consolidate the results of the VIE, we only have access to the assets or earnings of the VIE through our contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders. See “Corporate History and Structure.” For restrictions and limitations on liquidity and capital resources as a result of our corporate structure, see “—Holding Company Structure.”

A substantial majority of our revenues have been, and we expect they are likely to continue to be, in the form of Renminbi. 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 SAFE approval as long as certain routine procedural requirements are fulfilled. Therefore, our PRC subsidiaries are allowed to pay dividends in foreign currencies to us without prior SAFE approval by following certain routine procedural requirements. However, current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of its accumulated retained earnings, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. Our PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits after making up previous years’ accumulated losses each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds until the total amount set aside reaches 50% of its registered capital. In addition, our WFOE may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to enterprise expansion funds and staff bonus and welfare funds at its discretion, and the VIE may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to a discretionary surplus fund at its discretion. The statutory reserve funds and the discretionary funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Historically, our PRC subsidiaries have not paid dividends to us, and it will not be able to pay dividends until it generates accumulated retained earnings. Furthermore, capital account transactions, which include foreign direct investment and loans, must be approved by and/or registered with SAFE, its local branches, and certain local banks.

As a Cayman Islands exempted company and offshore holding company, we are permitted under PRC laws and regulations to provide funding to our PRC subsidiaries only through loans or capital contributions, subject to the approval of government authorities and limits on the amount of capital contributions and loans. This may delay us from using the proceeds from this offering to make loans or capital contribution to our PRC subsidiaries. We expect to invest substantially all of the proceeds from this offering in our PRC operations for business operations within the business scopes of our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—PRC regulations of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds of this offering to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.”

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the movements of our cash flows for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2021	2022		2022	2023	
	RMB	RMB	US\$	RMB	RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)					
Selected Consolidated Cash Flow Data:						
Net cash used in operating activities	(194,906)	(86,817)	(11,973)	(134,445)	(19,906)	(2,745)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(624,882)	461,380	63,627	435,433	75,267	10,380
Net cash provided by financing activities	743,376	—	—	—	—	—
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(438)	29,054	4,007	20,899	12,483	1,721
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(76,850)	403,617	55,661	321,887	67,844	9,357
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	295,377	218,527	30,136	218,527	622,144	85,797
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	218,527	622,144	85,797	540,414	689,988	95,154

Operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities in the six months ended June 30, 2023 was RMB19.9 million (US\$2.7 million). This amount was primarily attributable to the net income of RMB42.1 million (US\$5.8 million), adjusted for certain non-cash expenses, principally depreciation and amortization of RMB2.8 million (US\$0.4 million) and change in certain working capital accounts that affected operating cash flow, primarily (i) a RMB49.9 million (US\$6.9 million) decrease in accounts payables, (ii) a RMB15.5 million (US\$2.1 million) decrease in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and (iii) a RMB6.6 million (US\$0.9 million) decrease in prepayments and other current assets. The decrease in accounts payables was primarily due to the payments for Flash-Riders' remuneration and incentives. The decrease in accrued expenses and other current liabilities was primarily due to the decrease in accrued payroll and welfare.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2022 was RMB86.8 million (US\$12.0 million). This amount was primarily attributable to the net loss of RMB180.4 million (US\$24.9 million), adjusted for certain non-cash expenses, principally depreciation and amortization of RMB5.5 million (US\$0.8 million) and changes in certain working capital accounts that affected operating cash flow, primarily (i) a RMB85.1 million (US\$11.7 million) increase in accounts payables, (ii) a RMB36.3 million (US\$5.0 million) increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, (iii) a RMB9.2 million (US\$1.3 million) decrease in deferred revenue, and (iv) a RMB7.9 million (US\$1.1 million) increase in prepayments and other current assets. The increase in accounts payables was primarily due to the growth in Flash-Riders' remuneration and incentives. The increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities was primarily due to the increase in accrued payroll and welfare.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2021 was RMB194.9 million. This amount was primarily attributable to the net loss of RMB291.0 million, adjusted for certain non-cash expenses, principally depreciation and amortization of RMB4.3 million and changes in certain working capital accounts that affected operating cash flow, primarily (i) a RMB77.2 million increase in accounts payables, (ii) a RMB37.0 million increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, (iii) a RMB18.3 million decrease in deferred revenue, and (iv) a RMB5.2 million decrease in prepayments and other current assets. The increase in accounts payables was primarily due to the growth in Flash-Riders' remuneration and incentives. The increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities was primarily due to the increase in accrued payroll and welfare.

[Table of Contents](#)

Investing activities

Net cash provided by investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2023 was RMB75.3 million (US\$10.4 million), consisting primarily of (i) RMB366.4 million (US\$50.5 million) of proceeds from short term investment, (ii) RMB325.6 million (US\$44.9 million) in cash paid for purchase of short term investment, and (iii) RMB35.5 million (US\$4.9 million) of proceeds from maturity of term deposit.

Net cash provided by investing activities in 2022 was RMB461.4 million (US\$63.6 million), consisting primarily of (i) RMB911.8 million (US\$125.7 million) of proceeds from maturity of term deposit, (ii) RMB791.4 million (US\$109.1 million) in cash paid for purchase of short term investment, and (iii) RMB750.6 million (US\$103.5 million) of proceeds from short term investment.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2021 was RMB624.9 million, consisting primarily of (i) RMB933.7 million in cash paid for purchase of short term investment, (ii) RMB831.5 million of proceeds from short term investment, and (iii) RMB517.5 million in cash paid for purchase of term deposit.

Financing activities

We did not conduct any financing activities in 2022 and in the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Net cash provided from financing activities in 2021 was RMB743.4 million, consisting of proceeds from RMB747.8 million from issuance of Series D-2 redeemable convertible preferred shares, partially offset by the payments of the insurance cost of Series D-2 redeemable convertible preferred shares.

Material Cash Requirements

Our material cash requirements as of June 30, 2023 and any subsequent period primarily include our capital expenditures and contractual obligations.

Capital Expenditures

We made capital expenditures of RMB5.2 million, RMB3.4 million (US\$0.5 million), and RMB232,000 (US\$32,000) in 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively. In these periods, our capital expenditures primarily included our payment for purchases of property and equipment. We will continue to make such capital expenditures to support the expected growth of our business.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of June 30, 2023:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
		(RMB in thousand)			
Operating lease commitments ⁽¹⁾	37,174	6,406	12,439	12,466	5,863

Note:

(1) Operating lease commitments consist of the commitments under the lease agreements for our office premises and other facilities.

Except for those disclosed above, we did not have any significant capital or other commitments, long-term obligations, or guarantees as of June 30, 2023.

Off-Balance Sheet Commitments and Arrangements

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any unconsolidated third parties. In addition, we have not entered into any derivative contracts that

[Table of Contents](#)

are indexed to our shares and classified as shareholders' equity or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. Moreover, we do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or product development services with us.

Holding Company Structure

BingEx Limited is a holding company with no material operations of its own. We conduct our operations primarily through Beijing Shangsong Technology Co., Ltd., or WFOE, and the VIE. As a result, BingEx Limited's ability to pay dividends depends upon dividends paid by our WFOE.

If our WFOE or any newly formed PRC subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing their debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends to us. In addition, our WFOE is permitted to pay dividends to us only out of its retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Under PRC laws, each of our WFOE and the VIE is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund certain statutory reserve funds until such reserve funds reach 50% of its registered capital. In addition, our WFOE may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to enterprise expansion funds and staff bonus and welfare funds at its discretion, and the VIE may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to a discretionary surplus fund at its discretion. The statutory reserve funds and the discretionary funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Remittance of dividends by a wholly foreign-owned company out of China is subject to examination by the banks designated by SAFE. As of June 30, 2023, as our WFOE and all of our other PRC subsidiaries and the consolidated VIE were in the accumulated loss position, no statutory reserve was appropriated. Our WFOE has not paid dividends and will not be able to pay dividends until it generates accumulated retained earnings and meets the requirements for statutory reserve funds.

The net liabilities of the VIE in which we have no legal ownership were RMB593.3 million, RMB578.9 million, and RMB416.5 million (US\$57.4 million) as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Inflation

To date, inflation in China has not materially impacted our results of operations. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2021 and 2022 were increases of 1.5% and 1.8%, respectively. Although we have not been materially affected by inflation in the past, we may be affected if China experiences higher rates of inflation in the future.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Foreign exchange risk

A substantial majority of our revenues and expenses are denominated in RMB. We do not believe that we currently have any significant direct foreign exchange risk and have not used any derivative financial instruments to hedge exposure to such risk. Although our exposure to foreign exchange risks should be limited in general, the value of your investment in our ADSs will be affected by the exchange rate between U.S. dollar and Renminbi because the value of our business is effectively denominated in RMB, while our ADSs will be traded in U.S. dollars.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by changes in China's political and economic conditions and by China's foreign exchange policies, among other things. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its decades-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar, and the Renminbi appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Between

[Table of Contents](#)

July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation subsided and the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. Since June 2010, the Renminbi has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future.

To the extent that 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 RMB amount we receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert Renminbi into U.S. 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 against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amounts available to us.

We estimate that we will receive net proceeds of approximately US\$ million from this offering if the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and the estimated offering expenses payable by us, based on the initial offering price of US\$ per ADS, the midpoint of the estimated initial public offering price range shown on the cover page of this prospectus. Assuming that we convert the full amount of the net proceeds from this offering into Renminbi, a 10% appreciation of U.S. dollars against Renminbi, from the exchange rate of RMB7.2513 for US\$1.00 as of June 30, 2023, to a rate of RMB7.9764 to US\$1.00, would result in an increase of RMB million in our net proceeds from this offering. Conversely, a 10% depreciation of U.S. dollars against Renminbi, from the exchange rate of RMB7.2513 for US\$1.00 as of June 30, 2023, to a rate of RMB6.5262 to US\$1.00 would result in a decrease of RMB million in our net proceeds from this offering.

Risk of concentration

Financial instruments that potentially expose us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and receivables due from third-party payment platforms. Our investment policy requires cash to be placed with high-quality financial institutions and to limit the amount of credit risk from any one issuer. We regularly evaluate the credit standing of the counterparties or financial institutions. We carefully consider and monitor the creditworthiness of third-party payment service providers to mitigate any risks associated with receivables due from third-party payment platforms.

Interest rate risk

Since we do not have any bank borrowing, we have not been exposed to, nor do we anticipate being exposed to, material risks due to changes in market interest rates. However, if we were to incur bank borrowings in the future, we might be subject to interest rate risk.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Prior to this offering, we have been a private company with limited accounting personnel and other resources with which to address our internal control. Our management has not completed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control and procedures over financial reporting and our independent registered public accounting firm has not conducted an audit of our internal control over financial reporting. We and our independent registered public accounting firm identified one material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, as well as an other control deficiency as of December 31, 2022, in accordance with the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board of the United States (PCAOB). As defined in the standards established by the PCAOB, a “material weakness” is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our company’s annual or interim consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The material weakness identified relates to our lack of sufficient financial reporting and accounting personnel with appropriate knowledge of U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements to properly address complex U.S. GAAP accounting issues and related disclosures.

[Table of Contents](#)

To remediate our identified material weakness, we have adopted measures to improve our internal control over financial reporting, including, among others: (i) hiring additional qualified accounting and financial personnel with appropriate knowledge and experience in U.S. GAAP accounting and SEC reporting and (ii) organizing regular training for our accounting staffs, especially training related to U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements. We also plan to adopt additional measures to improve our internal control over financial reporting, including, among others, creating U.S. GAAP accounting policies and procedures manual, which will be maintained, reviewed and updated, on a regular basis, to the latest US GAAP accounting standards, and further hiring executive accounting personnel with strong knowledge and experience in U.S. GAAP accounting and SEC reporting.

However, we cannot assure you that all these measures will be sufficient to remediate our material weakness in time, or at all. See “Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud, which may have material and adverse effect to investor confidence and the market price of our ADSs.”

As a company with less than US\$1.235 billion in revenue for our last fiscal year, we qualify as an “emerging growth company” pursuant to the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in the assessment of the emerging growth company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Critical Accounting Estimates

An accounting policy is considered critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time such estimate is made, and if different accounting estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact the consolidated financial statements.

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experiences and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from our expectations as a result of changes in our estimates. Some of our accounting policies require a higher degree of judgment than others in their application and require us to make significant accounting estimates.

The following descriptions of critical accounting policies, judgements, and estimates should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and other disclosures included in this prospectus. When reviewing our financial statements, you should consider (i) our selection of critical accounting policies, (ii) the judgments and other uncertainties affecting the application of such policies, and (iii) the sensitivity of reported results to change in conditions and assumptions.

Revenue recognition

We adopted ASC 606 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” for all periods presented. According to ASC 606, revenues from contracts with customers are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services, after deducting incentives to customers and excluding value added tax (“VAT”).

We provide on-demand dedicated courier services to business and individual customers normally completed within an hour. Revenue from on-demand dedicated courier services represents the gross amount charged to

Table of Contents

customers for these services net of customer incentives and value added tax. As the services are typically completed within a short period in the same day, revenue is recognized when the delivery service is completed. Costs incurred with riders are recorded in cost of revenues.

Judgment is required in determining whether we are the principal or agent in transactions with customers and our network of registered riders. We have determined that we act as a principal in the provision of on-demand delivery services to customers.

Under our contracts with customers, we promise to deliver customers' merchandise from origin to destination at a specified quality standard. All customers shall agree with the contract terms set by us when they place a delivery order. While certain customers make non-refundable advance payments before they submit an order, all are required to pay in full at the latest by the time the order is submitted, before a rider is assigned by us. As the contracts allow the customers but not us to cancel the order, we are obliged to fulfill the delivery service once an order is placed.

In order to fulfill our promise to provide delivery services at the specified quality standard, for each order we select and assign an appropriate rider from our network of registered riders to complete that particular request, optimizing the use of our overall riders pool and matching the specific needs of the customers and the location, vehicle type, experience, and quality ratings of the riders. Our network of registered riders comprises of high-performance riders, riders from outsourced delivery agencies and other riders. To optimize service quality, we identify and enter into additional arrangements with a group of high-performance riders within our rider pool. Under such arrangements, these high-performance riders commit to provide a minimum number of weekly service order assignments, and cannot decline or disregard the orders assigned to them by us without penalty. In addition, we contract with outsourced delivery agencies who send their riders to work for us during the contract period. Under these arrangements, we acquire a minimum amount of services from the outsourced delivery agencies during the specified period before any delivery orders from our customers are received. Other riders have the ability to disregard a delivery order without penalty.

As the primary obligor for delivery services under the contracts with customers, we are liable for loss or damage to customers' merchandises during the delivery process and other quality issues associated with the delivery. We also purchase injury insurance for all riders providing delivery services on our behalf. We also have an implied promise to find a replacement in case of unexpected contingencies to ensure that the delivery is completed in a timely manner. Additionally, we have discretion over the amount of delivery fee charged to customers. We separately agree with riders the amounts paid to them.

We recognize customer advances and any other amounts collected prior to completing the delivery services as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 and June 30, 2023 were RMB48.3 million, RMB39.0 million (US\$5.4 million), and RMB34.0 million (US\$4.7 million), respectively. Generally, all deferred revenue will be recognized as revenue within a year.

Fair value of our ordinary shares

Prior to this offering, we have been a private company with no quoted market prices for our ordinary shares. We therefore needed to make estimates of the fair value of our ordinary shares at various dates for the following purpose:

- at the date of issuance of redeemable preference shares as one of the inputs in determining the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature, if any; and
- at the date of grant or modification of a share-based award as one of the inputs in determining the grant or modification date fair value of the award.

In determining the fair value of our ordinary shares, we applied the income approach based on our discounted future cash flow using our best estimate as of the valuation date. The determination of the fair value

[Table of Contents](#)

of our ordinary shares requires complex and subjective judgments to be made regarding our future financial and operating results, our unique business risks, the liquidity of our shares and our operating history and prospects at the time of valuation.

The hybrid method, comprising of the probability-weighted expected return method and the option pricing method, was used to allocate equity value of our company to preferred and ordinary shares, taking into account the guidance prescribed by the AICPA Audit and Accounting Practice Aid. This method requires making estimates of the anticipated timing of a potential liquidity event, such as a sale of our company or an initial public offering, and estimates of the volatility of our equity securities. The anticipated timing is based on the plans of our board and management.

The major assumptions used in calculating the fair value of our ordinary shares include:

- **Discount rate:** The discount rate was based on the weighted average cost of capital (“WACC”), which was determined based on a consideration of the factors including risk-free rate, macroeconomic risk, comparative industry risk, market risk premium, geographic risk, company size and non-systemic risk factors.
- **Comparable companies:** In deriving the WACCs, which are used as the discount rates under the income approach, certain publicly traded companies engaged in express and delivery businesses were selected for reference as our guideline companies.
- **Discount for lack of marketability (“DLOM”):** DLOM was quantified by the Finnerty’s Average-Strike put options model. Under this option-pricing method, which assumed that the put option is struck at the average price of the stock before the privately held shares can be sold, the cost of the put option was considered as a basis to determine the DLOM.

The income approach involves applying appropriate WACCs to estimated cash flows that are based on our projected earnings and cash flows. The determination of the fair value of our ordinary shares requires complex and subjective judgments to be made, which will not be necessary once the ADSs begin trading.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

We discuss recently adopted and issued accounting standards in Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Recent Accounting Pronouncements” of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

INDUSTRY

The information presented in this section has been derived from an industry report dated November 2023 commissioned by us and prepared by iResearch, an independent research firm, regarding our industry and our market position in China.

The Backdrop of the Logistics Market in China

Over the past decade, the Chinese economy has witnessed extraordinary growth. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, China's GDP grew at a CAGR of 7.1% from 2018 to 2022. China's GDP reached RMB121.0 trillion in 2022, up by 5.3% from 2021, ranking number two in the world. China's per capita GDP in 2022 was RMB85,698, and its per capita disposable income has reached RMB36,883 in 2022, according to the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

As China's urban population and household income continue to rise and urbanization continues to accelerate, a steady upgrade of consumer demands has taken place, resulting in increased consumption of higher quality products as well as goods acquired with greater convenience. The consumption expenditure per capita in China was RMB24,538 in 2022, with a CAGR of 5.4% from 2018 to 2022, according to the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Mobile internet penetration rate in China has witnessed a rapid growth as well, from 58.1% in 2018 to 75.4% in 2022 and is expected to rise to 83.0% by 2027 according to the China Internet Network Information Center. As the usage of the internet and smart devices expands, the number of internet users increases. In 2022, there were 1,067.4 million internet users in China and the number will further increase to 1,171.6 million by 2027.

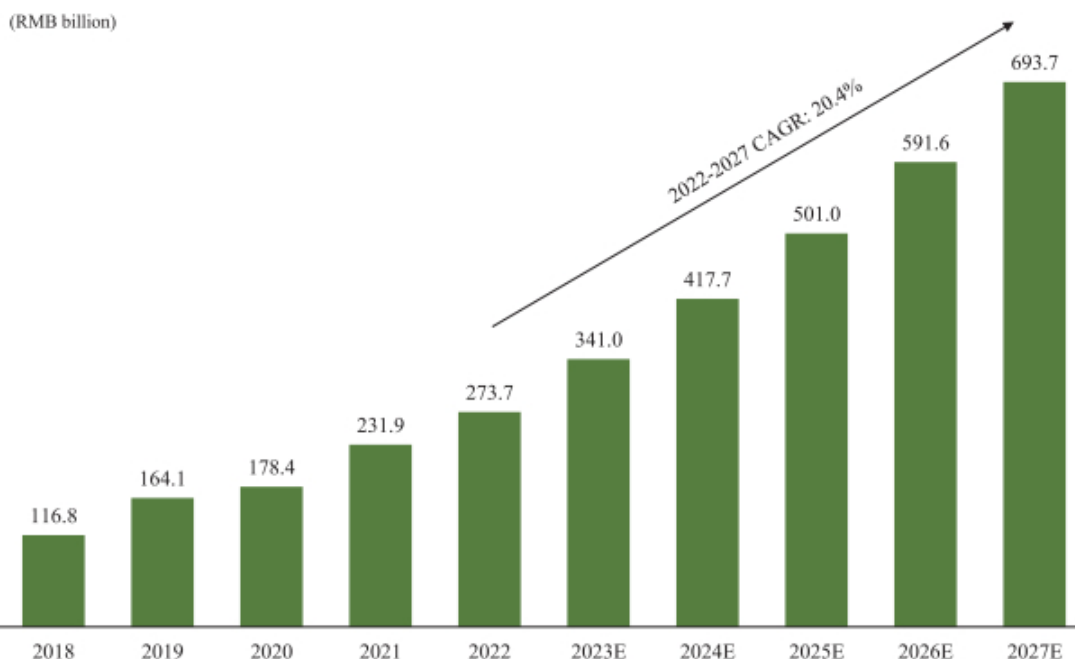
Since 2018, China has become the world's largest logistics market. Total social logistics costs in China have increased from RMB13.3 trillion in 2018 to RMB17.8 trillion in 2022, which more than doubled that of RMB8.4 trillion in 2011. The expected growth in China's logistics spending is generally in line with the growth in GDP, which is expected to grow at a rate of 4.2% from 2022 to 2027 as the increase of domestic consumption and trade activities will further lead to additional logistics demands.

Overview of the On-Demand Delivery Market in China

On-demand delivery is one of the fastest growing sub-segments in China's logistics market

On-demand delivery is one of the fastest growing logistics sub-segments in China. On-demand delivery service providers offer fulfillment services to individuals and business customers including local retailers, restaurants, and logistics players. Orders are typically delivered directly from senders to recipients on demand. In addition, people's lifestyle and mobility habits in China are undergoing a profound transformation. Since on-demand delivery services provide a convenient solution to fulfill daily life needs, an increasing number of people have become accustomed to on-demand delivery services and are likely to use such services more frequently. The penetration rate of on-demand delivery services, calculated as the number of people in China who have used on-demand delivery services as a percentage of China's population, is expected to increase from 39.1% in 2022 to 46.9% by 2027. The total market size of the on-demand delivery market in China grew from RMB116.8 billion to RMB273.7 billion from 2018 to 2022, at a CAGR of 23.7%, and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 20.4% to RMB693.7 billion by 2027. This speed of growth significantly outpaced the overall growth rate of China's logistics market of 4.2% from 2022 to 2027.

China's On-demand Delivery Market Size



Source: iResearch

On-demand delivery services cater to the following key demands:

- Expanding sales radius for local SME retailers:* On-demand delivery services enable local small to medium-sized retailers or specialty stores, typically at a disadvantage in terms of geographical footprints, to reach additional new customers farther away from its brick-and-mortar stores and strengthen their omni-channel sale capacity. The local online-to-offline retail market size has grown from RMB72.4 billion in 2018 to RMB504.3 billion in 2022, and is expected to reach RMB2,188.8 billion in 2027, at a CAGR of 34.1%.
- Fulfillment of business and personal delivery needs:* The needs of individuals and business customers to deliver business and personal items on-demand often come with more specialized requirements regarding distance, timeliness, weight, and safety, where customers usually find normal express or courier services incapable of meeting these requirements. The annual volume of on-demand business document and personal delivery will increase from 1.4 billion in 2022 to 4.4 billion by 2027, at a CAGR of 24.9%.
- Supplementary to last-mile delivery capacity:* Generally, last-mile delivery service has its own limitations in terms of coverage and product types. During peak e-commerce seasons, last-mile delivery services have to operate at full capacity to keep up with surging demands, which often leads to delivery delays and disruptions. On-demand delivery services thus provide an effective supplement to the existing last-mile delivery services in terms of expanding delivery scope and capacity.
- Strong demand for food delivery:* Due to the increase of mobile internet penetration and shifts in lifestyle, the food delivery segment is witnessing a significant growth from market size of RMB469.2 billion in 2018 to RMB921.2 billion in 2022. Food deliveries are highly concentrated during lunch and dinner hours, which causes stress to the delivery capacity of food delivery platforms. On-demand logistics providers can effectively serve to ease the stretched food delivery capacity.

Overview of the On-Demand Dedicated Courier Market in China

On-demand delivery orders are fulfilled through either order-merge delivery or dedicated courier delivery. Comparing to on-demand courier service providers that do not provide dedicated services under the order-merge delivery model, on-demand dedicated courier service providers dispatch each parcel to a dedicated delivery courier who is responsible for the fulfillment process from end to end without combining orders. They provide customers with delivery services of significantly higher timeliness and safety compared to traditional intra-city express delivery.

On-demand dedicated courier market has developed rapidly along with the fast evolving logistics industry in China. A number of favorable factors, such as individual customers' increasingly specialized and highly personalized demands and more frequent online transactions of high-value merchandise, exist to drive the growth of the on-demand dedicated courier market. As a result, the on-demand dedicated courier market in China has entered into an era of rapid growth since 2014.

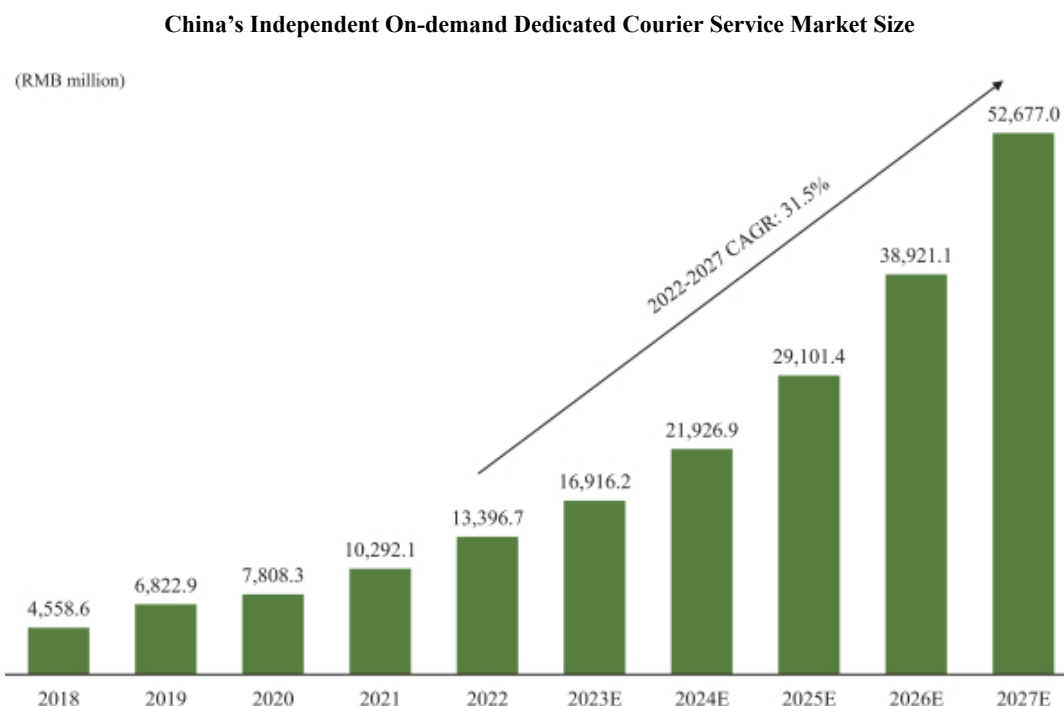
On-demand dedicated courier delivery has become increasingly popular as it provides several benefits, including:

- *To individual consumers:* On-demand dedicated courier delivery provides readily accessible delivery services to individuals who have spontaneous local express delivery needs across various areas and time, and is able to address customers' sophisticated delivery needs in terms of delivery speed, certainty and safety.
- *To businesses:* On-demand dedicated courier delivery provides business owners with reliable fulfillment services, especially for businesses located in premium or specialty segments, which may find order-merge delivery sub-optimal despite its lower prices. On-demand dedicated courier delivery is well suited for a broad range of products, which can improve customer experience and enable more sales channels with a broader geographic coverage.
- *To riders:* On-demand dedicated courier delivery provides safer delivery rides with less disruptions and stress, and riders are able to work under a friendly working condition with a higher income as well as greater job satisfaction achieved via closer interactions with customers. The increased number of riders generates a flywheel effect that strengthens delivery capacity, and hence service quality, of the on-demand dedicated courier service. The high-quality service leads to an increasing customer retention and adoption rate, which further improves riders' income and job satisfaction.

There are two types of on-demand dedicated courier service providers:

- *Independent dedicated courier service providers.* Such service providers generally have their own user-facing online portal, mobile apps for instance, that allow individual and business customers to directly place an order. They allocate resources based on market demand. Attracted by the efficient service, their customers generally choose their courier service providers at their discretions and thus are more loyal to such service providers as evidenced by a higher net promoter score.
- *Captive dedicated courier service providers.* Such service providers are generally affiliated with an e-commerce platform and primarily serve the supplementary on-demand dedicated courier demand arising from the transactions that take place on the platform. Therefore, they rely on and prioritize the demand from their associated e-commerce platform over market demand and generally do not have direct client outreach. Their customers do not have full discretion over the choice of service providers and hence tend to be indifferent to the selection of service providers in general. In addition, such players usually need to leverage the rider force of its affiliated company, usually the e-commerce platform, to meet their delivery demands.

China's independent on-demand dedicated courier market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 31.5% between 2022 and 2027, outpacing the growth of China's overall on-demand delivery market. The chart below presents the total market size for China's on-demand dedicated courier segment:



Source: iResearch

China's on-demand dedicated courier market will benefit from the following opportunities:

- *Increasingly sophisticated customer needs for deliveries in different industry verticals:* As personal income continues to rise in China, it comes with continuous upgrades in consumption demands, which ask for faster, safer, more flexible, reliable, and diversified delivery services across a broad range of verticals.
- *Increased diversification of local retailers and their sales channels:* Emergence of smaller local retailers and businesses will continue to diversify their sales channels and require broader, more flexible and tailored delivery services.
- *Delivery services as a brand alignment for retailers:* Branding and value propositions provided by third party on-demand dedicated courier service providers are becoming increasingly important to local retailers as they regard their outsourced delivery services as part of their retail branding. As a result, retailers and brand owners will be more willing to partner with on-demand dedicated courier brands that are well-received by consumers.
- *Constant delivery demand to fulfill ad-hoc business and personal needs:* Spontaneous local delivery needs for urgent business parcels, documents, and personal items will always exist. In these scenarios, customers often find regular express delivery and courier services less compatible in terms of flexibility, timeliness, and accessibility, whereas third-party on-demand dedicated courier service providers are able to provide more reliable, timely, and convenient services.
- *Improved income and work condition for the rider force:* As urbanization progresses in China, an increasing number of rural low-skilled workers have migrated to cities to look for jobs. The attractive

Table of Contents

financial rewards and more flexible work options provided by on-demand dedicated courier service providers are, therefore, key catalysts for the booming on-demand dedicated courier rider force, which in turn brings increased service coverage, quality and service adoption.

- *Improved efficiency enabled by big data and technological innovations:* Leveraging big data analytics, on-demand dedicated courier service providers can utilize smart order mapping systems that enable accurate and optimal order dispatchment, rider allocation, order prediction and route planning. Increased delivery efficiency further improves customer experience, which drives customer retention and growth rates and yields more user data, forming a virtuous effect and further enhancing operational efficiency.
- *Migration to other on-demand errand needs:* With their lifestyles evolving, consumers demand services that not only fulfill their delivery needs but also their needs for other daily errands, such as taking pets for vet visit, buying a replacement lightbulb at a nearby shop, and driving a car-to-car service, when they are occupied by work or other activities. Such needs create a great amount of new opportunities for existing on-demand dedicated courier service providers to expand their service coverage.

Competitive Landscape of Independent On-demand Dedicated Courier Market in China

FlashEx is the largest independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider as measured by revenue in 2022. FlashEx also has the largest pool of customers among on-demand dedicated courier service providers. As the first and only brand that has become synonymous with on-demand dedicated courier service in China, FlashEx enjoys first-mover advantage in establishing its scale and brand awareness. In addition, FlashEx is one of the companies that contributed to the formulation of national standards for the on-demand delivery market and is a well-recognized participant in the market. The following table sets forth the information regarding the major on-demand dedicated courier service providers in China and the relative operating metrics in 2022.

	GMV ⁽³⁾ (RMB in billions)	Market share (%)	Number of monthly active customers (in millions)	Number of daily orders per active rider
FlashEx	4.5	33.7	2.9	8.0
Company B⁽¹⁾	0.7	5.2	0.2	2.3
Company C^{(1) (2)}	0.5	3.8	0.5	0.9
Company D^{(1) (2)}	0.2	1.6	0.4	3.8

Notes:

- (1) Company B is a regional on-demand dedicated courier service provider; Company C is a sub-segment of a local retail and logistics platform, and Company D is a sub-segment of an integrated express logistics service provider.
- (2) For Company C and Company D, only the proportion of orders independently placed by customers for dedicated courier services are taken into account.
- (3) "GMV" refers to the total delivery fees paid by customers for orders, unrelated to the value of the items delivered.

Source: Public information, iResearch

Barriers to Entry

We believe leaders in the independent on-demand dedicated courier market can benefit from the following barriers to entry in the independent on-demand dedicated courier market.

- *Brand:* In general, the demands for independent dedicated courier service arise when customers need to deliver goods that are of high value or need to be delivered in a speedy manner. Customers tend to choose dedicated courier service providers with strong brand to fulfill their orders, and highly differentiated brands that provide superior services to meet customer demands at an early stage tend to generate customer trust and stickiness. It requires significant operating experience and capital to establish and strengthen brand awareness in the independent on-demand dedicated courier market in

order to provide customers with long-term, stable, and high-quality services to remain competitive. As the first and only brand that has become synonymous with on-demand dedicated courier service in China, FlashEx has become a top-of-mind brand for on-demand dedicated courier services. As a result, competitors find it difficult to establish an equally powerful brand for similar services.

- *Scale and network:* The determining factor for success in delivery service is scale in terms of geographic coverage, delivery capacity, diversified delivery format and service variety, which is difficult for new entrants to obtain even with enormous input of capital and effort. With services coverage in 276 cities and approximately 2.4 million registered riders as of June 30, 2023, FlashEx not only delivers documents, food, flowers, cakes and other goods, but also offers various services to help customers in running their daily errands.
- *Service quality:* Accessibility, reliability, timeliness, and safety of customer services are the key elements in winning customers' trust in the on-demand dedicated courier service market. According to customer survey conducted by iResearch, over 55% of the customers consider timeliness a major factor in choosing on-demand dedicated delivery service providers. New entrants often find it difficult to compete with established players due to lack of scale, standardized and prudent management systems, as well as operation experience to achieve the same level of service quality.
- *Tech-driven efficiency:* Operational efficiency requires strong capabilities for creating and refining an effective and efficient order and rider force planning system which has to be backed up by a strong technology system that requires extensive training by data. Without sufficient operating history, it is almost impossible for new entrants to replicate such an efficient system. In addition, a balanced management approach supported by a dedicated management team further motivates the order and rider force, leading to higher efficiency. With a well-defined strategic focus and dedication, the management team of FlashEx enjoys significant advantages in leading the company, compared with those of other competitors who may have various competing business priorities.

BUSINESS

Overview

Who We Are

Our mission is to make people's lives better through our services.

We are the pioneer in providing on-demand dedicated courier services for individual and business customers with superior time certainty, delivery safety and service quality. We brand our services as “FlashEx,” or “闪送” (pronounced as “Shan Song”) in Chinese, which means delivery in a flash. FlashEx has become synonymous with on-demand dedicated courier services in China, according to iResearch.

We are the largest independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider in China as measured by revenue in 2022, according to iResearch. Since the inception of our commercial operation in 2014, our business has flourished with individual and business customers embracing the on-demand dedicated courier industry. As of June 30, 2023, we had approximately 2.4 million registered riders, and had expanded our services coverage to 276 cities in China. In 2022, our market share was approximately 33.7%, according to iResearch.

Our Market Opportunities

With the rapid development of new retail in China and the shift of consumer behavior in the mobile internet era, an increasing number of individuals and business customers are demanding time-sensitive delivery services and are willing to pay a premium price for time certainty and service quality. Moreover, the white-collar working class in urban areas in China generally have fast-paced work and daily lives, which increase their demand for timely and reliable delivery services that address their time constraints. As a result, on-demand delivery has become one of the fastest growing industries in China. The total market size of the on-demand delivery market in China grew from RMB116.8 billion to RMB273.7 billion from 2018 to 2022, at a CAGR of 23.7%, and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 20.4% to RMB693.7 billion by 2027, according to iResearch.

Our journey began when our co-founders identified market opportunities for huge unmet demand of on-demand delivery service in China. In particular, customers' demand for the delivery of high-value items such as business or personal documents, valuable or fragile merchandises, and items that need to be delivered with greater time precision, is not well served by traditional delivery service providers with an order-merge model that inherently has higher risks of delay, loss, and damage. These are the pain points that we have identified and strived to address through our innovative dedicated courier model in China.

We are an independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider. According to iResearch, “independent on-demand dedicated courier service providers” allocate resources based on market demand, as compared to “captive dedicated service providers” who rely on and prioritize the demand from their associated e-commerce platform over market demand. Independent on-demand dedicated courier service providers usually have their own brands and reach out directly to their customers. Their customers generally choose their courier service providers at their discretions and thus are more loyal to such service providers as evidenced by a higher net promoter score. By contrast, captive dedicated service providers generally act as the fulfillment department of the wider e-commerce platform business and do not have direct client outreach. Their customers do not have full discretion over the choice of service providers and hence tend to be indifferent to the selection of service providers in general. According to iResearch, China's independent on-demand dedicated courier market is expected to grow from a market size of RMB13.4 billion in 2022 to RMB52.7 billion in 2027, representing a CAGR of 31.5%, outpacing the growth of China's overall on-demand delivery market.

Our Services

Unlike delivery service providers that adopt an order-merge model, we have initiated and consistently focused on an on-demand dedicated courier model that is designed to fulfill high-value order demands with high

[Table of Contents](#)

time- and quality-sensitivity. For each order, we assign a dedicated Flash-Rider to pick up and deliver the order to the recipient without combining multiple orders or changing hands on the route. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, our differentiated business model and positioning enabled us to achieve longer average delivery distance and lower average delivery time, both compared to the average of other major players in the on-demand dedicated courier industry, according to iResearch, while achieving a low loss rate of 0.01%. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, we also maintained a high customer satisfaction rate, according to iResearch. We will continue to offer our unique value proposition to all participants in our business.

For individual customers we serve, FlashEx has become the household brand and the preferred service provider when they look for highly time- and quality-sensitive local delivery services. We help our individual customers to satisfy their need for on-demand delivery. Our strategic focus on the dedicated courier model has helped us establish trust and top-of-mind brand awareness with our customers.

For business customers we serve, our services have become critical for their business strategy, operational focus, and brand image. Our business customers are able to expand their customer reach and provide high-quality services and products with time certainty, without the need to establish their own logistics operation. Through partnering with FlashEx, business customers are able to align their high-end brand image with the premium delivery services we provide.

We believe our delivery services, differentiated with unmatched time certainty, safety, and quality, provide such exceptional customer experience for which customers are willing to pay a premium price. This lays out a solid foundation to our efficient unit economics. We were able to charge an average price per order of RMB17.0 in the six months ended June 30, 2023, which represents a significant premium compared to other major players in the on-demand delivery industry.

Our Financial Performance

We have grown rapidly in recent years and achieved profitability in the first half of 2023. We have attracted more individual and business customers to use our services to achieve greater economics of scale. The increase in customer demand generates higher order volume, which in turn helps us engage more Flash-Riders. The superior customer experience we provide, supported by a growing rider force that strengthens our network density and delivery capacity, naturally leads to organic growth in customer base and order volume. This powerful network effect is the core engine that drives the organic and long-term growth of our business. We have fulfilled 158.6 million, 213.4 million, and 125.1 million orders in 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively. Our revenues increased from RMB3,039.8 million in 2021 to RMB4,002.7 million (US\$552.0 million) in 2022, and increased from RMB1,693.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022 to RMB2,122.2 million (US\$292.7 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023. We incurred net losses of RMB291.0 million and RMB180.4 million (US\$24.9 million) in 2021 and 2022, respectively, and recorded a net income of RMB42.1 million (US\$5.8 million) in the six months ended June 30, 2023, compared to a net loss of RMB151.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Our Competitive Strengths

We are the largest independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider in China as measured by revenue in 2022, according to iResearch. We believe that our competitive strengths include the following:

Top-of-mind brand awareness among customers

As the pioneer in the on-demand dedicated courier market, we have established top-of-mind brand awareness and have become the preferred service provider when customers seek highly time- and quality-sensitive local delivery services. FlashEx has also become the byword for on-demand dedicated courier service in China. Our customer-centric approach as an independent platform sets the foundation for our differentiated high-

quality services and superior customer experience, which enable us to generate word-of-mouth referrals and further enhance our strong brand image and reputation. According to iResearch, we have the highest customer recommendation score of 86.8 in 2022, in the on-demand dedicated courier industry, which measures customers' willingness to recommend the services to their family and friends. As a result, we have a diverse customer base, including both individual and business customers. According to a customer survey conducted by iResearch in November 2023, 82.0% of our customers were satisfied with our delivery services, the highest among the on-demand dedicated courier service providers in China.

Innovative on-demand dedicated courier model with differentiated high-quality service

While local delivery service providers with an order-merge model can provide economical solutions for the delivery of food and groceries, we do not believe they are able to adequately meet the rapidly emerging needs driven by the accelerating pace of businesses and daily life. When it comes to the delivery of high-value and important items such as business and personal documents, valuable or fragile merchandise, or when such items need to be delivered with greater time precision, such as meeting a bidding deadline or sending a birthday present in time, individual and business senders cannot entrust such needs with the order-merge delivery model that inherently has higher risks of delay, loss, and damage. According to iResearch, customers prioritize reliability, safety, and timeliness when considering options to fulfill their specialized needs in delivering high-value and important items. With our differentiated on-demand dedicated courier business model and positioning, we have achieved high fulfillment efficiency. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, we completed our delivery orders in 29 minutes on average at a low loss rate of 0.01%. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, our services achieved longer average delivery distance and lower average delivery time, both compared to the average of other major players in the on-demand dedicated courier industry, according to iResearch.

Attractive unit economics and strong scalability

We believe our delivery services, differentiated with unmatched time certainty, safety, and quality, provide such exceptional customer experience for which customers are willing to pay a premium price. This lays out a solid foundation to our efficient unit economics. We were able to charge an average price per order of RMB17.0 in the six months ended June 30, 2023, which represents a significant premium compared to that charged by the other major players in the on-demand delivery industry.

Underpinned by the high value that our services create for our customers, we are able to maintain an asset-light business model with low fixed costs and strong scalability. Our crowd-sourcing model for Flash-Riders allows us to minimize fixed costs and maintain scalability. Our rider-friendly unit economics incentivizes Flash-Riders to provide high-quality services, while achieving attractive and stable unit economics for us as well. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, our daily order per active rider was 8.5, the highest among major players in the on-demand dedicated courier industry, according to iResearch. We are able to expand our geographic coverage and penetration in existing markets while enhancing operational efficiency, thanks to word-of-mouth referrals and strong brand image, backed by our differentiated service quality. Our business model is proven to be highly scalable, which allows us to quickly expand our operation to new cities and regions with low marginal cost. Since we launched our services in Beijing in 2014, we had successfully replicated our business model to 276 cities in China as of June 30, 2023. With a highly visible growth trajectory, our economies of scale will continue to improve along with the growth of order volume. The strong unit economics and replicable network are our core competitive strengths, which allow us to continuously grow our scale and order volume, and enhance our profitability.

Self-reinforcing flywheel with strong network effect

Our business model benefits from the self-reinforcing flywheel mechanism that engenders valuable network effects. While greater customer demand generates higher order volume, it also helps us engage more Flash-Riders. The growing rider force further strengthens our network density and delivery capacity, which in turn shortens the reaction and delivery time. The improved efficiency brings about superior customer experience, leading to more

word-of-mouth referrals while maintaining an attractive pricing level for customers. This ultimately leads to growing demand in terms of order volume.

This effective and self-reinforcing flywheel brings about a healthy improvement of both order density and service quality at the same time, which does not depend on customer incentives. The flywheel is the core engine that drives the organic and sustainable growth of our business. We have seen strong growth momentum of both customers and Flash-Riders. Our registered Flash-Riders increased from approximately 1.1 million as of the beginning of 2021 to approximately 2.4 million as of June 30, 2023. Our registered customers increased from approximately 31.1 million as of the beginning of 2021 to approximately 70.4 million as of June 30, 2023. In addition, the number of daily orders per active rider increased from 7.2 in 2021 to 8.0 in 2022 and further increased to 8.5 for the six months ended June 30, 2023.



Technology-driven operation, achieving excellent efficiency and quality control

We have developed proprietary technology and intelligent formulas, which are tailored to our on-demand dedicated courier model, for order matching, pricing, and demand forecasting. At the core of our competitiveness, our technology enables us to quickly expand with high operational efficiency.

We have developed an intelligent dispatch system that optimizes order-rider matching based on the real-time locations of Flash-Riders. Our proprietary pricing and dispatching system keeps track of real-time locations of all Flash-Riders and their business to predict the right number of Flash-Riders needed in a given location at a given time, which helps us balance the supply of Flash-Riders with customer demand and keeps Flash-Riders busy. Our system prices each order based on factors such as parcel distance and weight, and the supply in the area, and then dispatches the order to a few selected Flash-Riders who are best suited to fulfill such order. Due to the dedicated nature of our services, our Flash-Riders deliver one order at a time, and our digitalized rider management system automatically recommends the most optimal delivery route for the Flash-Riders based on

[Table of Contents](#)

their vehicle types and items being delivered and then monitors the service quality in real-time. The digitalized rider management system also keeps track of a performance score for each Flash-Rider, adjusts such score based on their performance, and rewards Flash-Riders based on such ratings as a way to retain high-quality riders and enhance customer experience.

We accumulate extensive data and utilize our proprietary formulas while performing our delivery services. Our data analytics capabilities allow us to better understand customer behavior, forecast customer demand proactively, allocate resources more intelligently, and operate more efficiently. The massive amount of data are also compatible with a multitude of scenarios, enabling us to continuously upgrade our intelligent formulas and enhance our core service capabilities.

Visionary and fully dedicated management team focusing on sustainable growth

We are led by a management team with prominent strategic vision, in-depth industry expertise, extensive managerial and operational experience, and proven execution capability. Mr. Peng Xue, our founder and chief executive officer, is a market pioneer and a renowned entrepreneur who has a long-term passion and a vision for the on-demand delivery industry. Over the years, Mr. Xue has led FlashEx to become the byword for on-demand dedicated courier service in China. Other key members of our management have previously served in leading companies across logistics, technology, and Internet sectors, and on average have 15 years of relevant industry experience. As an independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider, customers are at the core of our business. We are fully dedicated to delivering top-quality services in a customer-centric approach.

Our corporate culture is shaped by the belief that the fundamental measure of our success is the value we create for our individual and business customers and Flash-Riders over the long term. With this belief, our management team is committed to creating an enduring value for the society and bringing success for all participants in our business. For example, we have established a scholarship program for our Flash-Riders, where we offered financial aid to children of our Flash-Riders who are admitted to qualifying colleges. Our unremitting commitment to sustainable growth is also reflected in our green initiatives, such as using light, environmental-friendly packages in our deliveries and our promotion of carbon-free transportation.

Our Growth Strategies

We plan to achieve our mission through the following key strategies:

Continue to grow our market share

With the large addressable market opportunities, we believe we can continue to grow our market share and solidify our leading position. We intend to improve the penetration rate in existing markets with our differentiated delivery services. Empowered by our self-reinforcing flywheel mechanism, we will continue to attract more individual and business customers, increase our network density, and further strengthen our competitive advantages in the on-demand dedicated courier service industry. We will also further expand our geographic coverage. Since we launched our services in Beijing in 2014, we had successfully replicated our business model and were serving 276 cities in China as of June 30, 2023. We believe we are still at an early stage of covering our addressable market and are on our way in expanding our geographic coverage into more cities in China in the near future.

Broaden our service offerings and application scenarios to fulfill customers' demand

We believe we can continue to innovate and solve increasingly sophisticated customer demand. We intend to utilize our highly scalable business to expand our service offerings to cover more application scenarios. By expanding our service offerings and application scenarios, and maintaining our superior customer experience, we believe we will further expand our customer base, acquire more business customers, improve customer stickiness, and increase cross-selling.

Strengthen our market-leading brand image

As our business continues to evolve, we intend to introduce various programs that deliver more value and better experience to customers. With superior customer experience, we are able to strengthen customer trust, generate word-of-mouth referrals and achieve organic growth in a cost-efficient manner. In addition, Flash-Riders also contribute significantly to our brand image. We intend to continue to build our leading brand image and further increase our customer mindshare, leveraging our strong word-of-mouth marketing capability and organic brand exposure generated by Flash-Riders.

Invest in advanced and innovative technologies

We will continue to invest in our technology and iterate our formulas. We seek to enhance the functionality and configuration of our mobile application and technology infrastructure to improve our operational efficiency, and develop new features to enhance customer experience. Meanwhile, we have been iterating our core capabilities in optimizing our pricing, demand forecasting, and resource allocation and creating more value for our customers.

Our Business Model

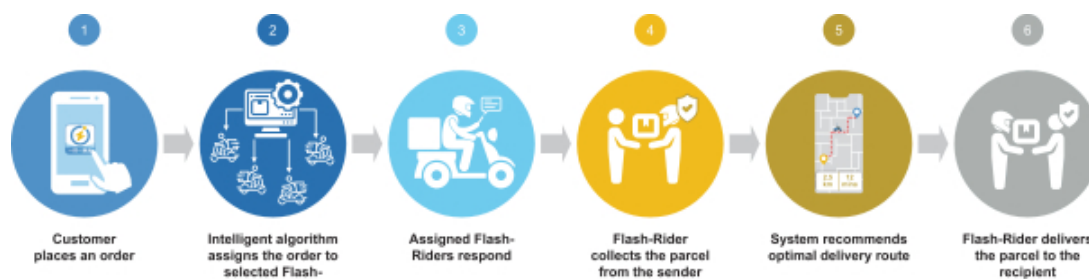
We are the largest independent on-demand dedicated courier service provider in China as measured by revenue in 2022, according to iResearch. As a pioneer in the industry, we have created the dedicated courier model with our brand “FlashEx” being the household name of this unique market segment. “FlashEx,” which translates to “delivery in a flash” in its Chinese name, has become synonymous with on-demand dedicated courier services in China, according to iResearch.

As of June 30, 2023, our network covered 276 cities in China. We had approximately 2.4 million registered riders, which we call Flash-Riders.

Our services enable individual and business customers to have a variety of items ranging from business documents to personal daily needs such as gourmet food, birthday cakes, and flowers reliably delivered by dedicated Flash-Riders on a one-to-one basis. We completed local delivery orders in 35, 31 and 29 minutes on average in 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively.

Our proprietary technology systems help us manage the performance of our Flash-Riders, optimize efficiency by balancing the supply of Flash-Riders with customer demand, and dispatch each order to the best-suited Flash-Riders at a dynamically calculated delivery fee. Our proprietary pricing and dispatching system keeps track of real-time locations of all Flash-Riders and the orders they are currently delivering, in order to help us predict the right number of Flash-Riders needed in a given location at a given time, which in turn helps us optimize efficiency by balancing the supply of Flash-Riders with customer demand and keeps Flash-Riders busy. Our proprietary pricing and dispatching system also helps us dispatch each order to a few selected Flash-Riders who are best suited to fulfill each particular order. Our analytical formula uses a vast amount of historical data to help us predict in real-time the probability that an order is accepted by one of the selected Flash-Riders nearby at a certain price point, considering factors such as parcel distance and weight, and the supply in the area. Based on the predicted probability, our analytical formula sets the delivery fee for the order high enough so that it can be accepted by a Flash-Rider quickly, but not excessively high, to maximize demand from customers. Our digitalized rider management system helps us record, monitor, and manage the performance of our Flash-Riders by keeping track of a performance score for each Flash-Rider and adjusting such score based on their performance, such as the ratio of on-time delivery and customer feedback, and reward Flash-Riders based on such ratings as a way to retain high-quality riders and enhance customer experience.

The following diagram illustrates the typical process from placing to delivering an order:



Our Customer Profile

We offer our services to a broad range of customers, including individuals and businesses.

Individual Customers

Individuals use our services to satisfy their delivery needs that are typically high in value and time sensitive. Our services enable individuals to have their items picked up at specified places and delivered to designated recipients by our dedicated Flash-Riders without the items changing hands.

Overall, our individual customers are relatively young, well-educated, and tech-savvy. Over 75% of our individual customers are between 26 to 45 years old, according to a customer survey conducted by iResearch in November 2023. This population is adept at choosing different delivery services to meet different needs they have and possesses the strongest demand for the fast and reliable services we offer.

Business Customers

We provide our services to a diverse portfolio of businesses, including local merchants and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), such as local restaurants, flower shops, bakeries, and vendors on major e-commerce platforms, which use our services to provide expedited shipping options to their customers in addition to standard delivery services. We also partner with fine dining and boutique restaurants with higher order value and quality-sensitivity, and provide dedicated fine dining delivery services to their customers. Our services provide these business customers with access to consumers previously out of their reach, such as consumers who are less willing to visit brick-and-mortar stores due to various factors such as purchasing habits and time constraints. In addition, our services also help boost sales as the convenience provided helps stimulate consumer demand for our business customers' services, and these incremental orders help our business customers leverage fixed costs and generate additional revenue and profit. Due to the large base of our diversified business customers, we do not rely any large business customer for our orders.

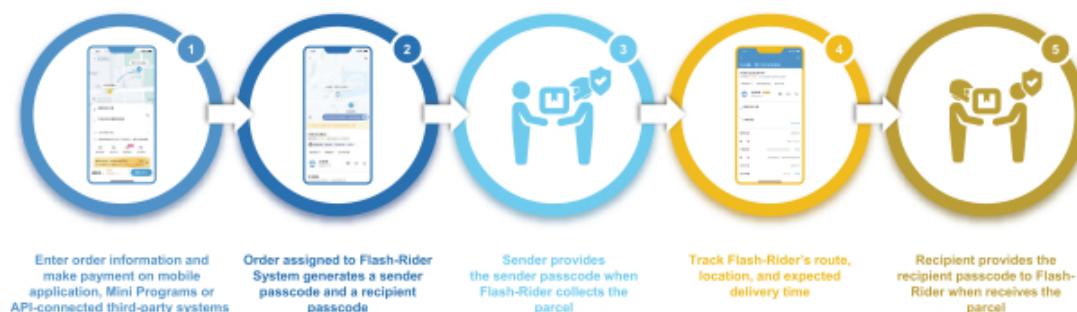
In addition to helping our business customers deliver their products to their consumers, business customers such as realty agencies and law firms use our services to courier legal documents in their daily operations. Our services help businesses reduce transaction cost by enabling the fast and reliable delivery of important documents, which would otherwise take days or require face-to-face interaction. We are extending our services to larger businesses in sectors such as financial services, realty agencies, and legal services. We also provide customized services to our business customers. For example, we have extended our customized services offerings to domestic electronics manufacturers to deliver their products to its consumers safely and speedily, and to e-commerce platforms for the sale of used electronic products collect second-hand electronic products to be traded in from their customers.

[Table of Contents](#)

For business customers, we have an open API that integrates our services seamlessly with other enterprise applications, software or platforms they use, streamlining their delivery order placement process. Our local sales and marketing teams identify SMEs and other merchants and maintain cooperative relationships with them at a local level, as local knowhow is key to providing satisfactory service to our business customers.

FlashEx Experience for Customers

Our service enables our customers, including individuals and businesses, to have their items delivered quickly and reliably on an on-demand basis by a dedicated Flash-Rider. The following diagram illustrates the typical process of a delivery order.



We are focused on providing an easy-to-use, simplistic, and hassle-free interface for customers. Our mobile application, Mini-Programs, website, and API-connected third-party systems allow customers to easily input the delivery and pick-up address for their delivery or fetch orders.

Our customers could place an order for our services at any time through our mobile application, Mini-Programs, website or API-connected third-party systems. An order is then processed by our proprietary pricing and dispatching system and pushed to selected Flash-Riders near the pick-up location of the order. Once a Flash-Rider accepts the order, recommended routes for pick-up and delivery are then instantly calculated and shared with such Flash-Rider automatically to ensure a reliable delivery experience for customers with time certainty. When placing orders, our customers are required to select the category and weight of item being delivered, and our analytical formulas will dispatch Flash-Riders best suited for the delivery based on location, types of items being delivered, and the characteristics of the Flash-Riders. During the process of transportation, our customers can track the dedicated Flash-Rider's route, location, and expected delivery time on a real-time basis.

Characteristics of Our Services

Speedy delivery. We completed local delivery orders in 35, 31, and 29 minutes on average in 2021, 2022, and the six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively. We have been able to decrease delivery time leveraging ongoing technological developments, such as providing better routing for Flash-Riders and increasing efficiency of Flash-Riders as our business continues to scale. In addition, we provide customers with an upfront estimate of when their order will be delivered and real-time tracking functionality so they can track the real-time location of the Flash-Rider delivering their items and estimated delivery time of their orders.

Reliability and safety. We are also the innovator in introducing the passcode verification function for our orders. When a customer places an order, the recipient of the order will receive an SMS and a piece of mini-program push message containing a passcode for that particular order. Before handing over the delivered items to the recipient, our Flash-Rider is required to confirm the identity of the recipient by requesting the passcode for that particular order and verifying that in our app for riders. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, we had a low loss rate of 0.01%. The reliability of our services increases customers' confidence in our services, as they are more comfortable entrusting us with delivery of high-value items such as business documents, cakes, flowers, electronics, and fine dining.

Pricing

We use one unified pricing model for our services provided to individual and business customers alike. A variable per-order rate is calculated based on a formula taking into account the city, distance to deliver, parcel weight and volume, and night surcharges. A “surge price” may be applied in case of short rider supply caused by bad weather conditions or other reasons. We offer incentives to our customers as part of our marketing efforts.

Customer Service

We strive to provide our customers with a hassle-free experience. According to a survey conducted by iResearch, our FlashEx brand is known among customers for superior customer service. For customers who have specific requirements, after they place an order with us, they can speak with our customer service representatives, who could take notes of the customers’ special requirements and allocate Flash-Riders with suitable characteristics to deliver items for such customers. For example, when a customer entrusts a valuable item for delivery with our services, he or she may prefer to have a highly rated Flash-Rider deliver that order. Our customer service representative will manually intervene in the dispatching system and allocate an appropriate Flash-Rider to meet our customer’s specific requests.

Our customer service personnel interact with individual and business customers to facilitate and optimize our delivery process, and are in charge of providing timely answers and solutions to customers’ questions and feedbacks via telephone, Weixin or email. As of June 30, 2023, we had approximately 230 customer service representatives, approximately 68% of whom were outsourced personnel and the remainder of which were our own employees. As part of customer service management, we operate a call center located in Beijing and an online live-chat system providing real-time assistance seven days a week. Our customer services system provides our customers real-time assistance 24/7. In addition, our “Help Center” module with lists of frequently asked questions and answers helps address common inquiries.

FlashEx Experience for Flash-Riders

We engage our Flash-Riders as service providers to provide dedicated courier services to our individual and business customers. As of June 30, 2023, we had approximately 2.4 million registered Flash-Riders. For each order, we identify, select, and assign to the suitable Flash-Rider through our automated dispatching system, and we direct the delivery route and monitor the service quality in real-time using our digitalized rider management system. Our Flash-Riders are also our brand owners who contribute to our brand image and jointly share the success of our business.

We offer Flash-Riders a flexible and satisfying earning opportunity. Flash-Riders can set their own schedules, and we utilize our proprietary technology system to make sure their time and efforts are well rewarded. Our technology system offers Flash-Riders the flexibility to set their own work schedule while rewarding them for spending more time and effort to fulfill our orders. We also allow our Flash-Riders to use various types of transportation tools, including cars, motorcycles, electric scooters, bikes, and public transportation. The accident rate of our Flash-Riders was 0.003% in the six months ended June 30, 2023. According to iResearch, it is much lower than the industry average of the on-demand delivery market, as they are less distracted by calls or messages from customers due to the nature of our end-to-end dedicated courier model. The dedicated courier services we offer through Flash-Riders not only reward them economically, but also provide them with a sense of self-fulfillment as their services address urgent customer needs and their efforts are recognized by our customers.

The delivery fee we pay Flash-Riders for each order is calculated by our proprietary technology system, which sets the delivery fee algorithmically based on distance, parcel weight, volume, and other factors such as the real-time rider supply in the area and weather conditions. We believe this system ensures on-time acceptance and delivery of each order while keeping the delivery cost efficient. According to iResearch, our Flash-Riders earn more on a per order basis than the average of other delivery riders in the on-demand delivery service market in China.



Our Crowd-sourcing Model

Our Flash-Rider team consists of crowd-sourced individuals. Leveraging the large number of rural migrants and part-time freelancers, the flexible work schedule, and attractive financial reward we provide to our Flash-Riders, our crowd-sourcing model allows us to recruit Flash-Riders from this large labor force and scale efficiently. Our crowd-sourcing model also help us address the challenge of frequent fluctuations brought about by the nature of on-demand orders, and to meet surging demand of delivery capacity with efficient supply. A significant majority of our Flash-Riders are crowd-sourced individuals, and the remaining small portion are recruited from outsourced delivery agencies in a few cities.

Our proprietary technology system, which is consistently improving as a result of our accumulated technology know-how and the large amount of data from orders we fulfilled, helps us optimize efficiency in order to have our orders fulfilled efficiently. With our demand forecast capability, we can predict the right number of Flash-Riders needed in a given location at a given time. This helps balance the supply of Flash-Riders with customer demand and keeps Flash-Riders busy, and in turn help us recruit and retain our Flash-Rider workforce.

Training and Support for Flash-Riders

New Flash-Riders can quickly and easily sign up onto our Flash-Rider App. As part of the onboarding process, each Flash-Rider is required to undergo a personal identification verification process and background check before joining our Flash-Rider team. Our Flash-Riders are equipped with fit-for-purpose packaging kits, uniforms, helmets, and other equipment that bear our logo and brand name. We encourage our Flash-Riders to be responsible citizens and conduct themselves with good behavior.

We provide both online and offline training programs to our Flash-Riders. In particular, we have systematically designed training programs aimed at improving service quality of our riders, and we mandate enhanced training for underperforming Flash-Riders. We also have a management system for Flash-Riders to monitor and evaluate their performance and ensure their service quality. Our training programs play an important role in improving customer experience and building our brand image as Flash-Riders directly serve our customers.

Marketing

Word-of-mouth referrals. We believe that the most effective form of marketing is to continually deliver safe, fast, and reliable services, as customer satisfaction engenders word-of-mouth referrals and additional purchases.

Advertising campaigns for mind-share. We have placed and will continue to place advertisements to improve the efficiency of our advertising efforts and increase the mind-share of our FlashEx brand. We have also

[Table of Contents](#)

engaged celebrity endorsers to increase our brand exposure and to promote our brand image. For example, in 2019, we engaged a renowned best-selling Mandarin pop musician as our celebrity endorser. We employ referral campaigns as well as online and offline marketing channels to attract new customers. Our online and offline channels include search engine marketing, display advertising, social media, streaming audio, television, and billboards.

Marketing through Flash-Riders. We build our brand image with the contribution from our Flash-Riders. We equip each Flash-Rider with uniforms, helmets, and other equipment, bearing our logo and brand name for additional brand exposure. This has helped us generate strong organic growth of individual and business customer through the natural exposure of our brand name made possible by our Flash-Riders on the streets.

Promotional events. We carry out promotional events from time to time to reward customers through discount coupons and vouchers. We offer customer incentives mainly in the form of discounts for future purchase if the customer's prepayment reaches certain thresholds. We offer promotion coupons to existing or potential customers which can be used as a direct reduction of future purchase amount and are valid only during a limited period of time. The deposit will be deducted upon purchase and the discount is a fixed percentage of all future purchase amount. These customer incentives are to recorded as a deduction from the revenues upon the usage by the customers in a purchase transaction.

Customer Management. Utilizing big data analytics of customer behavior and multi-dimensional labels for customer portrait, we fine-tune our sales and marketing efforts targeting different groups of customers such as existing customers, repeating customers, and dormant customers. We encourage new consumers to subscribe to our Weixin official account primarily maintained by us and enhance their activeness and repurchase rate.

Technology

We leverage big data analytics to improve our services. As a pioneer in the on-demand dedicated courier industry in China, we have completed a large amount of orders that provide a broad range of data on the characteristics of our customers and our Flash-Riders, which is in turn analyzed by our intelligent formulas to improve the quality and performance of our services. The accurate customer and Flash-Rider portrait modeling allows us to serve customers based on their preferences. For example, we typically dispatch orders for document delivery to Flash-Riders who complete the typical order faster than average. In addition, our formulas predict the ideal number of Flash-Riders needed in a given location at a given time based on forecasted demand, in order to balance the supply of Flash-Riders with projected demand from customers.

Our Technology Capabilities

We use big data analytics and purpose-built technology to achieve higher operational efficiency, lower delivery cost, and enhance customer experience. Key components of our technology system include: proprietary pricing and dispatching system and digitalized rider management system.

Proprietary Pricing and Dispatching System. Our system keeps track of real-time locations of all Flash-Riders and the orders they are currently delivering, in order to help us predict the right number of Flash-Riders needed in a given location at a given time, which in turn helps us optimize efficiency by balancing the supply of Flash-Riders with customer demand and keeps Flash-Riders busy. Our system also helps us dispatch each order to a few selected Flash-Riders who are best suited to fulfill each particular order. Our formula uses a vast amount of historical data to help us predict in real-time the probability that an order is accepted by one of the selected Flash-Riders nearby at a certain price point, considering factors such as parcel distance and weight, and the supply in the area. Based on the predicted probability, our formula sets the delivery fee for the order high enough so that it can be accepted by a Flash-Rider quickly, but not excessively high, to maximize demand from customers.

[Table of Contents](#)

Digitalized Rider Management System. We build a digitalized system to record, monitor, and manage the performance of our Flash-Riders. We keep a performance score for each Flash-Rider and adjust such score based on their performance, such as the ratio of on-time delivery and customer feedback, and reward Flash-Riders based on such ratings, as a way to retain high-quality riders and improve senders' and recipients' experience. This system allows us to effectively manage millions of Flash-Riders with a small operational team.

Our Technology Infrastructure

We build our technology infrastructure to support our business in a cost-effective manner. We have built a reliable and smart network infrastructure to ensure high availability and a low risk of downtime. We currently utilize a secure, cost-effective, and scalable infrastructure that is a hybrid of self-owned and rented data center and cloud infrastructure.

We focus on maintaining and enhancing the reliability, stability and scalability of our technology infrastructure. Our technology infrastructure enables us to accurately process and fulfill increasingly large numbers of orders at peak periods while maintaining processing speed and quality consistency, as well as powering operation visibility and control. For example, we have also designed a complex operation system and smart logistics system that can support the continued growth in our business.

Our Technology Team

We have a dedicated in-house research and development team. As of June 30, 2023, this team had 75 members engaged in building our technology system and developing new online and mobile products.

Intellectual Property

We regard our trademarks, copyrights, patents, domain names, know-how, proprietary technologies, and similar intellectual property as critical factors to our success. As of June 30, 2023, we owned 54 computer software copyrights and 33 patents in China for various aspects of our operations and maintained 238 trademark registrations inside China. As of June 30, 2023, we had registered or acquired 6 domain names, including ishansong.com, among others.

Data Privacy and Security

We are committed to protecting data privacy and security. We have established and implemented a strict policy on data collection, processing and usage. We collect personal information and other data that is related to the services we provide and use the collected data for our operations, all with consent from the owner of such information.

To ensure the confidentiality and integrity of our data, we maintain a comprehensive and rigorous data security program. We anonymize and encrypt confidential personal information and take other technological measures to ensure the secure processing, transmission and usage of data. We have also established stringent internal protocols under which we grant classified access to confidential personal data only to limited employees with strictly defined and layered access authority.

We back-up our data on a daily basis in separate and various secured data back-up systems to minimize the risk of data loss. We also conduct frequent reviews of our back-up systems to ensure that they function properly and are well maintained. In addition, we have set up an emergency response team to conduct disaster recovery drills on important systems on a regular basis and continuously improve the systems. Our back-end security system is capable of handling malicious attacks each day to safeguard the security of our operations and to protect the privacy of our customers.

Corporate Social Responsibilities

We are committed to being a socially responsible company in our industry and in the cities we serve, which we believe is critical to helping us attract and retain the work force necessary to maintain our brand and grow our business. We aspired to elevate the work and lives of approximately 2.4 million service providers as of June 30, 2023. As part of our corporate social responsibility effort:

- Our flexible business model enables the Flash-Riders to adjust their work schedule flexibly and provides them opportunities for earning extra income, particularly during the pandemic. We also made contactless delivery available to our customers.
- We established “Home of Flash-Riders” in various communities to provide ongoing professional and life support to the Flash-Riders. A cup of tea or a friendly conversation, a Home of Flash-Riders is a place for relaxation and support. In 2022, a Flash-Rider who took a first aid course with the Red Cross organized at a Home of Flash-Riders saved a life with the first aid skills learned, and we have established a reward system for such acts of kindness or charitable endeavors. In addition, in August 2020, we established a scholarship program for our Flash-Riders, where we offered financial aid to children of our Flash-Riders who are admitted to qualifying colleges.
- We are committed to a green, sustainable development. By establishing battery-swapping stations and collaborations with service providers, we encourage the Flash-Riders to use e-bikes for delivery for zero emissions. We also actively promote green delivery by providing Flash-Riders with recyclable boxes and light packaging.

Competition

We face intense competition from multiple existing market players that provide on-demand delivery services and there may be new entrants emerging. These existing market players and new entrants compete with us to attract, engage, and retain customers.

Entry barriers in the on-demand dedicated courier market mainly include brand recognition and reputation, delivery network, technology capabilities, and service quality. Given our competitive advantages, we believe that we are positioned favorably against our competitors. See “—Our Competitive Strengths.”

As we introduce new services similar to those in the current market, or as other companies introduce new products or services, we may become subject to additional competition. Moreover, new competitive business models may appear, for example based on new forms of social media or social commerce. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—We face intense competition, and if we fail to compete effectively against current and future competitors, our business and results of operation may be adversely affected.”

Employees

We had a total of 1,086, 1,099 and 1,045 employees as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively. The following table sets forth a breakdown of our employees as of June 30, 2023, by function:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Number</u>
Operations and customer services	649
Technology and research & development	255
Marketing, administrative, and others	141
Total	<u>1,045</u>

As of June 30, 2023, we had 560 employees based in our headquarters in Beijing, China, and the rest based in Shanghai, Chengdu, and other cities in China. Flash-Riders are not our employees. A significant majority of our Flash-Riders are crowd-sourced individuals, and the remaining small portion are recruited by third-party agencies.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our success depends on our ability to attract, retain, and motivate qualified employees. We offer employees competitive salaries, performance-based cash bonuses and other incentives. In addition, we provide our employees with a diverse work environment and a wide range of career development opportunities. We have established comprehensive training programs covering new employee training, and customized training as well as leadership training. Depending on the position, employee reviews are conducted either quarterly or annually.

Under PRC regulations, we are required to participate in and make contributions to housing funds and various employee social security plans that are organized by applicable local municipal and provincial governments, including pension, medical, work-related injury, and unemployment benefit plans.

We enter into standard labor contracts with our employees. We also enter into standard confidentiality agreements with our senior management that contain non-compete restrictions. We have not experienced any major labor disputes.

Facilities

Our headquarter is located in Beijing, China, where we lease and occupy office space with an aggregate floor area of approximately 6,303 square meters as of June 30, 2023. We also lease and occupy office buildings with an aggregate floor area of approximately 556 square meters in Shanghai and 10,128 square meters in 274 other cities in China. These leases vary in duration from one to three years.

A majority of our servers are hosted in Beijing, China. These data centers are owned and maintained by third-party data center operators. We believe that our existing facilities are sufficient for our current needs, and we will obtain additional facilities, principally through leasing, to accommodate our future expansion plans as needed.

Insurance

We maintain various insurance policies to safeguard against risks and unexpected events. We purchase personal accident insurance for all Flash-Riders to cover each order. We also offer the option for Flash-Riders to purchase daily third-party personal injury and property damage insurance before the Flash-Rider responds to the first order assigned to him or her every day.

We provide social security insurance including pension insurance, unemployment insurance, work-related injury insurance, and medical insurance to our employees. We also provide supplemental commercial medical insurance for our employees.

Legal Proceedings

We may from time to time be subject to various legal or administrative claims and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Litigation or any other legal or administrative proceeding, regardless of the outcome, is likely to result in substantial cost and diversion of our resources, including our management's time and attention.

REGULATION

This section sets forth a summary of the most significant rules and regulations that affect our business activities in China or the rights of our shareholders to receive dividends and other distributions from us.

Regulations Relating to Corporation and Foreign Investment

The establishment, operation, and management of corporate entities in the PRC is governed by the Company Law of the PRC, which was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, or the SCNPC, on December 29, 1993 and came into effect on July 1, 1994. The Company Law of the PRC was subsequently amended on December 25, 1999, August 28, 2004, October 27, 2005, December 28, 2013 and October 26, 2018 (the latest revision became effective on October 26, 2018). The Company Law of the PRC generally governs two types of companies, namely limited liability companies and corporations. Both types of companies have the status of legal persons, and the liability of shareholders of a limited liability company or a corporation is limited to the amount of registered capital or share capital they have contributed. The Company Law of the PRC shall also apply to foreign-invested companies in the form of a limited liability company or joint stock limited company. Where laws on foreign investment have other stipulations, such stipulations shall apply.

On January 1, 2020, the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC, or the FIL, and the Regulations on the Implementation of the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC became effective and simultaneously replaced the trio of prior laws regulating foreign investment in China, namely, the Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law of the PRC, the Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Enterprise Law of the PRC and the Wholly Foreign-invested Enterprise Law of the PRC, together with their implementation rules and ancillary regulations. The FIL sets out the definition of foreign investment and the framework for promotion, protection, and administration of foreign investment activities. The FIL does not explicitly classify whether variable interest entities that are controlled through contractual arrangements would be deemed as foreign invested enterprises if they are ultimately "controlled" by foreign investors. However, it has a catch-all provision under the definition of "foreign investment" that includes investments made by foreign investors in China through other means as provided by laws, administrative regulations or the State Council. Therefore it still leaves leeway for future laws, administrative regulations or provisions of the State Council to provide for contractual arrangements as a form of foreign investment.

On December 30, 2019, the MOFCOM and the SAMR jointly promulgated the Measures for Reporting of Information on Foreign Investment, which came into effect on January 1, 2020, and pursuant to which, the establishment of the foreign invested enterprises, including establishment through purchasing the equities of a domestic enterprise or subscribing to the increased capital of a domestic enterprise, and its subsequent changes are required to submit an initial or change report through the enterprise registration system.

Pursuant to the FIL, China has adopted a system of national treatment which includes a negative list with respect to foreign investment administration. The negative list will be issued by, amended or released upon approval by the State Council, from time to time. The negative list will set forth industries in which foreign investments are prohibited and industries in which foreign investments are restricted. Foreign investment in prohibited industries is not allowed, while foreign investment in restricted industries must satisfy certain conditions stipulated in the negative list. Foreign investments and domestic investments in industries outside the scope of the prohibited industries and restricted industries stipulated in the negative list will be treated equally. Accordingly, the NDRC and the MOFCOM promulgated the Special Entry Management Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment (2021 version), or the 2021 Negative List, which took effect and replaced the previous version on January 1, 2022, and the NDRC and the MOFCOM promulgated the Encouraged Industry Catalogue for Foreign Investment (2022 version), or the 2022 Encouraged Industry Catalogue, which took effect and replaced the previous version on January 1, 2023. Industries not listed in the 2021 Negative List are generally open for foreign investments unless specifically restricted by other PRC laws.

Pursuant to the Circular of the General Office of State Council on Establishing the Security Review System for Merger and Acquisition of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors issued by the General Office of the State Council on February 3, 2011 and took effect on March 3, 2011 and the Rules of Ministry of Commerce on Implementation of Security Review System of Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors issued by the MOFCOM that became effective in September 2011, mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors that raise “national defense and security” concerns and mergers and acquisitions through which foreign investors may acquire de facto control over domestic enterprises that raise “national security” concerns are subject to strict review by the MOFCOM, and the rules prohibit any activities attempting to bypass a security review, including by structuring the transaction through a proxy or contractual control arrangement. According to the Measures for the Security Review of Foreign Investment promulgated by the NDRC and the MOFCOM on December 19, 2020, and effective on January 18, 2021, any foreign investment that has or possibly has an impact on state security shall be subject to security review in accordance with the provisions hereof. A foreign investor or a party concerned in China shall take the initiative to make a declaration to the working mechanism office prior to making the investment in any important infrastructure, important transportation services and other important fields that concern state security while obtaining the actual control over the enterprises invested in.

We are an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and our PRC subsidiaries are considered foreign-invested enterprises or their subsidiaries. To comply with the Foreign Investment Law and other applicable PRC laws and regulations, we provide our online on-demand dedicated courier service through the VIE, which is considered to involve the provision of value-added telecommunication services and is restricted for foreign investment according to the 2021 Negative List.

Regulations Relating to Value-Added Telecommunication Services

Pursuant to the Telecommunications Regulations of the PRC, or the Telecommunications Regulations, promulgated by the State Council on September 25, 2000, amended on July 29, 2014, and February 6, 2016, which provides a regulatory framework for telecommunications services providers in the PRC, telecommunications services are categorized into basic telecommunications services and value-added telecommunications services and the telecommunications services providers are required to obtain operating licenses prior to the commencement of their operations. Pursuant to the Catalog of Telecommunications Business (2015 version) as amended from time to time, “value-added telecommunication services” was further classified into two sub-categories and 10 items. Internet content provision services, or ICP services is under the second subcategory of value-added telecommunications businesses. Under the Telecommunications Regulations, commercial operators of value-added telecommunications services must first obtain an operating license from the MIIT or its provincial level counterparts.

The Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services, or Internet Measures, which was promulgated by the State Council on September 25, 2000, and amended on January 8, 2011, set out guidelines on the provision of Internet information services. The Internet Measures classified Internet information services into commercial Internet information services and non-commercial Internet information services and a commercial Internet information services provider must obtain a value-added telecommunications business operating license from the appropriate telecommunications authorities.

On March 1, 2009, the MIIT promulgated the Administrative Measures on Telecommunications Business Operating License, or the Telecommunication License Measures, which took effect on April 10, 2009. The measures were subsequently revised on September 1, 2017. The Telecommunication License Measures set forth the types of licenses required to operate value-added telecommunications services and the qualifications and procedures for obtaining such licenses. For example, an operator of value-added telecommunications services in multiple provinces is required to obtain an inter-regional license, whereas an operator of value-added telecommunications services in one province is required to obtain a local license.

Foreign direct investment in telecommunications companies in China is governed by the Regulations for the Administration of Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises, which was promulgated by the State

Council on December 11, 2001 and most recently amended and took effect from May 1, 2022, or the FITE Regulations (2022 Version). According to the FITE Regulations (2022 Version) and the 2021 Negative List, as for the value-added telecommunications business types which fall within China's commitment to the World Trade Organization, or the WTO, the ultimate capital contribution percentage by foreign investor(s) in a foreign-invested value-added telecommunications enterprise shall not exceed 50%, except as otherwise stipulated by the state. Foreign investment in entities holding value-added telecommunications business operating licenses for the Internet Data Center Services, the Content Delivery Network Services, the Domestic Internet Virtual Private Network Services and the Internet Access Services, all of which are not open for foreign investment according to China's commitment to the WTO, are generally prohibited, except with respect to qualified telecommunication service providers in Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Region according to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement or the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, respectively.

On July 13, 2006, the Ministry of Information Industry of the PRC, or MII, which is the predecessor of MIIT promulgated the Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in and Operation of Value-added Telecommunications Business, or the MIIT Circular, pursuant to which, a domestic company that holds a value-added telecommunications business operation license is prohibited from leasing, transferring or selling the license to foreign investors in any form, and from providing any assistance, including providing resources, sites or facilities, to foreign investors that conduct value-added telecommunications business illegally in China. If a license holder fails to comply with the requirements in the notice and cure such non-compliance, the MIIT or its local counterparts have the discretion to take measures against such license holders, including revoking their valued-added telecommunication business operating licenses. In addition, under the MIIT Circular, the Internet domain names and registered trademarks used by a foreign-invested value-added telecommunications service operator shall be legally owned by that operator or its shareholders.

The VIE, Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd., has obtained a value-added telecommunication business operation license for providing internet information services, which will expire on February 26, 2025.

Regulations Relating to Online Trading and E-Commerce

The provision of on-demand dedicated courier services through our mobile application, Mini-Programs, website, and API-connected third-party systems is regulated by the following laws and regulations relating to online trading and e-commerce.

On August 31, 2018, the SCNPC promulgated the E-Commerce Law of the PRC, or the E-Commerce Law, which became effective on January 1, 2019. The promulgation of the E-Commerce Law established the basic legal framework for the development of China's e-commerce business and clarified the obligations of the operators of e-commerce platforms and the possible legal consequences if operators of e-commerce platforms are found to be in violation of legal obligations. For example, the E-Commerce Law requires e-commerce platform operators to verify and register the identities, addresses, contacts, and licenses of businesses who apply to provide products or services on its platform, establish registration archives and update this information on a regular basis. While handing over commodities, express logistics service providers shall remind consignees to examine the commodities immediately on the spot; where the commodities are received by others for consignees, such providers shall obtain the consent of consignees. Express logistics service providers shall use environmentally friendly packaging materials in accordance with the relevant provisions in an effort to reduce the consumption of and recycle packaging materials. Violation of the provisions of the E-Commerce Law may result in being ordered to make corrections within a prescribed period of time, confiscation of illegally obtained gains, fines, suspension of business, inclusion of such violations in credit records and possible civil liabilities.

Furthermore, on March 15, 2021, the SAMR issued the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Trading, or the Online Trading Supervision Measures, which took effect on May 1, 2021 and imposed certain restrictions to the business operations of online transaction operators. For example, online transaction

operators shall fully, truthfully, accurately, and timely disclose the information of goods or services to protect consumers' right to know and right to choose. In the case that an online transaction operator is using standard forms notices and statements and send to consumers when providing goods or services, such online transaction operator shall highlight the contents which may be material to the consumer's interests. Online transaction operator shall also not to carry out unfair competition activities that disrupt the market competition and infringe the legitimate rights and interests of other operators or consumers or conduct false or misleading commercial promotions to deceive or mislead consumers in any of the following ways: (i) fabricating transactions and user comments; (ii) using misleading displays or other means to put favorable comments in the front or negative comments at the back, or not significantly distinguishing comments for different goods or services; (iii) carrying out false marketing by means of falsely claiming spot goods, fictitious booking or false panic purchase, etc.; or (iv) fabricating traffic data such as number of clicks and followers, as well as fictitious transaction interaction data such as likes and rewards. In addition, the Online Trading Supervision Measures also specify detailed requirements for the purpose of protecting the consumer rights and personal information. For example, the Online Trading Supervision Measures provide that online transaction operators shall not force customers or force them in a disguised form to consent to the collection and use of their information that is not directly related to business activities of such online transaction operators, by means of one-off general authorization, default authorization, bundling with other authorizations, or the suspension of installation and use of relevant mobile applications, etc. Collection and use of the customers' sensitive information, such as personal biological characteristics, medical health, financial accounts, and personal whereabouts, shall obtain the consent of such customers on an item-by-item basis.

Regulations Relating to Express Delivery Service

The PRC Postal Law, or the Postal Law, which was most recently amended on April 24, 2015, sets out the fundamental rules on the establishment and operation of an express delivery company. Pursuant to the Postal Law and the Interim Regulations on Express Delivery, which was mostly recently amended on March 2, 2019, an enterprise that operates and provides express delivery services must run its express delivery business by obtaining a courier service operation permit. In order to apply for a business permit for express delivery services, a company must meet all the requirements as a corporate legal person and satisfy certain prerequisites with respect to its service capacity and management system, and its registered capital must be no less than RMB500,000 to operate within a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government, no less than RMB1,000,000 in the case of cross-provincial operation, and no less than RMB2,000,000 to operate international express delivery services. Enterprises engaged in express delivery services other than postal enterprises may not engage in correspondence delivery business which are exclusively operated by postal enterprises, and may not deliver any official documents of state-owned organizations. If an entity operates express delivery services without obtaining a courier service operation permit in accordance with the above measures and regulations, or any entity other than a postal enterprise provides the correspondence delivery service which shall be exclusively provided by postal enterprises or delivers the official documents of state-owned organizations, it may be compelled to make corrections, subject to the confiscation of its earnings generated from its unlicensed operating express delivery services, ordered to pay a fine ranging from RMB50,000 to RMB100,000 or where the circumstances are severe, ranging from RMB100,000 to RMB200,000, and/or ordered to suspend its business operation for rectification or even cancellation of its courier service operation permit.

Companies engaging in express delivery service must establish and implement a system for the examination of parcels or articles received for delivery. Pursuant to the Postal Law and Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Postal Security in the Postal Industry issued by the Ministry of Transport on January 2, 2020, which became effective on February 15, 2020, express delivery companies must examine the postal articles so as to inspect whether the postal articles are prohibited or restricted from express delivery. Express delivery companies must also examine whether the names, nature, and quantity of the postal articles have been properly disclosed on the delivery form. Any failure to establish or implement such inspection system, or any unlawful acceptance or delivery of prohibited or restricted parcels/articles may result in sanctions on the in-charge persons

bearing direct responsibility and other persons subject to direct liability of the express delivery companies and the suspension of the company's business operation for rectification or even cancellation of its courier service operation permit, being compelled to make corrections and being subject to a fine up to RMB5,000.

As the on-demand dedicated courier services provided by us do not fully fall into the definition of the express delivery service, we do not believe we need to obtain a courier service operation permit. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to laws and regulations, many of which are evolving, and failure to comply with such laws and regulations or manage the increased costs associated with such laws and regulations could adversely affect our business and results of operations" for more details.

Regulations Relating to Mobile Internet Applications

On June 28, 2016, the State Internet Information Office promulgated the Administrative Provisions on Mobile Internet Applications Information Services, or the Mobile Application Administrative Provisions, which was most recently amended on June 14, 2022 and became effective on August 1, 2022, to strengthen the regulation of the mobile application information services. Pursuant to the Mobile Application Administrative Provisions, application information service providers shall obtain the relevant qualifications prescribed by laws and regulations, strictly implement their information content administrator responsibilities and carry out certain duties, including authenticate the real identity information of users, establish and complete information content inspection and management mechanisms, fulfill the data security protection obligations and regulate personal information processing activities. Furthermore, internet application information service providers shall sign service agreements with registered users, to determinate both sides' rights and obligations.

On December 16, 2016, the MIIT promulgated the Interim Administrative Provisions on the Pre-installation and Distribution of the Mobile Smart Terminal Application Software, which took effect on July 1, 2017 and requires, among other things, that internet information service providers to ensure that a mobile application, as well as its ancillary resource files, configuration files and user data can be uninstalled by a user easily, unless the mobile application is a basic function software, which refers to a software that supports the normal functioning of the hardware and operating system of a mobile smart device. In addition, mobile smart terminal application software involving charges should strictly comply with the relevant regulations such as sale at an expressly marked price, and express the charge standard and method. The content expressed should be true, accurate, eye-catching, and normative, and users should be charged only after their confirmation.

On February 6, 2023, the MIIT issued the Notice on Further Improving the Service Capability of Mobile Internet Applications, or the Mobile Internet Apps Notice. The Mobile Internet Apps Notice requires further enhancement of the service capability of mobile internet apps and reiterates the need to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the users and create a healthy service ecology. Specifically, the Mobile Internet Apps Notice emphasizes, among other things, the regulation of installation and unloading activities, the optimization of service experience, strengthening personal information protection, responding to users' demands and the implementation of responsibilities of the developer and operator of mobile apps.

On July 21, 2023, the MIIT issued the Notice on the Filing of Mobile Internet Applications, or the Mobile Internet Apps Filing Notice, which requires that the operators engaged in App Internet information services shall perform App filing procedures with the provincial communications administration, and the operators who fail to go through such filing procedures shall not engage in App Internet information services. The App operators shall mark its record number in a prominent place of its App and link the website of the record system below the record number for the public to inquire and check. In case of any change or cancellation of the App information, the App operators shall go through relevant procedures with respect to such change or cancellation with the original filing authority. The filing period for the existing Apps that have conducted business prior to the publication of the Mobile Internet Apps Filing Notice is from September 2023 to March 2024.

We provide our online on-demand dedicated courier service through our app, Mini-Programs and website, and therefore we are subject to the various requirements relating to Mobile Internet Applications.

Regulations Relating to Cybersecurity and Data Security

The PRC government has enacted various laws and regulations with respect to cybersecurity, data security and protection of personal information from any inappropriate collection activities, abuse or unauthorized disclosure. Internet information in the PRC is regulated and restricted from a national security standpoint.

The Decision Regarding the Protection of Internet Security, enacted by the SCNPC, on December 28, 2000 and amended on August 27, 2009, provides that, among other things, the following activities conducted through the internet, if constituting a crime under PRC laws, are subject to criminal punishment: (i) hacking into a computer or system of strategic importance; (ii) intentionally inventing and spreading destructive programs such as computer viruses to attack computer systems and communications networks, thus damaging the computer systems and the communications networks; (iii) in violation of national regulations, discontinuing a computer network or communications service without authorization; (iv) disseminating politically disruptive information or leaking state secrets; (v) spreading false commercial information; or (vi) infringing intellectual property rights.

According to the PRC National Security Law issued by the SCNPC on February 22, 1993 and latest revised on July 1, 2015, the State shall establish systems and mechanisms for national security review and supervision, conduct national security review on key technology, network information technology products and services related to state security to prevent and neutralize state security risks in an effective way. On November 7, 2016, the SCNPC promulgated the Cyber Security Law of the PRC, or the Cyber Security Law, effective on June 1, 2017, to protect cyberspace security and order. According to the Cyber Security Law and other related laws and regulations, internet service providers are required to take measures to ensure internet security by complying with security protection obligations, formulating cybersecurity emergency response plans, and providing technical assistance and support for public security and national security authorities. In addition, any collection, process and use of a user's personal information must be subject to the consent of the user, be legal, rational, and necessary, and be limited to specified purposes, methods, and scopes. An internet service provider must also keep such information strictly confidential, and is further prohibited from divulging, tampering with or destroying any such information, or selling or providing such information to other parties illegally. On September 12, 2022, the CAC released the Decision on Amending the Cyber Security Law (Draft for Comments) to solicit public opinions by September 29, 2022, aiming to further protect the cybersecurity and effectively ensure the alignment between the Cyber Security Law and other newly promulgated laws and regulations.

On December 28, 2021, the CAC, the NDRC, and several other administrations jointly promulgated the Measures for Cybersecurity Review, or the Review Measures, which became effective on February 15, 2022 and replaced the previous version published on April 13, 2020. The Review Measures establish the basic framework for national security reviews of network products and services, and provide the principal provisions for undertaking cyber security reviews. According to the Review Measures, critical information infrastructure operators, or CIIOs, that purchase network products and services, and network platform operators engaging in data processing activities that affect or may affect national security are subject to cybersecurity review. In addition, the relevant regulatory authorities are still entitled to impose security reviews on network products and services that are deemed capable of affecting national security. The network platform operators who possess personal information of more than one million users and intend to be listed at a foreign stock exchange must be subject to the cybersecurity review. CIIOs and network platform operators may voluntarily file for a cybersecurity review with CAC prior to purchasing network products and services if they deem their behavior affects or may affect national security based on self-assessment and self-evaluation. Notwithstanding the voluntary filing, the relevant authorities are entitled to initiate cybersecurity reviews accordingly.

Cybersecurity reviews focus on assessing the national security risks associated with relevant subjects or circumstances, mainly taking the following factors into account: (i) the risk of illegal control, interference or destruction of critical information infrastructure arising from the purchase and utilization of network products and services; (ii) the potential harm on the business continuity of critical information infrastructure incurring from a disruption of network products and services supply; (iii) the safety, openness, transparency, diversity of

Table of Contents

sources of Network Products and Services; the reliability of suppliers; and the risk of supply disruption due to political, diplomatic, trade, and other reasons; (iv) the level of compliance with PRC laws, administrative regulations and ministry rules of the suppliers of Network Products and Services; (v) the risk of core data, important data or a large amount of personal information being stolen, leaked, destroyed, and illegally used or exited the country; (vi) the risk of critical information infrastructure, core data, important data or a large amount of personal information being affected, controlled, or maliciously used by foreign governments after listing abroad and (vii) other factors that may harm critical information infrastructure, cyber security and/or data security. CIIOs who use network products and services that have not been filed for or passed a cybersecurity review may receive the following penalties: (i) suspension of using such network products and services; (ii) a fine of more than one time and less than ten times the purchase price of such network products and services; (iii) a fine of more than RMB10,000 and less than RMB100,000 on the senior staff in and other staff directly responsible. Furthermore, on July 30, 2021, the State Council promulgated the Provisions on Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure Security, which took effect on September 1, 2021 and provides that “critical information infrastructures,” or CII, refers to important network facilities and information systems involved in important industries and fields such as public communication and information services, energy, transportation, water conservancy, finance, public services, e-government, national defense related science and technology industry, as well as those which may seriously endanger national security, national economy and people’s livelihood and public interests if they are damaged, malfunctioned, or if relevant data leakage occurs. Pursuant to these provisions, the relevant governmental authorities are responsible for formulating the rules on identifying the CII and organizing to identify such the CII in the related industries and fields, taking into account the factors set forth in the provisions and shall notify the operators identified as CIIOs. However, as these provisions were newly issued and the governmental authorities may further formulate detailed rules or explanations with respect to the interpretation and implementation of such provisions, including the rules on identifying the CII in different industries and fields, it remains unclear whether we or other operators we provide services to may be identified as a CIIO.

On June 10, 2021, the SCNPC promulgated the Data Security Law, which took effect in September 2021. The Data Security Law provides for data security and privacy obligations on entities and individuals carrying out data activities. The Data Security Law also introduces a data classification and hierarchical protection system based on the importance of data in economic and social development, as well as the degree of harm it will cause to national security, public interests, or legitimate rights and interests of individuals or organizations when such data is tampered with, destroyed, leaked, or illegally acquired or used. The appropriate level of protection measures is required to be taken for each respective category of data. For example, a processor of important data shall designate the personnel and the management body responsible for data security, carry out risk assessments for its data processing activities and file the risk assessment reports with the competent authorities. In addition, the Data Security Law provides a national security review procedure for those data activities which may affect national security and imposes export restrictions on certain data and information.

On November 14, 2021, the CAC released the Measures on Network Data Security Management (Draft for Comment), or the Draft Measures on Network Data, which sets out general guidelines applicable to the protection of personal information, security of important data, security management of cross-border data transfer, obligations of internet platform operators, as well as the supervision, management and legal liabilities with respect to the foregoing. The Draft Measures on Network Data require data processors that process important data or are listed overseas to carry out an annual data security assessment on their own or by engaging a data security services institution, and the data security assessment report for a given year should be submitted to the local cyberspace affairs administration department before January 31 of the following year. The CAC solicited comments until December 13, 2021, but there is no timetable as to when the Draft Measures on Network Data will be enacted.

On July 7, 2022, the CAC promulgated the Measures for the Security Assessment of Cross-border Data Transfer, which became effective on September 1, 2022. In accordance with these measures, data processors will be subject to security assessment conducted by the CAC prior to any cross-border transfer of data if the transfer

involves (i) important data; (ii) personal information transferred overseas by operators of critical information infrastructure or a data processor that has processed personal data of more than one million persons; (iii) personal information transferred overseas by a data processor who has already provided personal data of 100,000 persons or sensitive personal data of 10,000 persons overseas since January 1 of last year; or (iv) other circumstances as requested by the CAC. Furthermore, data processors shall conduct self-assessment on the risks of cross-border data transfer prior to their applying for the security assessment and focus on assessment of the following significant matters, including, among others: (i) the legality and necessity of the purpose, scope and method of cross-border data transfer; (ii) the scale, scope, type and sensitivity of data transferred overseas, and risks to the national security, public interests or legitimate rights of individuals or organizations caused by such cross-border data transfer; (iii) the responsibilities and obligations that the overseas recipient of such data promises to undertake, and whether such overseas recipient's management and technical measures and capabilities for performing its responsibilities and obligations can guarantee the security of cross-border data transfer; (iv) the risks that the data transferred overseas may be falsified, destroyed, divulged, lost, transferred, illegally obtained or illegally used during and after the cross-border transfer; (v) whether contracts or other legally binding documents entered into with the overseas recipient have fully stipulated the responsibilities and obligations to protect data security.

On December 8, 2022, the MIIT issued the Administrative Measures on Industry and Information Technology Data Security (Trial Implementation), which took effect on January 1, 2023. According to such administrative measures, based on the degree of potential damage to national security, public interests or the legitimate rights and interests of individuals and organizations caused by tampering with, destruction, leakage or illegal acquisition or use of the data, industry and information technology data are classified into three categories, i.e., general data, important data and core data. Industry and information technology data processors shall file the catalogues of their important data and core data with the local industrial government authorities for record. Furthermore, processors of important data and core data shall, on their own or by entrusting third-party evaluation agencies, conduct risk assessment on their data processing activities at least once a year and submit risk assessment reports to the local industrial government authorities.

Failure to comply with the above laws and regulations may subject the internet service providers to administrative penalties including, without limitation, fines, suspension of business operation, shut-down of websites, revocation of licenses and even criminal liabilities. See “Risk Factors—Risk Relating to Our Business and Industry—We collect, process, and use data, some of which contains personal information. Our business is also subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and information security in China. Any privacy or data security breach or failure to comply with these laws and regulations could damage our reputation and brand, result in negative publicity, legal proceedings, increased cost of operations, warnings, fines, service suspension, removal of apps from relevant app stores or otherwise harm our business and results of operations.”

Regulations Relating to Privacy Protection

In recent years, PRC government authorities have enacted laws and regulations on internet use to protect personal information from any unauthorized disclosure. The Cyber Security Law imposes certain data protection obligations on network operators, including that network operators may not disclose, tamper with, or damage users' personal information that they have collected, or provide users' personal information to others without consent. Exempted from these rules is information irreversibly processed to preclude identification of specific individuals. Moreover, network operators are obligated to delete unlawfully collected information and to amend incorrect information.

The Several Provisions on Regulating the Market Order of Internet Information Services, issued by the MIIT on December 29, 2011, and effective on March 15, 2012, stipulate that internet information service providers may not collect any user personal information or provide any such information to third parties without the consent of a user, unless otherwise stipulated by laws and administrative regulations. “User Personal

information” is defined as information relevant to the users that can lead to the recognition of the identity of the users independently or in combination with other information. An internet information service provider must expressly inform the users of the method, content and purpose of the collection and processing of such user personal information and may only collect such information as necessary for the provision of its services. An internet information service provider is also required to properly store user personal information, and in case of any leak or likely leak of the user personal information, the internet information service provider must take immediate remedial measures and, in severe circumstances, make an immediate report to the telecommunications regulatory authority.

The Decision on Strengthening the Protection of Online Information, issued by the SCNPC on December 28, 2012, and the Order for the Protection of Telecommunication and Internet User Personal Information, issued by the MIIT on July 16, 2013, stipulate that any collection and use of user personal information must be subject to the consent of the user, abide by the principles of legality, rationality and necessity and be within the specified purposes, methods, and scope. An internet information service provider must also keep such information strictly confidential, and is further prohibited from divulging, tampering with or destroying any such information, or selling or providing such information to other parties. An internet information service provider is required to take technical and other measures to prevent the collected personal information from any unauthorized disclosure, damage or loss. Any violation of the above decision or order may subject the internet information service provider to warnings, fines, confiscation of illegal gains, revocation of licenses, cancellation of filings, closedown of websites or even criminal liabilities.

The Administrative Provisions on the Security of Personal Information of Express Service Users, promulgated by State Post Bureau on March 26, 2014 and revised on February 13, 2023, provide for the protection of the personal information of users of express or express delivery services, and the supervision of the express operations of postal enterprises and express delivery companies. In accordance with these provisions, the state postal administrative department and its local counterparts are the supervising and administering authority responsible for the security of the personal information of users of express or express delivery services, and postal enterprises and express delivery companies must establish and refine systems and measures for the security of such information. Specifically, express delivery companies must enter into confidentiality agreements with its employees regarding the information of its clients or users to specify confidentiality obligations. The collection of personal information by express delivery companies from their users shall be limited to the minimum extent necessary for completing the entire process of delivery operations, and any excessive collection of user personal information is strictly prohibited. Express delivery companies are required to establish a mechanism for handling complaints and responding to users’ requests regarding the security of personal information, disclose effective contact information, and promptly address relevant complaints and requests. On October 25, 2022, State Post Bureau released the amended Administrative Provisions on the Security of Personal Information of Express Service Users (Draft for Comments), which stipulates, among others, that express delivery companies shall collect its users’ personal information at the minimum necessary level and shall not over collect its users’ personal information. A user of express delivery services may further seek remedies by following the Measures on Settling the Complaints of the Postal Users issued by State Post Bureau, which took effect on October 1, 2020. According to the Interim Regulations on Express Delivery, an express delivery service company shall not sell, reveal or illegally provide any information of client that has been exposed during the provision of express services. In case the information of client is revealed or may be revealed, the express delivery service company shall take remedial measures immediately and report to the local post administrations. Failure to comply with such requirement may be subject to penalties including a fine ranging from RMB10,000 to RMB100,000, suspension of business for rectification or revocation of its courier service operation permit.

With respect to the security of information collected and used by mobile apps, pursuant to the Announcement of Conducting Special Supervision against the Illegal Collection and Use of Personal Information by Apps, which was issued by the CAC, the MIIT, the Ministry of Public Security, and the SAMR on January 23, 2019, app operators shall collect and use personal information in compliance with the Cyber Security Law and shall be responsible for the security of personal information obtained from users and take effective measures to

strengthen personal information protection. Furthermore, app operators shall not force their users to make authorization by means of default settings, bundling, suspending installation or use of the app or other similar means and shall not collect personal information in violation of laws, regulations or breach of user agreements. Such regulatory requirements were emphasized by the Notice on the Special Rectification of Apps Infringing upon User's Personal Rights and Interests, which was issued by MIIT on October 31, 2019. On November 28, 2019, the CAC, the MIIT, the Ministry of Public Security and the SAMR jointly issued the Methods of Identifying Illegal Acts of Apps to Collect and Use Personal Information. This regulation further illustrates certain commonly seen illegal practices of app operators in terms of personal information protection and specifies acts of app operators that will be considered as "collection and use of personal information without users' consent."

In addition, pursuant to the Notice on Promulgation of the Rules on the Scope of Necessary Personal Information for Common Types of Mobile Internet Applications jointly promulgated by the CAC, the MIIT and certain other government authorities on March 12, 2021, and effective on May 1, 2021, "necessary personal information" refers to the personal information necessary for ensuring the normal operation of a mobile app's basic function services, without which the mobile app cannot achieve its functional services. For mail and express delivery mobile apps, the basic function services are "posting and delivery of mails, parcels, printed materials and other items," and the necessary personal information includes (i) name, ID documentation type and number, and other identity information of the sender, (ii) address and contact number of the sender, (iii) name, address, and contact number of the recipient, and (iv) name, nature, and quantity of the item consigned for delivery.

On May 8, 2017, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate released the Interpretations of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases Involving Infringement of Citizens' Personal Information, or the Personal Information Interpretations, which became effective on June 1, 2017. The Personal Information Interpretations provides more practical conviction and sentencing criteria for the infringement of citizens' personal information and mark a milestone for the criminal protection of citizens' personal information. Moreover, on October 21, 2019, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the PRC jointly issued the Interpretations on Certain Issues Regarding the Applicable of Law in the Handling of Criminal Case Involving Illegal Use of Information Networks and Assisting Committing Internet Crimes, which came into effect on November 1, 2019, and further clarifies the meaning of Internet service operators and the severe situations of the relevant crimes.

On May 28, 2020, the National People's Congress adopted the Civil Code, which came into effect on January 1, 2021. Pursuant to the Civil Code, the personal information of a natural person shall be protected by the law. Any organization or individual shall legally obtain such personal information of others when necessary and ensure the safety of such information, and shall not illegally collect, use, process or transmit personal information of others, or illegally purchase or sell, provide or disclose personal information of others.

On August 20, 2021, the SCNPC promulgated the Personal Information Protection Law, which integrates the scattered rules with respect to personal information rights and privacy protection and took effect in November 2021. The Personal Information Protection Law aims at protecting the personal information rights and interests, regulating the processing of personal information, ensuring the orderly and free flow of personal information in accordance with the law and promoting the reasonable use of personal information. Personal information, as defined in the Personal Information Protection Law, refers to information related to identified or identifiable natural persons and is recorded by electronic or other means but excluding the anonymized information. The Personal Information Protection Law applies to personal information processing activities within China, as well as certain personal information processing activities outside China, including those for provision of products and services to natural persons within China or for analyzing and assessing acts of natural persons within China. The Personal Information Protection Law provides the circumstances under which a personal information processor could process personal information, which include but not limited to, where the consent of the individual

concerned is obtained and where it is necessary for the conclusion or performance of a contract to which the individual is a contractual party. It also stipulates certain specific rules with respect to the obligations of a personal information processor, such as to inform the purpose, the method of processing, the type of personal information processed and retention period to the individuals, and the obligation of the third party who has access to the personal information by way of co-processing or delegation etc. Processors processing personal information exceeding the threshold to be set by the relevant authorities and critical information infrastructure operators are required to store, within the PRC territory, the personal information collected and produced within the PRC. Specifically, a personal information processor who use personal information to make automated decision-making shall ensure the transparency of decision-making and the fairness and impartiality of the results, and shall not impose unreasonable differential treatment on individuals in terms of pricing and other transaction conditions. The relevant governmental authorities shall organize assessment on mobile apps' personal information protection and publicize the outcome. The mobile apps that are identified as not in compliance with personal information protection requirements under such law may be required to suspend or terminate the services and the operators may also be subject to penalties including confiscation of illegal revenues and fines. Furthermore, the Personal Information Protection Law also provides for the rights of natural persons whose personal information is processed, and takes special care of the personal information of children under 14 and sensitive personal information.

The Administrative Provisions on the Account Information of Internet Users, which was promulgated by the CAC on June 27, 2022 and became effective on August 1, 2022, sets out guidelines on the registration, use, and management of internet users' account information. Internet-based information service providers shall perform their responsibilities as the administrative subjects of the account information of internet users, have in place professionals and technical capacity appropriate to the scale of services, and establish, improve and strictly implement the authentication of real identity information, verification of account information, security of information content, ecological governance, emergency responses, protection of personal information, and other management systems.

Regulations Relating to Algorithmic Recommendation

Since 2021, the PRC government has taken steps to strengthen the supervision on the utilization of algorithm in the field of Internet information service. On September 17, 2021, the CAC and eight other authorities jointly promulgated the Notice on Promulgation of the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Comprehensive Governance of Algorithm-Related Internet Information Services, which provides that, among others, enterprises shall establish an algorithmic security responsibility system and a technology ethics vetting system, improve the algorithmic security management organization, strengthen risk prevention and control, and improve the capacity to respond to algorithmic security emergencies. On December 31, 2021, the CAC, the MIIT, the Ministry of Public Security and the SAMR jointly issued the Administration Provisions on Algorithmic Recommendation of Internet Information Services, or the Administration Provisions on Algorithmic Recommendation, which became effective on March 1, 2022. The Administration Provisions on Algorithmic Recommendation stipulates that algorithmic recommendation service providers shall (i) fulfill their responsibilities for algorithm security, (ii) establish and strengthen management systems for algorithm mechanism examination, ethical review in technology, user registration, information release examination, protection of data security and personal information, anti-telecom and network fraud, security assessment and monitoring, emergency response to security incidents, etc., and (iii) formulate and publish rules governing algorithmic recommendation related service. The provider of algorithmic recommendation services shall not use the services to (i) carry out any illegal activity which may endanger national security and social public interest, disturb economic order and social order, or infringe third parties' legal interest, or (ii) spread any information prohibited by laws or regulations.

Failure to comply with the above laws and regulations may subject the internet service providers like us to administrative penalties including, without limitation, fines, suspension of business operation, shut-down of websites, revocation of licenses and even criminal liabilities.

Regulations Relating to M&A Rules and Overseas Listing

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the MOFCOM, the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, the STA, the SAMR, the CSRC, and the SAFE issued the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, which took into effect on September 8, 2006, and was amended by the MOFCOM on June 22, 2009. The M&A Rules, among other things, require that if an overseas company established or controlled by PRC companies or individuals intends to acquire equity interests or assets of any other PRC domestic company affiliated with such PRC companies or individuals, such acquisition must be submitted to MOFCOM for approval. The M&A Rules also require offshore special purpose vehicles formed for overseas listing purposes through acquisitions of PRC domestic companies and controlled by PRC companies or individuals, to obtain the approval of CSRC prior to publicly listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange. After the FIL and its implementation regulations became effective on January 1, 2020, the provisions of the M&A Rules remain effective to the extent they are not inconsistent with the FIL and its implementation regulations.

On July 6, 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council jointly promulgated the Opinions on Strictly Cracking Down on Illegal Securities Activities in Accordance with the Law, or the Opinions. The Opinions emphasized the need to strengthen the administration over illegal securities activities, and the need to strengthen the supervision over overseas listings by Chinese companies. Effective measures, such as promoting the construction of relevant regulatory systems have been taken to deal with the risks and incidents of China-concept overseas listed companies, and cybersecurity and data privacy protection requirements, etc.

On February 17, 2023, with the approval of the State Council, the CSRC released the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies, or the Trial Measures, and five supporting guidelines, which came into effect on March 31, 2023. According to the Trial Measures, (i) domestic companies that seek to offer or list securities overseas, both directly and indirectly, should fulfill the filing procedure and report relevant information to the CSRC; if a domestic company fails to complete the filing procedure or conceals any material fact or falsifies any major content in its filing documents, such domestic company may be subject to administrative penalties, such as order to rectify, warnings, fines, and its controlling shareholders, actual controllers, the person directly in charge and other directly liable persons may also be subject to administrative penalties, such as warnings and fines; (ii) if the issuer meets both of the following conditions, the overseas offering and listing shall be determined as an indirect overseas offering and listing by a domestic company: (a) any of the total assets, net assets, revenues or profits of the domestic operating entities of the issuer in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 50% of the corresponding figure in the issuer's audited consolidated financial statements for the same period; (b) its major operational activities are carried out in China or its main places of business are located in China, or the senior managers in charge of operation and management of the issuer are mostly Chinese citizens or are domiciled in China; and (iii) where a domestic company seeks to indirectly offer and list securities in an overseas market, the issuer shall designate a major domestic operating entity responsible for all filing procedures with the CSRC, and where an issuer makes an application for its listing in an overseas market, the issuer shall submit filings with the CSRC within three business days after such application is submitted.

The Trial Measures provide that (i) the issuer shall file with the CSRC within 3 business days after the issuer submits its application documents relating to the initial public offering and/or listing in overseas; (ii) a timely report to the CSRC and update its CSRC filing within three business days after the occurrence of any of the following material events, if any of them occurs before the completion of the overseas offering and/or listing but after obtaining its CSRC filing: (a) any material change to principal business, licenses or qualifications of the issuer, (b) a change of control of the issuer or any material change to equity structure of the issuer, and (c) any material change to the offering and listing plan; (iii) once listed overseas, a report relating to the issuance information of such offering and/or list shall be submitted to the CSRC and a report to CSRC within three business days upon the occurrence of any of the following material events after the overseas offering and/or

listing: (a) a change of control of the issuer, (b) the investigation, sanction or other measures undertaken by any foreign securities regulatory agencies or relevant competent authorities in respect of the issuer, (c) change of the listing status or transfer of the listing board, and (d) the voluntary or mandatory delisting of the issuer.

The Trial Measures further provide that an overseas securities offering and listing is explicitly prohibited, if any of the following exists: (i) such securities offering and listing is explicitly prohibited by provisions in laws, administrative regulations and relevant state rules; (ii) the intended overseas securities offering and listing may endanger national security as reviewed and determined by competent authorities under the State Council in accordance with law; (iii) the domestic company intending to make the securities offering and listing, or its controlling shareholder(s) and the actual controller, have committed relevant crimes such as corruption, bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation of property or undermining the order of the socialist market economy during the latest three years; (iv) the domestic company intending to make the securities offering and listing is currently under investigations for suspicion of criminal offenses or major violations of laws and regulations, and no conclusion has yet been made thereof; or (v) there are material ownership disputes over equity held by the domestic company's controlling shareholder(s) or by other shareholder(s) that are controlled by the controlling shareholder(s) and/or actual controller.

On the same day, the CSRC also held a press conference for the release of the Trial Measures and issued the Notice on Administration for the Filing of Overseas Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies, which, among others, clarifies that the CSRC will solicit opinions from relevant regulatory authorities and complete the filing of the overseas listing of companies with contractual arrangements which duly meet the compliance requirements, and support the development and growth of these companies by enabling them to utilize two markets and two kinds of resources.

On February 24, 2023, the CSRC, together with other PRC government authorities, released the Provisions on Strengthening the Confidentiality and Archives Administration Related to the Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Enterprises, or the Confidentiality and Archives Administration Provisions, which came into effect on March 31, 2023 and superseded the previous Provisions on Strengthening Confidentiality and Archives Administration of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing. The Confidentiality and Archives Administration Provisions expressly expands its application to both direct and indirect overseas offerings and listings and requires PRC domestic companies conducting overseas offerings and listings, as well as their securities companies and securities service providers (including accounting firms), to establish a sound confidentiality and archiving system. Pursuant to the Confidentiality and Archives Administration Provisions, if a PRC domestic company is, in the course of its overseas offering and listing, required to publicly disclose or provide to any securities company, securities service provider, or regulator of a foreign jurisdiction, any material that contains state secrets or work secrets of state agencies, or any material that, if divulged, would jeopardize national security or the public interest, such domestic company must complete the applicable approval and filing procedures and any other procedures prescribed by law. The Confidentiality and Archives Administration Provisions also mandate that all working paper and other files produced in China by securities companies and securities service providers in the course of the overseas offerings and listings must be stored in China and must not be transmitted outside China without the approval of the competent PRC authorities. The Confidentiality and Archives Administration Provisions also alters procedures for the inspections of PRC domestic companies listing overseas and their securities companies and securities service providers by foreign regulators. Specifically, in relation to inspections conducted on-site in China, it removes the requirements that such inspection must be carried out primarily by PRC regulators or must rely on the results of inspection of PRC regulators. Pursuant to the Confidentiality and Archives Administration Provisions, foreign regulators should carry out activities relating to investigation, evidence collection and inspection, through cross-border cooperation mechanisms. Further, PRC domestic companies, securities companies and securities service providers should obtain approvals from the CSRC or other relevant PRC authorities before cooperating with foreign regulators in their investigations or inspections or providing any material to them.

Regulations Relating to Pricing

In China, the prices of a numbers of products and services are set by the government. According to the Pricing Law promulgated on December 29, 1997, which became effective on May 1, 1998, operators must, as required by the government departments in charge of pricing, mark the prices explicitly and indicate the service items, pricing structures and other related standards clearly. Operators may not charge any fees that are not explicitly indicated. Operators must not commit unlawful pricing activities, such as colluding with others to manipulate the market price, using false or misleading prices to deceive consumers, or conducting price discrimination against other business operators. Failure to comply with the Pricing Law may subject business operators to administrative sanctions such as warning, ceasing unlawful activities, requiring compensation, confiscating illegal gains, fines. The business operators may be ordered to suspend business for rectification or having their business licenses revoked if the violations are severe.

Regulations Relating to Anti-Monopoly

The Anti-Monopoly Law of the PRC, as last amended by the SCNPC on June 24, 2022, or the Anti-Monopoly Law, prohibits monopolistic conduct such as entering into monopoly agreements, abuse of dominant market position and concentration of undertakings that have the effect of eliminating or restricting competition.

Pursuant to the Anti-Monopoly Law, competing business operators may not enter into monopoly agreements that eliminate or restrict competition, such as by boycotting transactions, fixing or changing the price of commodities, limiting the output of commodities, or fixing the price of commodities for resale to third parties, among other actions, unless the agreement will satisfy the exemptions under the Anti-monopoly Law, such as improving technologies, increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of small and medium-sized undertakings, or safeguarding legitimate interests in cross-border trade and economic cooperation with foreign counterparts. Sanctions for violations include an order to cease the relevant activities, and confiscation of illegal gains and fines.

In addition, as required by the Anti-Monopoly Law, a business operator with a dominant market position may not abuse its dominant market position to conduct acts, such as selling commodities at unfairly high prices or buying commodities at unfairly low prices, selling products at prices below cost without any justifiable cause, and refusing to trade with a trading party without any justifiable cause. Sanctions for violation of the prohibition on the abuse of dominant market position include an order to cease the relevant activities, confiscation of illegal gains and fines.

The latest amended Anti-Monopoly Law increases the fines for illegal concentration of business operators to “no more than ten percent of its preceding year’s sales revenue if the concentration of business operator has or may have an effect of excluding or limiting competition; or a fine of up to RMB5 million if the concentration of business operator does not have an effect of excluding or limiting competition.” The latest amended Anti-Monopoly Law also proposes for the relevant authority to investigate any concentration where there is evidence that such concentration has or may have the effect of eliminating or restricting competition, even if such concentration does not reach the filing threshold. In addition, the latest amended Anti-Monopoly Law introduces a “stop-clock mechanism” which may prolong the review process for the concentration.

On February 7, 2021, the Anti-Monopoly Committee of the State Council promulgated the Anti-Monopoly Guidelines for the Internet Platform Economy Sector, aiming to provide guidelines for supervising and prohibiting monopolistic conduct in connection with internet platform business operations and further elaborate on the factors for recognizing such monopolistic conduct in the internet platform industry. Pursuant to these guidelines, the methods of an internet platform collecting or using the privacy information of internet users may also be one of the factors to be considered for analyzing and recognizing monopolistic conduct in the internet platform industry. For example, whether the relevant business operator compulsorily collects unnecessary user information may be considered to analyze whether there is a bundled sale or additional unreasonable trading

condition, which is one of the behaviors constituting abuse of dominant market position. In addition, factors including, among other things and based on big data and algorithms, whether differentiated transaction prices or other transaction conditions are implemented for consumers with different payment abilities, consumption preferences, and usage habits may be used to analyze whether there is a differentiated treatment, which is also one of the behaviors constituting abuse of dominant market position. Furthermore, whether the relevant business operators are required to “choose one” among the internet platform and its competitive platforms may be considered to analyze whether such internet platform operator with dominant market position abuses its dominant market position and excludes or restricts market competition. We do not believe that we have engaged in any behaviors in violation of the anti-monopoly laws, such as entering into monopolistic agreements or requiring other business operators to “choose one” among us and our competitors. However, as these guidelines were only issued recently, there are still substantial uncertainties as to their interpretation and implementation in practice.

On March 24, 2022, the SAMR issued the Interim Provisions on the Prohibitions of Monopoly Agreements, the Interim Provisions on the Prohibitions of Acts of Abuse of Dominant Market Positions and the Interim Provisions on Review of Concentration of Business Operators, all to which became effective on May 1, 2022. The provisions further elaborate on the factors to be taken into consideration when assessing monopoly agreements, abusive acts and concentration of business operators.

Regulations Relating to Foreign Exchange

Regulations Relating to Foreign Currency Exchange

Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Administrative Regulations of the PRC promulgated by the State Council on January 29, 1996, effective on April 1, 1996 and last amended on August 5, 2008, Renminbi is freely convertible for payments of current account items such as trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions and dividend payments after the relevant financial institutions have reasonably examined the authenticity of the transactions and their consistency with foreign exchange receipts and payments, but are not freely convertible for capital expenditure items such as direct investment, loans, or investments in securities outside the PRC unless the approval of the SAFE or its local counterparts is obtained in advance.

On March 30, 2015, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on Reforming the Administration Measures on Conversion of Foreign Exchange Registered Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises, or the SAFE Circular 19, which took into effect on June 1, 2015 (and last amended on March 23, 2023), and replaced the Circular on Issues Relating to the Improvement of Business Operations with Respect to the Administration of Foreign Exchange Capital Payment and Settlement of Foreign-invested Enterprises, or the SAFE Circular 142. The SAFE further promulgated the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Regulating Policies on the Control over Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital Accounts, or the SAFE Circular 16, on June 9, 2016, which, among other things, amended certain provisions of the SAFE Circular 19. SAFE Circular 19 and SAFE Circular 16 removed certain restrictions previously provided under SAFE Circular 142 on the conversion by a foreign-invested enterprise of its capital denominated in foreign currency into Renminbi and the use of such Renminbi and allowed foreign invested enterprises to settle their foreign currency-denominated capital at their discretion based on actual needs of their business operations. According to the SAFE Circular 19 and the SAFE Circular 16, the flow and use of the Renminbi capital converted from foreign currency denominated registered capital of a foreign-invested company is regulated such that Renminbi capital may not be used for business beyond its business scope or to provide loans to persons other than affiliates unless otherwise permitted under its business scope. Violations of the SAFE Circular 19 or the SAFE Circular 16 could result in administrative penalties.

On January 26, 2017, the SAFE promulgated the Notice on Improving the Check of Authenticity and Compliance to Further Promote Foreign Exchange Control, or the SAFE Circular 3, which stipulates several capital control measures with respect to the outbound remittance of profit from domestic entities to offshore entities, including (i) under the principle of genuine transaction, banks shall check board resolutions regarding

[Table of Contents](#)

profit distribution, the original version of tax filing records and audited financial statements; and (ii) domestic entities shall hold income to account for previous years' losses before remitting the profits. Moreover, pursuant to the SAFE Circular 3, domestic entities shall make detailed explanations of the sources of capital and utilization arrangements, and provide board resolutions, contracts and other proof when completing the registration procedures in connection with an outbound investment.

On October 23, 2019, the SAFE promulgated the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Promoting Cross-border Trade and Investment Facilitation, or the SAFE Circular 28, which expressly allows foreign-invested enterprises that do not have equity investments in their approved business scope to use their capital obtained from foreign exchange settlement to make domestic equity investments as long as there is a truthful investment and such investment is in compliance with the foreign investment-related laws and regulations. In addition, Circular 28 stipulates that qualified enterprises in certain pilot areas may use their capital income from registered capital, foreign debt and overseas listing, for the purpose of domestic payments without providing authenticity certifications to the relevant banks in advance for those domestic payments.

Regulations Relating to Foreign Exchange Registration of Overseas Investment by PRC Residents

On July 4, 2014, the SAFE promulgated the Notice on Relevant Issues Relating to Domestic Residents' Investment and Financing and Round-Trip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or the SAFE Circular 37, for the purpose of simplifying the approval process, and for the promotion of cross-border investment. Under the SAFE Circular 37, (1) before the PRC residents or entities conduct investment in offshore special purpose vehicles with their legitimate onshore and offshore assets or equities, they must register with local SAFE branches with respect to their investments; and (2) following the initial registration, they must update their SAFE registrations when the offshore special purpose vehicle undergoes material events relating to any change of basic information (including change of such PRC citizens or residents, name and operation term, increases or decreases in investment amount, transfers or exchanges of shares, or mergers or divisions).

The SAFE further promulgated the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Simplifying and Improving the Policies of Foreign Exchange Administration Applicable to Direct Investment, or the SAFE Circular 13, on February 13, 2015, which came into effect on June 1, 2015, and allows PRC residents or entities to register with qualified banks in connection with their establishment or control of an offshore entity established for the purpose of overseas investment or financing. The SAFE and its branches shall perform indirect regulation over the foreign exchange registration via qualified banks.

Failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth in the SAFE Circular 37 may result in restrictions being imposed on the foreign exchange activities of the relevant onshore company, including the payment of dividends and other distributions to its offshore parent or affiliate, and may also subject relevant PRC residents to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations. PRC residents who control the company from time to time are required to register with the SAFE in connection with their investments in the company. Moreover, failure to comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of foreign exchange regulations.

Regulations Relating to Intellectual Property

Trademarks

Trademarks are protected by the PRC Trademark Law promulgated by the SCNPC on August 23, 1982, and last amended on November 1, 2019 as well as the Implementation Regulation of the PRC Trademark Law promulgated by the State Council on August 3, 2002 and amended on April 29, 2014. The Trademark Office of National Intellectual Property Administration, or the Trademark Office, handles trademark registrations and grants a term of ten years to registered trademarks and another ten years if requested upon expiry of the first or any renewed ten-year term. A trademark registrant may license its registered trademark to another party by

[Table of Contents](#)

entering into a trademark license agreement. Trademark license agreements must be filed with the Trademark Office to be recorded, while the non-filing of the licensing of a trademark shall not be contested against a good faith third party. The licensor shall supervise the quality of the commodities on which the trademark is used, and the licensee shall guarantee the quality of such commodities.

The PRC Trademark Law has adopted a “first-to-file” principle with respect to trademark registration. Where a trademark for which a registration has been made is identical or similar to another trademark which has already been registered or been subject to a preliminary examination and approval for use on the same kind of or similar commodities or services, the application for registration of such trademark may be rejected. Any person applying for the registration of a trademark may not prejudice the existing right first obtained by others, nor may any person register in advance a trademark that has already been used by another party and has already gained a “sufficient degree of reputation” through such party’s use.

Domain Names

Internet domain name registration and related matters are primarily regulated by the Measures on Administration of Domain Names for the Chinese Internet promulgated by the MII on November 5, 2004, and effective on December 20, 2004, which was superseded by the Measures on Administration of Internet Domain Names promulgated by the MIIT on August 24, 2017, and effective on November 1, 2017, and the Implementing Rules on Registration of Domain Names promulgated by China Internet Network Information Center and effective on May 29, 2012. Domain name owners are required to register their domain names and the MIIT is in charge of the administration of PRC Internet domain names. The domain name services follow a “first-come, first-file” principle. Applicants for registration of domain names shall provide their true, accurate, and complete information of such domain names to and enter into registration agreements with domain name registration service institutions. The applicants will become the holders of such domain names upon the completion of the registration procedure.

Patents

According to the Patent Law of the PRC (Revised in 2020) promulgated by the SCNPC on March 12, 1984, last amended on October 17, 2020, and came into effect on June 1, 2021, and its Implementation Rules (Revised in 2010) promulgated by the State Council on January 9, 2010, and effective on February 1, 2010, the National Intellectual Property Administration is responsible for administering patents in the PRC. The patent administration departments of provincial or autonomous regions or municipal governments are responsible for administering patents within their respective jurisdictions. The Patent Law of the PRC and its Implementation Rules provide for three types of patents, “invention,” “utility model,” and “design.” Invention patents are valid for 20 years, while design patents are valid for fifteen years and utility model patents are valid for ten years, from the date of application. The Chinese patent system adopts a “first come, first file” principle, which means that where more than one person files a patent application for the same invention, a patent will be granted to the person who files the application first. To be patentable, invention or utility models must meet three criteria: novelty, inventiveness, and practicability. A third party must obtain consent or a proper license from the patent owner to use the patent. Otherwise, the use constitutes an infringement of the patent rights.

Copyright

The Copyright Law of the PRC (Revised in 2020), or the Copyright Law, which was further amended in November 2020 and took effect in June 2021, provides that Chinese citizens, legal persons, or other organizations shall, whether published or not, own copyright in their copyrightable works, which include, among others, works of literature, art, natural science, social science, engineering technology, and computer software. Copyright owners enjoy certain legal rights, including right of publication, right of authorship, right of reproduction, and other personal and property rights.

The Computer Software Copyright Registration Measures, or the Software Copyright Measures, regulates registrations of software copyright, exclusive licensing contracts for software copyright and assignment agreements. The National Copyright Administration of China administers software copyright registration and China Copyright Protection Center, or the CPCC, is designated as the software registration authority. The CPCC shall grant registration certificates to the computer software copyrights applicants which meet the requirements of both the Software Copyright Measures and the Computer Software Protection Regulations (Revised in 2013).

Regulations Relating to Taxation

Enterprise Income Tax

According to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, which was promulgated by the SCNPC on March 16, 2007 and became effective on January 1, 2008, and was amended on February 24, 2017 and December 29, 2018, and the Enterprise Income Tax Implementation Regulations of the PRC, or the EITIR, which was promulgated by the State Council on December 6, 2007, became effective on January 1, 2008 and was amended on April 23, 2019, the enterprise income tax of both domestic and foreign-invested enterprises is unified at 25%. According to the EIT Law, enterprises are classified as “resident enterprises” and “non-resident enterprises.” Pursuant to the EIT Law and the EITIR, PRC resident enterprises typically pay an enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% while non-PRC resident enterprises without any branches in the PRC should pay an enterprise income tax in connection with their income from the PRC at the tax rate of 10% and enterprises established under the laws of foreign countries or regions whose “de facto management bodies” are located in the PRC are considered as PRC tax resident enterprises, and will generally be subject to enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% of their global income. The EITIR defines “de facto management bodies” as “establishments that carry out substantial and overall management and control over production and operations, personnel, accounting, and properties” of the enterprise.

In addition, pursuant to the EIT Law, Enterprises qualified as “High and New Technology Enterprises” are entitled to a 15% enterprise income tax rate rather than the 25% uniform statutory tax rate. The preferential tax treatment continues as long as an enterprise can retain its “High and New Technology Enterprise” status. According to the Announcement of the State Taxation Administration on Issuing the Revised Measures for Handling Enterprise Income Tax Preferences (revised in 2018), which was promulgated by the State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, and came into effect on April 25, 2018, enterprises enjoying enterprise income tax preferences shall adopt the handling methods of “making independent judgment, declaring for enjoyment and retaining the relevant materials for future reference.” An enterprise shall, according to its operating condition and related tax provisions, independently determine whether it satisfies the conditions required for enterprise income tax preferences. Those who meet the conditions may independently calculate the tax deductions or exemptions according to the time listed in the Catalog for the Administration of Enterprise Income Tax Preferences (Revision 2017), and enjoy tax incentives by filing enterprise income tax returns. Meanwhile, they shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions, collect and retain the relevant materials for future reference.

Dividends Withholding Tax

According to the EIT Law, dividends paid by foreign-invested companies to their foreign investors that are non-resident enterprises as defined under the law are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%, unless otherwise provided in the relevant tax agreements entered into with the central government of the PRC. Pursuant to the Arrangement Between the Mainland of China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation on Income, or the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement, promulgated on August 21, 2006, if a Hong Kong resident enterprise is determined by the competent PRC tax authority to have satisfied the relevant conditions and requirements under such Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement, the withholding tax rate on the dividends the Hong Kong resident enterprise receives from a PRC resident enterprise may be reduced to 5% from 10% applicable under the EIT Law and the EITIR.

However, based on the Notice of the State Taxation Administration on Certain Issues with Respect to the Enforcement of Dividend Provisions in Tax Treaties promulgated and took into effect on February 20, 2009 by the SAT, if the relevant PRC tax authorities determine, in their discretion, that a company improperly benefits from such reduced income tax rate due to a structure or arrangement that is primarily tax-driven, such PRC tax authorities may adjust the preferential tax treatment. Furthermore, in October 2019, the SAT promulgated the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Taxpayers to Enjoy Treaty Treatments, or the SAT Circular 35, which became effective on January 1, 2020. The SAT Circular 35 abolished the record-filing procedure for justifying the tax treaty eligibility of taxpayers, and stipulates that non-resident taxpayers can enjoy tax treaty benefits via the “self-assessment of eligibility, claiming treaty benefits, retaining documents for inspection” mechanism. Non-resident taxpayers can claim tax treaty benefits after self-assessment provided that relevant supporting documents shall be collected and retained for post-filing inspection by the tax authorities.

Based on the Notice of the State Taxation Administration on the Recognition of Beneficial Owners in Tax Treaties, which was promulgated by SAT on February 3, 2018 and came into effect on April 1, 2018, a comprehensive analysis will be used to determine beneficial ownership based on the actual situation of a specific case combined with certain principles, and if an applicant was obliged to pay more than 50% of its income to a third country (region) resident within 12 months of the receipt of the income, or the business activities undertaken by an applicant did not constitute substantive business activities including substantive manufacturing, distribution, management, and other activities, the applicant is unlikely to be recognized as a beneficial owner to enjoy tax treaty benefits.

Individual Income Tax

According to the PRC Individual Income Tax Law (Revised in 2018), which was promulgated by the SCNPC on August 31, 2018 and became effective on January 1, 2019 and the Implementing Regulations of the Individual Income Tax Law of the PRC (Revised in 2018), which was promulgated by the State Council on December 18, 2018, and became effective on January 1, 2019, dividends from sources within China paid to foreign individual investors who are not PRC residents are generally subject to a PRC individual income tax at a rate of 20% and gains from PRC sources realized by such investors on the transfer of shares are generally subject to 20% PRC individual income tax.

Value-added Tax and Business Tax

According to Provisional Regulations on Value-added Tax of the PRC, which was promulgated by the State Council on December 13, 1993, came into effect on January 1, 1994, and was amended on November 10, 2008, February 6, 2016, November 19, 2017, and the Implementing Rules for the Interim Regulations on Value-added Tax of the PRC promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, or the MOF, on December 25, 1993 and amended on December 15, 2008 and October 28, 2011, organizations and individuals engaging in sale of goods or processing, repair and assembly services, sale of services, intangible assets, immovable and importation of goods in the PRC shall be taxpayers of Value-added Tax, or the VAT, all enterprises and individuals that engage in the sale of goods, the provision of processing, repair, and replacement services, the sale of services, intangible assets, or immovable properties, and the importation of goods within the territory of the PRC must pay value-added tax.

Since January 1, 2012, the MOF and the SAT have implemented the Pilot Plan for Imposition of Value-Added Tax to Replace Business Tax, which imposes VAT in lieu of business tax for certain “modern service industries” in certain regions and eventually expanded to nationwide application in 2013. In accordance with the Notice on Fully Launch of the Pilot Scheme for the Conversion of Business Tax to Value-Added Tax that was issued by the MOF and the SAT on March 23, 2016 and came into effect on May 1, 2016, the state started to fully implement the pilot change from business tax to value-added tax on May 1, 2016. All taxpayers of business tax in the construction industry, real estate industry, financial industry, and living service industry have been included in the scope of the pilot and should pay value-added tax instead of business tax. On November 19, 2017, the Business Tax Provisional Regulation was abolished. On March 20, 2019, the MOF, the SAT and the General

Administration of Customs jointly issued the Notice of Strengthening Reform of VAT Policies, which provides certain VAT reduction arrangements.

Enterprise Income Tax Relating to Indirect Transfer of Non-Resident Enterprises

On December 10, 2009, the SAT issued the Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Enterprise Income Tax Concerning Proceeds from Equity Transfers by Non-Resident Enterprises, or the SAT Circular 698. By promulgating and implementing the SAT Circular 698, the PRC tax authorities have enhanced their scrutiny over the indirect transfer of equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise by a non-resident enterprise. The SAT further issued the Announcement on Several Issues Concerning Enterprise Income Tax for Indirect Transfer of Assets by Non-Resident Enterprises, or the SAT Circular 7, on February 3, 2015, to supersede existing provisions in relation to the indirect transfer as set forth in the SAT Circular 698. The SAT Circular 7 introduces a new tax regime that is significantly different from that under the SAT Circular 698. The SAT Circular 7 extends its tax jurisdiction to capture not only indirect transfer as set forth under the SAT Circular 698 but also transactions involving transfer of immovable property in China and assets held under the establishment and place, in China of a foreign company through the offshore transfer of a foreign intermediate holding company. The SAT Circular 7 also provides clearer criteria than the SAT Circular 698 on how to assess reasonable commercial purposes and introduces safe harbor scenarios applicable to internal group restructurings. Where a non-resident enterprise indirectly transfers equity interests or other assets of a PRC resident enterprise by implementing arrangements that are not for reasonable commercial purposes to avoid its obligation to pay enterprise income tax, such an indirect transfer shall, in accordance with the EIT Law, be recognized by the competent PRC tax authorities as a direct transfer of equity interests or other assets by the PRC resident enterprise.

On October 17, 2017, the SAT promulgated the Announcement on Matters Concerning Withholding and Payment of Income Tax of Non-resident Enterprises from Source, or the SAT Circular 37, which came into force and replaced the SAT Circular 698 and certain other regulations on December 1, 2017 and partly amended on June 15, 2018. The SAT Circular 37 does, among other things, simplify procedures of withholding and payment of income tax levied on non-resident enterprises.

Regulations Relating to Employee Stock Incentive Plan

Pursuant to the Notice of Issues Related to the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plan of Overseas Listed Company, which was issued by SAFE on February 15, 2012, employees, directors, supervisors, and other senior management who participate in any stock incentive plan of a publicly listed overseas company and who are PRC citizens or non-PRC citizens residing in China for a continuous period of no less than one year, subject to a few exceptions, are required to register with SAFE through a qualified domestic agent, which may be a PRC subsidiary of such overseas listed company, and complete certain other procedures. In addition, SAFE Circular 37 provides that PRC residents who participate in a share incentive plan of an overseas private special purpose company may register with SAFE or its local branches before exercising rights.

In addition, SAT has issued certain circulars concerning employee stock options and restricted shares. Under these circulars, employees working in the PRC who exercise stock options or are granted restricted shares will be subject to PRC individual income tax. The PRC subsidiaries of an overseas listed company are required to file documents related to employee stock options and restricted shares with relevant tax authorities and to withhold individual income taxes of employees who exercise their stock option or purchase restricted shares. On October 12, 2021, the SAT has issued the Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Several Measures for Deepening the Reform of “Streamlining Administration, Instituting Decentralization, Improving Regulation and Optimizing Services” in the Taxation Field to Cultivate and Stimulate the Vitality of Market Players, or the SAT Notice 69. The SAT Notice 69 requires domestic enterprises to report their share incentive plans to the tax authorities in charge, which gives the equities of an overseas enterprise to their employees. If the employees fail

to pay or the PRC subsidiaries fail to withhold income tax in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, the PRC subsidiaries may face sanctions imposed by the tax authorities or other PRC governmental authorities.

Regulations Relating to Employment and Social Welfare

The Labor Contract Law

Pursuant to the Labor Law of the PRC promulgated by the SCNPC on July 5, 1994, becoming effective on January 1, 1995 and amended on August 27, 2009 and on December 29, 2018, the Labor Contract Law of the PRC promulgated by the SCNPC on June 29, 2007, becoming effective on January 1, 2008 and amended on December 28, 2012 and effective from July 1, 2013, and the Regulations on the Implementation of the Labor Contract Law promulgated by the State Council and effective on September 18, 2008, labor relationships between employers and employees must be executed in written form. Where a labor relationship has already been established but no formal contract has been made, a written labor contract shall be entered into within one month from the date when the employee begins to work. Wages may not be lower than the local minimum wage. Employers must establish a system for labor safety and sanitation, strictly abide by state standards and provide relevant training to its employees. Employees are also required to work in safe and sanitary conditions.

On July 16, 2021, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the NDRC, the Ministry of Transport, together with several other governmental authorities jointly promulgated Guiding Opinions on Safeguarding the Rights and Interests of Labors in New Forms of Employment, which require, among others, platform enterprises adopting labor outsourcing and other cooperative labor methods to undertake corresponding responsibilities in accordance with laws and regulations when labors' rights and interests are damaged, call for organizing and launching pilot programs for occupational injury protection of flexible employment personnel, focusing on platform enterprises in industries such as mobility, takeout, instant delivery and intra-city freight, and encourage platform enterprises to improve the protection for flexible employment personnel on the platform by purchasing personal accident, employer liability and other commercial insurances.

Social Insurance and Housing Fund

Enterprises in China are required by the PRC laws and regulations to participate in certain employee benefit plans, including social insurance funds, namely a pension plan, a medical insurance plan, an unemployment insurance plan, a work-related injury insurance plan and a maternity insurance plan, and a housing provident fund.

According to the Social Security Law of the PRC, which was promulgated by the SCNPC on October 28, 2010 and effective on July 1, 2011 and amended on December 29, 2018, and other relevant PRC laws and regulations such as the Interim Regulations on the Collection and Payment of Social Insurance Premiums came into effect on January 22, 1999 and amended on March 24, 2019, Regulations on Work Injury Insurance implemented on January 1, 2004 and amended on December 20, 2010, Regulations on Unemployment Insurance promulgated on January 22, 1999 and Trial Measures on Employee Maternity Insurance of Enterprises implemented on January 1, 1995, the employer shall contribute to social insurance plans covering basic pensions insurance, basic medical insurance, maternity insurance, work injury insurance and unemployment insurance. Basic pension, medical and unemployment insurance contributions shall be paid by both employers and employees, while work injury insurance and maternity insurance contributions shall be paid only by employers, and employers who failed to promptly contribute social security premiums in full amount shall be ordered by the social security premium collection agency to make or supplement contributions within a stipulated period, and shall be subject to a late payment fine computed from the due date at the rate of 0.05% per day; where payment is not made within the stipulated period, the relevant administrative authorities shall impose a fine ranging from one to three times the historical shortfall in social insurance contributions in arrears.

According to the Regulations on the Administration of Housing Fund, which was promulgated by the State Council, effective on April 3, 1999, and was amended on March 24, 2002 and March 24, 2019, enterprises in the

PRC must register with the competent managing center for housing funds and upon the examination by such center, these enterprises shall complete procedures for opening an account at the relevant bank for the deposit of employees' housing funds. Enterprises are also required to pay and deposit housing funds on behalf of their employees in a full timely manner. Employers that violate these regulations and fail to process housing fund payments or deposit registrations with the housing fund administration center within a designated period are subject to a fine ranging from RMB10,000 to RMB50,000.

Pursuant to the Reform Plan of the State Tax and Local Tax Collection Administration System, which was promulgated by the General Office of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council of the PRC on July 20, 2018, from January 1, 2019, all the social insurance premiums including the premiums of the basic pension insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, work injury insurance, and basic medical insurance will be collected by the tax authorities. According to the Notice by the General Office of the State Taxation Administration on Conducting the Relevant Work Concerning the Administration of Collection of Social Insurance Premiums in a Steady, Orderly and Effective Manner promulgated on September 13, 2018, and the Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security on Implementing the Spirit of the Executive Meeting of the State Council in Stabilizing the Collection of Social Security Contributions promulgated on September 21, 2018, all the local authorities responsible for the collection of social insurance are strictly forbidden to conduct self-collection of historical unpaid social insurance contributions from enterprises. Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Implementing Measures on Further Support and Serve the Development of Private Economy promulgated on November 16, 2018, repeats that tax authorities at all levels may not organize self-collection of arrears of taxpayers including private enterprises in the previous years.

Regulations Relating to Jurisdiction

Pursuant to the Arrangement between the Courts of the Mainland and Courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters Where the Parties Involved Have a Choice of Court Agreement, or the Arrangement, promulgated by the Supreme People's Court, effective on August 1, 2008, a final judgment on civil or commercial matters entered by Hong Kong courts can be recognized and enforced in the mainland by application to a competent court of the mainland if the judgment awards monetary payment and the parties thereto have agreed in writing to submit the matter exclusively to Hong Kong courts for resolution, subject to other conditions and procedures provided under the Arrangement. Similarly, a final judgment entered by courts of the mainland on civil or commercial matters is enforceable in Hong Kong if the judgment awards monetary payment and the parties thereto have agreed in writing to submit the matter exclusively to courts of the mainland for resolution, subject to other conditions and procedures provided under the Arrangement.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and executive officers as of the date of this prospectus.

<u>Directors and Executive Officers</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position/Title</u>
Peng Xue	40	Founder, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Chief Executive Officer
Hongjian Yu	42	Co-Founder, Director, and Executive President
Haibo Ru	44	Director
Le Tang	42	Chief Financial Officer
Zhihui Yang*	49	Independent Director Appointee
Weili Hong*	53	Independent Director Appointee
Jing Liu*	53	Independent Director Appointee

Note:

* Each of Mr. Zhihui Yang, Dr. Weili Hong, and Dr. Jing Liu has accepted the appointment to be our independent director, effective upon the SEC's declaration of effectiveness of our registration statement on Form F-1, of which this prospectus is a part.

Mr. Peng Xue is our founder and chairman of the board of directors, and has served as our chief executive officer since our inception and a director since May 2014. Mr. Xue is a serial entrepreneur with extensive experience in the technology and logistics industry in China. Prior to founding our company, Mr. Xue founded Beijing Caichuang Information Technology Co., Ltd. in 2008 which developed YiYouDi, an integrated logistics platform in China. Mr. Xue received a bachelor's degree in information and computer science from North China University of Science and Technology, a master's degree in business information system from Royal Holloway, University of London, an EMBA in finance from Tsinghua University and a DBA from Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business.

Mr. Hongjian Yu is our co-founder, director, and executive president. He served as our chief technology officer from 2014 to April 2021. Before co-founding the company, Mr. Yu served as chief technology officer from 2009 to 2014 at Beijing Caichuang Information Technology Co., Ltd. From 2006 to 2009, Mr. Yu served as senior engineer at Pactera Technology International Ltd., a digital services expert in the tourism and transportation industries in China. From 2004 to 2006, Mr. Yu served as senior engineer at Systems Technologies, Inc., a provider of solutions for managing distribution and control of visiting field in the United States. Mr. Yu received a bachelor's degree in computer science and technology from North China University of Science and Technology and an MBA from Beijing Jiaotong University.

Mr. Haibo Ru has served as a director since August 2014. Mr. Ru has served as chief executive officer since 2014 at Beijing Xiaoniangao Internet Technology Co., Ltd., an online video creating and sharing community based on the Weixin ecosystem in China. Prior to that, Mr. Ru has served as investment partner and vice president at Matrix Partners China since 2008. Prior to that, Mr. Ru worked as a project manager at China Mobile Communications Corporation from 2005 to 2008, and its subsidiary China Mobile Communications Group Beijing Co., Ltd. from 2003 to 2005, respectively. Mr. Ru received a bachelor's degree in wireless communications engineering from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications and a master's degree in signal and information processing in Tsinghua University.

Mr. Le Tang has served as our financial director since July 2019 and our chief financial officer since February 2021. Prior to joining us, Mr. Tang worked as senior finance director at Renren Inc. (NYSE: RENN) since June 2018. From 2013 to 2018, Mr. Tang held various leadership positions at LightInTheBox Holding Co., Ltd. (NYSE: LITB), including reporting director, finance director, senior finance director, and vice president of finance. From 2011 to 2013, Mr. Tang served as the reporting manager at Renren Inc. (NYSE: RENN). Prior to

[Table of Contents](#)

that, Mr. Tang worked for Deloitte for more than six years. Mr. Tang received a bachelor's degree in accounting from University of International Business and Economics. He is a member of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Mr. Zhihui Yang will serve as our independent director immediately upon the effectiveness of our registration statement on Form F-1, of which this prospectus is a part. Mr. Yang serves as the executive president of New Oriental Education and Technology Group Inc. ("New Oriental," NYSE: EDU; HKEX: 9901) since January 2021 and its chief financial officer since April 2015. Mr. Yang held multiple positions since he joined New Oriental in April 2006, including vice president of finance, deputy director of president office and senior financial manager. Prior to joining New Oriental, Mr. Yang served as the financial director of Beijing Hua De Xin Investment Co., Ltd. from July 2002 to March 2006, and worked for PricewaterhouseCoopers as a senior auditor from August 1997 to May 2022. Since April 2023, Mr. Yang has served as an independent director and the chairman of audit committee at DiDi Global Inc. Mr. Yang received a bachelor's degree in economics from Guanghua School of Management of Peking University.

Dr. Weili Hong will serve as our independent director immediately upon the effectiveness of our registration statement on Form F-1, of which this prospectus is a part. Dr. Hong has over 30 years of experience in finance and investment in both China's and overseas financial institutions and capital markets. Dr. Hong served as the president and chief research officer of CMC Holdings from 2016 to 2018. Prior to joining CMC, Dr. Hong was a partner of Gopher Asset Management, a leading FOFs management company in China from 2014 to 2016, primarily responsible for PE/VC FOFs and direct investments. Dr. Hong also served as the managing partner of KTB China from 2008 to 2012, and the head of BD in ING China from 2004 to 2007. Dr. Hong joined Shanghai Stock Exchange at its forming stage in 1992, where he served in several important positions and developed China's first financial futures product. From 1996 to 2003, he served as the managing director of the securities business of China Venture-Tech Investment Group. Dr. Hong has served as an independent director at Chindata Group Holdings Ltd. (Nasdaq: CD) since June 2020 and an independent director at Dingdong (Cayman) Limited (NYSE: DDL) since June 2021. Dr. Hong has also served as an independent non-executive director at ClouDr Group Limited (HKSE: 9955) since July 2022 and an independent non-executive director at Edianyun Limited (HKSE: 2416) since May 2023. Dr. Hong currently serves as an adjunct professor at the School of Economics and the Fanhai International School of Finance, Fudan University, and a program advisor at Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance, Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Dr. Hong received a bachelor's degree in economics in 1992 and a doctor's degree in economics in 1999 from Fudan University.

Dr. Jing Liu will serve as our independent director immediately upon the effectiveness of our registration statement on Form F-1, of which this prospectus is a part. Dr. Liu is an internationally recognized expert in the field of equity investment and securities analysis. Dr. Liu is currently a professor of accounting and finance, chairman of the faculty executive committee, and director of the investment research center of the Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business, or CKGSB. Prior to joining CKGSB in 2008, Dr. Liu served as an assistant professor at the Anderson School of Management of the University of California, Los Angeles from July 1999 to July 2006 and served as a tenured associate professor from July 2006 to July 2008. Prior to that, Dr. Liu obtained a bachelor of arts degree from University of Mississippi in 1992, a master of science degree from University of Cincinnati in 1994, and a Ph.D. in business administration from Columbia Business School in 1999.

Board of Directors

Our board of directors will consist of six directors upon the SEC's declaration of effectiveness of our registration statement on Form F-1 of which this prospectus is a part. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company by way of qualification. A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction with our company is required to declare the nature of his or her interest at a meeting of our directors. A director may vote with respect to any contract or transaction, or proposed contract or transaction notwithstanding that he or she may be interested therein, and if he or she does so his or her vote shall be counted and he or she may be counted in the quorum at any meeting of our directors at

[Table of Contents](#)

which any such contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction is considered. Our directors may exercise all the powers of our company to raise or borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, denture stock, bonds or other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of our company or of any third party. None of our non-executive directors has a service contract with us that provides for benefits upon termination of service.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We will establish three committees under the board of directors immediately upon the effectiveness of our registration statement on Form F-1 of which this prospectus is a part: an audit committee, a compensation committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee. We will adopt a charter for each of the three committees. Each committee's members and functions are described below.

Audit Committee. Our audit committee will consist of Mr. Zhihui Yang, Dr. Weili Hong, and Dr. Jing Liu. Mr. Zhihui Yang will be the chairperson of our audit committee. We have determined that Mr. Zhihui Yang, Dr. Weili Hong, and Dr. Jing Liu satisfy the "independence" requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Listing Rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. We have determined that Mr. Zhihui Yang qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert." The audit committee will oversee our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee will be responsible for, among other things:

- appointing the independent auditors and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent auditors;
- reviewing with the independent auditors any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;
- discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and the independent auditors;
- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our accounting and internal control policies and procedures and any steps taken to monitor and control major financial risk exposures;
- reviewing and approving all proposed related party transactions;
- meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent auditors; and
- monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance.

Compensation Committee. Our compensation committee will consist of Dr. Weili Hong, Mr. Zhihui Yang, and Dr. Jing Liu. Dr. Weili Hong will be the chairperson of our compensation committee. We have determined that Dr. Weili Hong, Mr. Zhihui Yang, and Dr. Jing Liu satisfy the "independence" requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Listing Rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market. The compensation committee will assist the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure, including all forms of compensation, relating to our directors and executive officers. Our chief executive officer may not be present at any committee meeting during which his compensation is deliberated. The compensation committee will be responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving, or recommending to the board for its approval, the compensation for our chief executive officer and other executive officers;
- reviewing and recommending to the board for determination with respect to the compensation of our non-employee directors;
- reviewing periodically and approving any incentive compensation or equity plans, programs or similar arrangements; and
- selecting compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser only after taking into consideration all factors relevant to that person's independence from management.

Table of Contents

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Our nominating and corporate governance committee will consist of Dr. Jing Liu, Mr. Zhihui Yang, and Dr. Weili Hong. Dr. Jing Liu will be the chairperson of our nominating and corporate governance committee. We have determined that Dr. Jing Liu, Mr. Zhihui Yang, and Dr. Weili Hong satisfy the “independence” requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Listing Rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market. The nominating and corporate governance committee will assist the board of directors in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board and its committees. The nominating and corporate governance committee will be responsible for, among other things:

- selecting and recommending to the board nominees for election by the shareholders or appointment by the board;
- reviewing annually with the board the current composition of the board with regard to characteristics such as independence, knowledge, skills, experience, and diversity;
- making recommendations on the frequency and structure of board meetings and monitoring the functioning of the committees of the board; and
- advising the board periodically with regard to significant developments in the law and practice of corporate governance as well as our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and making recommendations to the board on all matters of corporate governance and on any remedial action to be taken.

Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors owe fiduciary duties to our company, including a duty of loyalty, a duty to act honestly, and a duty to act in what they consider in good faith to be in our best interests. Our directors must also exercise their powers only for a proper purpose. Our directors also owe to our company a duty to act with skill and care. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his or her duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his or her knowledge and experience. However, English and Commonwealth courts have moved towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time. We have the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached. In certain limited exceptional circumstances, a shareholder may have the right to seek damages in our name if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

Our board of directors has all the powers necessary for managing, and for directing and supervising, our business affairs. The functions and powers of our board of directors include, among others:

- convening shareholders’ annual and extraordinary general meetings and reporting its work to shareholders at such meetings;
- declaring dividends and distributions;
- appointing officers and determining the term of office of the officers;
- exercising the borrowing powers of our company and mortgaging the property of our company; and
- approving the transfer of shares in our company, including the registration of such shares in our register of members.

Terms of Directors and Officers

Our directors may be appointed by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders. Alternatively, our board of directors may, by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the directors present and voting at a board meeting appoint any person as a director to fill a casual vacancy on our board or as an addition to the existing board. Our

[Table of Contents](#)

directors are not automatically subject to a term of office and hold office until such time as they are removed from office by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders. The service of our independent directors may be terminated by the director or by us with a 30-day advance written notice or such other shorter period of notice as mutually agreed. In addition, a director will automatically cease to be a director if, among other things, the director (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his or her creditors; (ii) dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind; (iii) resigns his or her office by notice in writing to our company, or (iv) without special leave of absence from our board, is absent from three consecutive board meetings and our directors resolve that his or her office be vacated; or (v) is removed from office pursuant to any other provision of our articles of association.

Our officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors, and may be removed by our board of directors.

Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers. Under these agreements, each of our executive officers is employed for an initial term of three years commencing on July 1, 2021 and ending on June 30, 2024. Upon expiration of the initial term, each of the agreements shall be automatically extended for successive periods of 36 months each unless we or the executive officer have given a 60-day advance written notice. We may terminate employment for cause, at any time, without advance notice or remuneration, for certain acts of the executive officer, such as a conviction or plea of guilty to a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude, negligent or dishonest acts to our detriment, or misconduct or a failure to perform agreed duties. We may also terminate an executive officer's employment without cause upon 30-day advance written notice. In such case of termination by us, we will provide severance payments to the executive officer as may be agreed between the executive officer and us. The executive officer may resign at any time with a 30-day advance written notice.

Each executive officer has agreed to hold, both during and after the termination or expiry of his or her employment agreement, in strict confidence and not to use, except as required in the performance of his or her duties in connection with the employment or pursuant to applicable law, any of our confidential information or trade secrets, any confidential information or trade secrets of our customers or prospective customers, or the confidential or proprietary information of any third party received by us and for which we have confidential obligations. The executive officers have also agreed to disclose in confidence to us all inventions, designs and trade secrets that they conceive, develop or reduce to practice during the executive officer's employment with us and to assign all right, title and interest in them to us, and assist us in obtaining and enforcing patents, copyrights and other legal rights for these inventions, designs, and trade secrets.

In addition, each executive officer has agreed to be bound by non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions during the term of his or her employment and typically for two years following the last date of employment. Specifically, each executive officer has agreed not to (i) approach our suppliers, clients, direct or end customers or contacts or other persons or entities introduced to the executive officer in his or her capacity as a representative of us for the purpose of doing business with such persons or entities that will harm our business relationships with these persons or entities; (ii) assume employment with or provide services to any of our competitors, or engage, whether as principal, partner, licensor or otherwise, any of our competitors, without our express consent; or (iii) seek directly or indirectly, to solicit the employment or services of, or hire or engage, any person who is known to be employed or engaged by us; or (iv) otherwise interfere with our business or accounts. We have also entered into indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers. Under these agreements, we agree to indemnify our directors and executive officers against certain liabilities and expenses incurred by such persons in connection with claims made by reason of their being a director or officer of our company.

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

For the year ended December 31, 2022, we paid an aggregate of RMB6.1 million (US\$0.8 million) in cash to our executive officers and RMB0.6 million (US\$0.1 million) to our non-executive directors. We have not set aside or accrued any amount to provide pension, retirement or other similar benefits to our directors and executive officers. Our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE are required by law to make contributions equal to certain percentages of each employee's salary for his or her pension insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance, other statutory benefits, and a housing provident fund.

Share Incentive Plan

In 2015, we adopted a share incentive plan, or the 2015 Plan, to secure and retain the services of valuable employees, directors or consultants and provide incentives for such persons to exert their best efforts for the success of our business. The maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares that may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2015 Plan was 8,000,000 ordinary shares.

The following paragraphs summarize the principal terms of the 2015 Plan.

Type of Awards. The 2015 Plan permits the awards of options, restricted shares, restricted share units and others approved by the administrator.

Plan Administration. The board or a committee approved and appointed by our board of directors will administer the 2015 Plan. The committee or the full board of directors, as applicable, will determine, among others, the participants to receive awards, the number of shares to be covered by each award, the form of award agreements, and the terms and conditions of each award.

Award Agreement. Awards granted under the 2015 Plan are evidenced by an options award agreement, restricted shares award agreement or restricted share units award agreement, as applicable, that sets forth the terms, conditions, and limitations for each award, which may include the term of the award, the provisions applicable in the event that the awardee's employment or service terminates, and our authority to unilaterally or bilaterally amend, modify, suspend, cancel or rescind the award.

Eligibility. We may grant awards to our employees, consultants, and directors.

Vesting Schedule. In general, the plan administrator determines the vesting schedule, which is specified in the relevant award agreement.

Exercise of Awards. The plan administrator determines the exercise or purchase price, as applicable, the payment methods and the time or times of exercise, for each award, which are stated in the relevant award agreement. However, the maximum exercisable term is eight years from the date of grant.

Transfer Restrictions. Awards may not be transferred in any manner by the participant other than in accordance with the exceptions provided in the 2015 Plan, applicable law or the relevant award agreement.

Termination and Amendment. Unless terminated earlier, the 2015 Plan has a term of ten years from its date of effectiveness. The administrator may at any time and from time to time terminate, amend, or modify the 2015 Plan. Otherwise no termination, amendment, or modification of the 2015 Plan shall adversely affect in any material way any award previously granted pursuant to the 2015 Plan without the prior written consent of the participant.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table summarizes, as of the date of this prospectus, the number of options and restricted share units we have granted to certain of our directors and executive officers, excluding awards that were forfeited or cancelled after the relevant grant dates.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Class A Ordinary Shares Underlying the Awards</u>	<u>Exercise Price (US\$/Share)</u>	<u>Date of Grant</u>	<u>Date of Expiration</u>
Hongjian Yu	*	—	2021/6/14	2029/6/14
Le Tang	*	—	2021/6/14	2029/6/14
	*	1.74	2019/7/16	2027/7/16
Zhihui Yang	*	—	2021/6/14	—
Weili Hong	*	—	2021/6/14	—
Jing Liu	*	—	2021/6/14	—

Note:

* Less than 1% of our total ordinary shares on an as-converted basis outstanding as of the date of this prospectus.

As of the date of this prospectus, our employees and directors held options to purchase 2,404,681 Class A ordinary shares, with a weighted average exercise price of US\$0.79 per share, and 5,299,000 restricted share units.

PRINCIPAL [AND SELLING] SHAREHOLDERS

Except as specifically noted, the following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares on an as-converted basis as of the date of this prospectus by:

- each of our directors and executive officers;
- each of our principal shareholders who beneficially own 5% or more of our total outstanding ordinary shares[; and
- each selling shareholder.]

The calculations in the table below are based on 201,059,729 ordinary shares outstanding (on an as-converted basis) as of the date of this prospectus, and Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares outstanding immediately after the completion of this offering, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we have included shares that the person has the right to acquire within 60 days, including through the exercise of any option, warrant or other right or the conversion of any other security. These shares, however, are not included in the computation of the percentage ownership of any other person.

	Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to This Offering			Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned Immediately After This Offering				
	Number	% of Beneficial Ownership†	% of Aggregate Voting Power††	Class A Ordinary Shares	Class B Ordinary Shares	Total Ordinary Shares on an As-converted Basis	% of total ordinary shares on an as-converted basis†	% of aggregate voting power††
Directors and Executive Officers*:								
Peng Xue ⁽¹⁾	45,577,778	22.7	74.6					
Hongjian Yu ⁽²⁾	3,152,991	1.6	0.5					
Haibo Ru ⁽³⁾	9,558,352	4.8	1.6					
Le Tang	—	—	—					
Zihui Yang**	—	—	—					
Weili Hong**	—	—	—					
Jing Liu**	—	—	—					
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group	58,289,121	29.0	76.6					
Principal [and Selling] Shareholders:								
Snoweagle-s Limited ⁽¹⁾	41,596,484	20.7	68.1					
SIG China Investments Master Fund IV, LLLP ⁽⁴⁾	19,487,649	9.7	3.2					
CDH Venture Capital III Limited ⁽⁵⁾	17,969,231	8.9	2.9					
Entities affiliated with Shunwei Capital ⁽⁶⁾	15,703,541	7.8	2.6					

Notes:

* Except for Mr. Zihui Yang, Dr. Weili Hong, and Dr. Jing Liu, the business address of our directors and executive officers is Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park, No.1 Yongtaizhuang North Road, Haidian District, Beijing, People's Republic of

Table of Contents

China. The business address of Mr. Zhihui Yang is 9/F, No.6 Haidian Zhongjie, Haidian District, Beijing, People's Republic of China. The business address of Dr. Weili Hong is Room 201, No.33, Lane 885, Qinzhou North Rd, Shanghai, People's Republic of China. The business address of Dr. Jing Liu is 10/F, Tower E1, Oriental Plaza, 1 East Chang An Avenue, Beijing, People's Republic of China.

- ** Each of Mr. Zhihui Yang, Dr. Weili Hong, and Dr. Jing Liu has accepted the appointment to be our independent director, effective upon the SEC's declaration of effectiveness of our registration statement on Form F-1, of which this prospectus is a part.
- † For each person or group included in this column, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of shares beneficially owned by such person or group by the sum of the total number of shares outstanding and the number of shares such person or group has the right to acquire upon exercise of option, warrant or other right within 60 days after the date of this prospectus. The total number of ordinary shares outstanding as of the date of this prospectus is 201,059,729. The total number of ordinary shares outstanding after the completion of this offering will be _____, including _____ Class A ordinary shares to be sold by us in this offering in the form of ADSs, assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs.
- †† For each person or group included in this column, percentage of voting power is calculated by dividing the voting power beneficially owned by such person or group by the voting power of all of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares as a single class. Each holder of Class B ordinary shares is entitled to ten votes per share, subject to certain conditions, and each holder of our Class A ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to them for a vote. Our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders, except as may otherwise be required by law. Our Class B ordinary shares are convertible at any time by the holder thereof into Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis.
- (1) Represents 41,596,484 Class B ordinary shares held by Snoweagle-s Limited and 3,981,294 Class B ordinary shares held by Diamondbird-s Limited. Snoweagle-s Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, with 99% of its interest held by a trust established for the benefit of Mr. Peng Xue and his family and the remaining 1% of its interest held by KunPeng Limited, a British Virgin Islands company wholly owned by Mr. Xue. Diamondbird-s Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with its whole interest held by a trust established for the benefit of Mr. Xue and his family. The registered address of each of Snoweagle-s Limited and Diamondbird-s Limited is Trident Chambers, P.O. Box 146, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.
- (2) Represents 3,152,991 Class A ordinary shares held by Y&X Changan Limited, a British Virgin Islands company with 99% of its interest held by a trust established for the benefit of Mr. Hongjian Yu and his family and the remaining 1% of its interest held by Y&X Lebo Limited, a British Virgin Islands company wholly owned by Mr. Yu. The registered address of each of Y&X Changan Limited is Trident Chambers, P.O. Box 146, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.
- (3) Represents 5,577,058 Class A ordinary shares held by Halfmoon Pavilion BeingEx Limited and 3,981,294 Class A ordinary shares held by Black Opal BeingEx Limited. Halfmoon Pavilion BeingEx Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, with 99% of its interest held by a trust established for the benefit of Mr. Haibo Ru and his family and the remaining 1% of its interest held by Halfmoon Pavilion Shansong Limited, a British Virgin Islands company wholly owned by Mr. Ru. Black Opal BeingEx Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with its whole interest held by a trust established for the benefit of Mr. Ru and his family. The registered address of each of Halfmoon Pavilion BeingEx Limited and Black Opal BeingEx Limited is Trident Chambers, P.O. Box 146, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.
- (4) Represents 39,601 Class A ordinary shares, 676,923 Series A preferred shares, 129,630 Series B preferred shares, 14,735,043 Series C preferred shares, 1,438,462 Series D-1 preferred shares and 2,467,990 Series D-2 preferred shares held by SIG China Investments Master Fund IV, LLLP, a limited liability limited partnership registered under U.S. laws, whose investment manager is SIG Asia Investment, LLLP, a Delaware limited liability limited partnership. The investment manager for SIG Asia Investment, LLLP is Heights Capital Management, Inc., a Delaware corporation. Arthur Dantchik, in his capacity as president of SIG Asia Investment, LLLP, and vice president of Heights Capital management, Inc., may also be deemed to have investment discretion over the shares held by SIG China Investments Master Fund IV, LLLP. Mr. Dantchik disclaims any such investment discretion or beneficial ownership with respect to these shares. The register address of SIG China Investments Master Fund IV, LLLP is Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE, USA 19808. All the preferred shares held by SIG China Investments Master Fund IV, LLLP will be automatically re-designated as Class A ordinary shares immediately prior to the completion of this offering.
- (5) Represents 17,969,231 Series A preferred shares held by CDH Venture Capital III Limited, a British Virgin Islands company. William Shang-Wi Hsu holds the controlling voting power of CDH Venture GP III Company Limited, a shareholder of CDH Venture Capital III Limited, and may also be deemed to control CDH Venture Capital III Limited. The registered address of CDH Venture Capital III Limited is Maples Corporate Services (BVI) Limited, Kingston Chambers, PO Box 173, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. All the preferred shares held by CDH Venture Capital III Limited will be automatically re-designated as Class A ordinary shares immediately prior to the completion of this offering.
- (6) Represents (i) 6,861,111 Series C-1 preferred shares and 1,438,462 Series D-1 preferred shares held by Shunwei Growth III Limited, a British Virgin Islands company, (ii) 3,701,984 Series D-2 preferred shares held by Astrend Opportunity III Alpha Limited, a British Virgin Islands company, and (iii) 3,701,984 Series D-2 preferred shares held by Golden Sound Limited, a British Virgin Islands company (together, "Shunwei Capital Entities"). Shunwei Growth III Limited is wholly owned by Shunwei China Internet Opportunity Fund II, L.P., which is ultimately controlled by Shunwei Capital Partners III GP Limited. Astrend Opportunity III Alpha Limited is wholly owned by Shunwei China Internet Opportunity Fund III, L.P., which is ultimately controlled by Shunwei Capital Partners IV GP Limited. The ultimate controlling person of Shunwei Capital Partners III GP Limited and Shunwei Capital Partners IV GP Limited is Mr. Koh Tuck Lye, a Singapore citizen. Golden Sound Limited is also controlled by Mr. Koh Tuck Lye. The registered address of the Shunwei Capital Entities is Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. All the preferred shares held by the Shunwei Capital Entities will be automatically re-designated as Class A ordinary shares immediately prior to the completion of this offering.

[Table of Contents](#)

As of the date of this prospectus, 39,601 Class A ordinary shares, 676,923 Series A preferred shares, 129,630 Series B preferred shares, 14,735,043 Series C preferred shares, 1,438,462 Series D-1 preferred shares, and 2,467,900 Series D-2 preferred shares are held by SIG China Investments Master Fund IV, LLLP, a record holder in the United States. A total of 676,923 Class A ordinary shares, 1,600,926 Series C-1 preferred shares, 1,294,615 Series D-1 preferred shares, and 3,640,285 Series D-2 preferred shares are held by four other record holders in the United States.

We are not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our Company.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Contractual Arrangements with The VIE and its Shareholders

See “Corporate History and Structure.”

Shareholders Agreement

See “Description of Share Capital—History of Securities Issuances.”

Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements

See “Management—Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements.”

Share Incentive Plan

See “Management—Share Incentive Plan.”

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company incorporated with limited liability and our affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, and Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands, which we refer to as the “Companies Act” below, and the common law of the Cayman Islands.

As of the date of this prospectus, our authorized share capital is US\$200,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, comprising of 1,778,920,552 Class A ordinary shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, 100,000,000 Class B ordinary shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, 20,000,000 Series A Preferred Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, 11,111,111 Series B Preferred Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, 26,111,112 Series C Preferred Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, 16,164,778 Series C-1 Preferred Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, 4,843,800 Series C-2 Preferred Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, 14,528,465 Series D-1 Preferred Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each and 28,320,182 Series D-2 Preferred Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each. As of the date of this prospectus, 79,980,281 ordinary shares and 121,079,448 preferred shares are issued and outstanding. All of our issued and outstanding shares are fully paid.

Immediately prior to the completion of this offering, our authorized share capital will be changed into US\$ divided into shares, comprising of (i) Class A ordinary shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, (ii) Class B ordinary shares of a par value of US\$0.0001, and (iii) shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each of such class or classes (however designated) as the board of directors may determine in accordance with our post-offering memorandum and articles of association. Immediately prior to the completion of this offering, all of our issued and outstanding preferred shares will be converted into, and/or re-designated and re-classified, as Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis. Following such conversion and/or re-designation, we will have Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding and Class B ordinary shares issued and outstanding, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs. All of our shares issued and outstanding prior to the completion of the offering are and will be fully paid, and all of our shares to be issued in the offering will be issued as fully paid.

Our Post-Offering Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our shareholders have conditionally adopted the tenth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, which will become effective and replace our current memorandum and articles of association in its entirety immediately prior to the completion of this offering. The following are summaries of material provisions of our post-offering amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Act insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares that we expect will become effective upon the closing of this offering.

Objects of Our Company. Under our post-offering memorandum and articles of association, the objects of our company are unrestricted and we have the full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Cayman Islands law.

Ordinary Shares. Our ordinary shares are divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares will have the same rights except for voting and conversion rights. Our ordinary shares are issued in registered form and are issued when registered in our register of members (shareholders). We may not issue shares to bearer. Our shareholders who are non-residents of the Cayman Islands may freely hold and vote their shares.

Conversion. Class B ordinary shares may be converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares by the holders thereof at any time, while Class A ordinary shares cannot be converted into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Upon any sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of Class B ordinary shares by a

Table of Contents

holder thereof to any person other than holders of Class B ordinary shares or their affiliates, or upon a change of ultimate beneficial ownership of any Class B ordinary share to any person who is not an affiliate of the holder thereof, such Class B ordinary shares shall be automatically and immediately converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares.

Dividends. The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors or declared by our shareholders by ordinary resolution (provided that no dividend may be declared by our shareholders that exceeds the amount recommended by our directors). Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association provide that dividends may be declared and paid out of funds of our company lawfully available therefor. Under the laws of the Cayman Islands, our company may pay a dividend out of either profit or share premium account; provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in our company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

Voting Rights. Holders of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares shall, at all times, vote together as one class on all matters submitted to a vote by the members at any general meeting of our company. On all matters subject to a vote at general meetings of our company, (1) on a show of hands, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote, whereas (2) on a poll, each Class A ordinary share shall be entitled to one vote, and each Class B ordinary share shall be entitled to ten votes. Voting at any meeting of shareholders is by show of hands unless a poll (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) is demanded. A poll may be demanded by the chairperson of such meeting or any one shareholder present in person or by proxy.

An ordinary resolution to be passed at a meeting by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast at a meeting, while a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast at a meeting. Both ordinary resolutions and special resolutions may also be passed by a unanimous written resolution signed by all members entitled to vote. A special resolution will be required for important matters such as a change of name or making changes to our post-offering memorandum and articles of association. Our shareholders may, among other things, approve to sub-divide or consolidate our share capital by ordinary resolution.

General Meetings of Shareholders. As a Cayman Islands exempted company, we are not obliged by the Companies Act to call shareholders' annual general meetings. Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association provide that we may (but are not obliged to) in each year hold a general meeting as our annual general meeting in which case we shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it, and the annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by our directors.

Shareholders' general meetings may be convened by a majority of our board of directors. Advance notice of at least seven calendar days is required for the convening of our annual general shareholders' meeting (if any) and any other general meeting of our shareholders. A quorum required for any general meeting of shareholders consists of at least one shareholder present or by proxy, representing not less than one-third of all votes attaching to the issued and outstanding shares in our company entitled to vote at general meeting.

The Companies Act provides shareholders with only limited rights to requisition a general meeting, and does not provide shareholders with any right to put any proposal before a general meeting. However, these rights may be provided in a company's articles of association. Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association provide that upon the requisition of any one or more of our shareholders who together hold shares that carry in aggregate not less than one-third of all votes attaching to the issued and outstanding shares of our company that as at the date of the deposit carry the right to vote at general meetings of our company, our board will convene an extraordinary general meeting and put the resolutions so requisitioned to a vote at such meeting. However, our post-offering memorandum and articles of association do not provide our shareholders with any right to put any proposals before annual general meetings or extraordinary general meetings not called by such shareholders.

Table of Contents

Transfer of Ordinary Shares. Subject to the restrictions set out in our post-offering memorandum and articles of association as set out below, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her ordinary shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or any other form approved by our board of directors.

Our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share that is not fully paid up or on which we have a lien. Our board of directors may also decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share unless:

- the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the certificate for the ordinary shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares;
- the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required;
- in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the ordinary share is to be transferred does not exceed four; and
- a fee of such maximum sum as the Nasdaq Stock Market may determine to be payable or such lesser sum as our directors may from time to time require is paid to us in respect thereof.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within three calendar months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

The registration of transfers may, on ten calendar days' notice being given by advertisement in such one or more newspapers, by electronic means or by any other means in accordance with the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market, be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as our board of directors may from time to time determine; provided, however, that the registration of transfers shall not be suspended nor the register closed for more than 30 calendar days in any calendar year.

Liquidation. On the winding up of our company, if the assets available for distribution amongst our shareholders shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus shall be distributed amongst our shareholders in proportion to the par value of the shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up, subject to a deduction from those shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to our company for unpaid calls or otherwise. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay all of the share capital, such assets shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses are borne by our shareholders in proportion to the par value of the shares held by them.

Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares. Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders for any moneys unpaid on their shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least fourteen calendar days prior to the specified time and place of payment. The shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid are subject to forfeiture.

Redemption, Repurchase and Surrender of Shares. We may issue shares on terms that such shares are subject to redemption, at our option or at the option of the holders of these shares, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined, before the issue of such shares, by either our board of directors or by our shareholders by special resolution. Our company may also repurchase any of our shares on such terms and in such manner as have been approved by our board of directors or by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders. Under the Companies Act, the redemption or repurchase of any share may be paid out of our Company's profits or out of the proceeds of a new issue of shares made for the purpose of such redemption or repurchase, or out of capital (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve) if our company can, immediately

Table of Contents

following such payment, pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. In addition, under the Companies Act no such share may be redeemed or repurchased (a) unless it is fully paid up, (b) if such redemption or repurchase would result in there being no shares outstanding or (c) if the company has commenced liquidation. In addition, our company may accept the surrender of any fully paid share for no consideration.

Variations of Rights of Shares. Whenever our share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class of shares, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class of shares, may only be materially adversely varied with the consent in writing of all of the holders of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an ordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other right shall not, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to the shares of that class, be deemed to be materially adversely varied by the creation, allotment or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* with or subsequent to such existing class of shares or the redemption or purchase of any shares of any class by our company. The rights of the holders of shares shall not be deemed to be materially adversely varied by the creation or issue of shares with preferred or other rights including, without limitation, the creation of shares with enhanced or weighted voting rights.

Issuance of Additional Shares. Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association authorize our board of directors to issue additional ordinary shares from time to time as our board of directors shall determine, to the extent of available authorized but unissued shares, without the need for any approval or consent from our shareholders.

Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association also authorize our board of directors, without the need for any approval or consent from our shareholders, to establish from time to time one or more series of preference shares and to determine, with respect to any series of preference shares, the terms and rights of that series, including:

- the designation of the series;
- the number of shares of the series;
- the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights; and
- the rights and terms of redemption and liquidation preferences.

Our board of directors may issue preference shares, without the need for any approval or consent from, or action by, our shareholders to the extent of authorized but unissued share capital (other than the authorized but unissued ordinary shares). Issuance of these shares may dilute the voting power of holders of ordinary shares.

Inspection of Books and Records. Holders of our ordinary shares will have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of our list of shareholders or our corporate records (save for our memorandum and articles of association, special resolutions and our register of mortgages and charges). However, we will provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements. See “Where You Can Find Additional Information.”

Anti-Takeover Provisions. Some provisions of our post-offering memorandum and articles of association may discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or management that shareholders may consider favorable, including provisions that:

- authorize our board of directors to issue preference shares in one or more series and to designate the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of such preference shares without any further vote or action by our shareholders; and
- limit the ability of shareholders to requisition and convene general meetings of shareholders.

Table of Contents

However, under Cayman Islands law, our directors may only exercise the rights and powers granted to them under our post-offering memorandum and articles of association for a proper purpose and for what they believe in good faith to be in the best interests of our company.

Exempted Company. We are an exempted company incorporated with limited liability under the Companies Act. The Companies Act distinguishes between ordinary resident companies and exempted companies. Any company that is registered in the Cayman Islands but conducts business mainly outside of the Cayman Islands may apply to be registered as an exempted company. The requirements for an exempted company are essentially the same as for an ordinary company except that an exempted company:

- does not have to file an annual return of its shareholders with the Registrar of Companies;
- is not required to open its register of members for inspection;
- does not have to hold an annual general meeting;
- may issue negotiable or bearer shares or shares with no par value;
- may obtain an undertaking against the imposition of any future taxation (such undertakings are usually given for 20 years in the first instance);
- may register by way of continuation in another jurisdiction and be deregistered in the Cayman Islands;
- may register as a limited duration company; and
- may register as a segregated portfolio company.

“Limited liability” means that the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount unpaid by the shareholder on the shares of the company (except in exceptional circumstances, such as involving fraud, the establishment of an agency relationship or an illegal or improper purpose, or other circumstances in which a court may be prepared to pierce or lift the corporate veil).

Exclusive Forum. Unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or, if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, the state courts in New York County, New York) shall be the exclusive forum within the United States for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising out of or relating in any way to the federal securities laws of the United States, regardless of whether such legal suit, action, or proceeding also involves parties other than us. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any share or other securities in our company, or purchasing or otherwise acquiring American depository shares issued pursuant to deposit agreements, shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to this exclusive forum provision of our post-offering memorandum and articles of association. Without prejudice to the foregoing, if this exclusive forum provision is held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, the legality, validity or enforceability of the rest of our post-offering memorandum and articles of association shall not be affected and this exclusive forum provision shall be interpreted and construed to the maximum extent possible to apply in the relevant jurisdiction with whatever modification or deletion may be necessary so as best to give effect to our intention.

Register of Members

Under Cayman Islands law, we must keep a register of members and there must be entered therein:

- the names and addresses of our members, together with a statement of the shares held by each member (which statement shall (i) distinguish each share by its number (so long as the share has a number); (ii) confirm the amount paid, or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member; (iii) confirm the number and class of shares held by each member; and (iv) confirm whether each relevant class of shares held by a member carries voting rights under the articles of association of the company, and if so, whether such voting rights are conditional);

Table of Contents

- the date on which the name of any person was entered on the register as a member; and
- the date on which any person ceased to be a member.

Under Cayman Islands law, the register of members of our company is prima facie evidence of the matters set out therein (i.e., the register of members will raise a presumption of fact on the matters referred to above unless rebutted). Upon the closing of this offering, the register of members will be immediately updated to reflect the issue of shares by us as to the depository. Once our register of members has been updated, the shareholders recorded in the register of members will be deemed to have legal title to the shares set against their names.

If the name of any person is, without sufficient cause, entered in or omitted from the register of members, or if default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member, the person or member aggrieved or any member or the company itself may apply to the Cayman Islands Grand Court for an order that the register be rectified, and the Court may either refuse such application or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register.

Differences in Corporate Law

The Companies Act of Cayman Islands is derived, to a large extent, from the older Companies Acts of England but does not follow recent English statutory enactments and accordingly there are significant differences between the Companies Act of Cayman Islands and the current Companies Act of England. In addition, the Companies Act of Cayman Islands differs from laws applicable to U.S. corporations and their shareholders. Set forth below is a summary of certain significant differences between the provisions of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands applicable to us and the laws applicable to companies incorporated in the United States and their shareholders.

Mergers and Similar Arrangements. The Companies Act permits mergers and consolidations between Cayman Islands companies and between Cayman Islands companies and non-Cayman Islands companies. For these purposes, (i) “merger” means the merging of two or more constituent companies and the vesting of their undertaking, property and liabilities in one of such companies as the surviving company, and (ii) a “consolidation” means the combination of two or more constituent companies into a consolidated company and the vesting of the undertaking, property, and liabilities of such companies to the consolidated company. In order to effect such a merger or consolidation, the directors of each constituent company must approve a written plan of merger or consolidation, which must then be authorized by (a) a special resolution of the shareholders of each constituent company, and (b) such other authorization, if any, as may be specified in such constituent company’s articles of association. The written plan of merger or consolidation must be filed with the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands together with a declaration as to the solvency of the consolidated or surviving company, a list of the assets and liabilities of each constituent company and an undertaking that a copy of the certificate of merger or consolidation will be given to the members and creditors of each constituent company and that notification of the merger or consolidation will be published in the Cayman Islands Gazette. Court approval is not required for a merger or consolidation which is effected in compliance with these statutory procedures.

A merger between a Cayman parent company and its Cayman subsidiary or subsidiaries does not require authorization by a resolution of shareholders of that Cayman subsidiary if a copy of the plan of merger is given to every member of that Cayman subsidiary to be merged unless that member agrees otherwise. For this purpose a company is a “parent” of a subsidiary if it holds issued shares that together represent at least ninety percent (90%) of the votes at a general meeting of the subsidiary.

The consent of each holder of a fixed or floating security interest over a constituent company is required unless this requirement is waived by a court in the Cayman Islands.

Save in certain limited circumstances, a shareholder of a Cayman constituent company who dissents from the merger or consolidation is entitled to payment of the fair value of his shares (which, if not agreed between the

[Table of Contents](#)

parties, will be determined by the Cayman Islands court) upon dissenting to the merger or consolidation; provided that the dissenting shareholder complies strictly with the procedures set out in the Companies Act. The exercise of dissenter rights will preclude the exercise by the dissenting shareholder of any other rights to which he or she might otherwise be entitled by virtue of holding shares, save for the right to seek relief on the grounds that the merger or consolidation is void or unlawful.

Separate from the statutory provisions relating to mergers and consolidations, the Companies Act also contains statutory provisions that facilitate the reconstruction and amalgamation of companies by way of schemes of arrangement; provided that the arrangement is approved by a majority in number of each class of shareholders and creditors with whom the arrangement is to be made, and who must in addition represent three-fourths in value of each such class of shareholders or creditors, as the case may be, that are present and voting either in person or by proxy at a meeting, or meetings, convened for that purpose. The convening of the meetings and subsequently the arrangement must be sanctioned by the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands. While a dissenting shareholder has the right to express to the court the view that the transaction ought not to be approved, the court can be expected to approve the arrangement if it determines that:

- the statutory provisions as to the required majority vote have been met;
- the shareholders have been fairly represented at the meeting in question and the statutory majority are acting bona fide without coercion of the minority to promote interests adverse to those of the class;
- the arrangement is such that may be reasonably approved by an intelligent and honest man of that class acting in respect of his interest; and
- the arrangement is not one that would more properly be sanctioned under some other provision of the Companies Act.

The Companies Act also contains a statutory power of compulsory acquisition that may facilitate the “squeeze out” of dissentient minority shareholders upon a tender offer. When a tender offer is made and accepted by holders of 90.0% of the shares affected within four months, the offeror may, within a two-month period commencing on the expiration of such four-month period, require the holders of the remaining shares to transfer such shares to the offeror on the terms of the offer. An objection can be made to the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands but this is unlikely to succeed in the case of an offer that has been so approved unless there is evidence of fraud, bad faith or collusion.

If an arrangement and reconstruction by way of scheme of arrangement is thus approved and sanctioned, or if a tender offer is made and accepted in accordance with the foregoing statutory procedures, a dissenting shareholder would have no rights comparable to appraisal rights, which would otherwise ordinarily be available to dissenting shareholders of Delaware corporations, providing rights to receive payment in cash for the judicially determined value of the shares.

Shareholders’ Suits. In principle, we will normally be the proper plaintiff to sue for a wrong done to us as a company, and as a general rule a derivative action may not be brought by a minority shareholder. However, based on English authorities, which would in all likelihood be of persuasive authority in the Cayman Islands, the Cayman Islands court can be expected to follow and apply the common law principles (namely the rule in *Foss v. Harbottle* and the exceptions thereto) so that a non-controlling shareholder may be permitted to commence a class action against or derivative actions in the name of the company to challenge actions where:

- a company acts or proposes to act illegally or ultra vires (and is therefore incapable of ratification by the shareholders);
- the act complained of, although not ultra vires, could only be effected duly if authorized by more than a simple majority vote that has not been obtained; and
- those who control the company are perpetrating a “fraud on the minority.”

[Table of Contents](#)

Indemnification of Directors and Executive Officers and Limitation of Liability. Cayman Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's memorandum and articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any such provision may be held by the Cayman Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime. Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association provide that we shall indemnify our officers and directors against all actions, proceedings, costs, charges, expenses, losses, damages or liabilities incurred or sustained by such directors or officer, other than by reason of such person's dishonesty, wilful default or fraud, in or about the conduct of our company's business or affairs (including as a result of any mistake of judgment) or in the execution or discharge of his duties, powers, authorities or discretions, including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any costs, expenses, losses or liabilities incurred by such director or officer in defending (whether successfully or otherwise) any civil proceedings concerning our company or its affairs in any court whether in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere. This standard of conduct is generally the same as permitted under the Delaware General Corporation Law for a Delaware corporation.

In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and executive officers that provide such persons with additional indemnification beyond that provided in our post-offering memorandum and articles of association.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers or persons controlling us under the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Directors' Fiduciary Duties. Under Delaware corporate law, a director of a Delaware corporation has a fiduciary duty to the corporation and its shareholders. This duty has two components: the duty of care and the duty of loyalty. The duty of care requires that a director act in good faith, with the care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise under similar circumstances. Under this duty, a director must inform himself of, and disclose to shareholders, all material information reasonably available regarding a significant transaction. The duty of loyalty requires that a director acts in a manner he reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation. He must not use his corporate position for personal gain or advantage. This duty prohibits self-dealing by a director and mandates that the best interest of the corporation and its shareholders take precedence over any interest possessed by a director, officer or controlling shareholder and not shared by the shareholders generally. In general, actions of a director are presumed to have been made on an informed basis, in good faith and in the honest belief that the action taken was in the best interests of the corporation. However, this presumption may be rebutted by evidence of a breach of one of the fiduciary duties. Should such evidence be presented concerning a transaction by a director, the director must prove the procedural fairness of the transaction, and that the transaction was of fair value to the corporation.

As a matter of Cayman Islands law, a director of a Cayman Islands company is in the position of a fiduciary with respect to the company and therefore it is considered that he owes the following duties to the company—a duty to act bona fide in the best interests of the company, a duty not to make a profit based on his position as director (unless the company permits him to do so), a duty not to put himself in a position where the interests of the company conflict with his personal interest or his duty to a third party, and a duty to exercise powers for the purpose for which such powers were intended. A director of a Cayman Islands company owes to the company a duty to act with skill and care. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his knowledge and experience. However, English and Commonwealth courts have moved towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands.

Shareholder Action by Written Consent. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may eliminate the right of shareholders to act by written consent by amendment to its certificate of incorporation.

[Table of Contents](#)

Under Cayman Islands law, a company may eliminate the ability of shareholders to approve corporate matters by way of written resolution signed by or on behalf of each shareholder who would have been entitled to vote on such matters at a general meeting without a meeting being held by amending the articles of association.

Cayman Islands law and our post-offering memorandum and articles of association provide that our shareholders may approve corporate matters by way of a unanimous written resolution signed by or on behalf of each shareholder who would have been entitled to vote on such matter at a general meeting without a meeting being held, and such resolution in writing shall be as valid and effective as if the same had been passed at a general meeting of our company duly convened and held.

Shareholder Proposals. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a shareholder has the right to put any proposal before the annual meeting of shareholders; provided that it complies with the notice provisions in the governing documents. A special meeting may be called by the board of directors or any other person authorized to do so in the governing documents, but shareholders may be precluded from calling special meetings.

The Companies Act provides shareholders with only limited rights to requisition a general meeting, and does not provide shareholders with any right to put any proposal before a general meeting. However, these rights may be provided in a company's articles of association. Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association allow any one or more of our shareholders holding shares which carry in aggregate not less than one-third of the total number of votes attaching to all issued and outstanding shares of our company that as at the date of the deposit carry the right to vote at general meetings to requisition an extraordinary general meeting of our shareholders, in which case our board is obliged to convene an extraordinary general meeting and to put the resolutions so requisitioned to a vote at such meeting. Other than this right to requisition a shareholders' meeting, our post-offering memorandum and articles of association do not provide our shareholders with any other right to put proposals before annual general meetings or extraordinary general meetings. As a Cayman Islands exempted company, we are not obliged by law to call shareholders' annual general meetings.

Cumulative Voting. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, cumulative voting for elections of directors is not permitted unless the corporation's certificate of incorporation specifically provides for it. Cumulative voting potentially facilitates the representation of minority shareholders on a board of directors since it permits the minority shareholder to cast all the votes to which the shareholder is entitled on a single director, which increases the shareholder's voting power with respect to electing such director. There are no prohibitions in relation to cumulative voting under the laws of the Cayman Islands but our post-offering memorandum and articles of association do not provide for cumulative voting. As a result, our shareholders are not afforded any less protections or rights on this issue than shareholders of a Delaware corporation.

Removal of Directors. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a director of a corporation with a classified board may be removed only for cause with the approval of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under our post-offering memorandum and articles of association, directors may be removed with or without cause, by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders. A director will also automatically cease to be a director if he (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors; (ii) dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind; (iii) resigns his office by notice in writing to our company; (iv) without special leave of absence from our board, is absent from meetings of our board for three consecutive meetings and our board resolves that his office be vacated; or (v) is removed from office pursuant to any other provision of our articles of association.

Transactions with Interested Shareholders. The Delaware General Corporation Law contains a business combination statute applicable to Delaware corporations whereby, unless the corporation has specifically elected not to be governed by such statute by amendment to its certificate of incorporation, it is prohibited from engaging in certain business combinations with an "interested shareholder" for three years following the date that such person becomes an interested shareholder. An interested shareholder generally is a person or a group who or

[Table of Contents](#)

which owns or owned 15% or more of the target's outstanding voting shares within the past three years. This has the effect of limiting the ability of a potential acquirer to make a two-tiered bid for the target in which all shareholders would not be treated equally. The statute does not apply if, among other things, prior to the date on which such shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, the board of directors approves either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the person becoming an interested shareholder. This encourages any potential acquirer of a Delaware corporation to negotiate the terms of any acquisition transaction with the target's board of directors.

Cayman Islands law has no comparable statute. As a result, we cannot avail ourselves of the types of protections afforded by the Delaware business combination statute. However, although Cayman Islands law does not regulate transactions between a company and its significant shareholders, it does provide that such transactions must be entered into bona fide in the best interests of the company and not with the effect of constituting a fraud on the minority shareholders.

Dissolution; Winding Up. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, unless the board of directors approves the proposal to dissolve, dissolution must be approved by shareholders holding 100% of the total voting power of the corporation. Only if the dissolution is initiated by the board of directors may it be approved by a simple majority of the corporation's outstanding shares. Delaware law allows a Delaware corporation to include in its certificate of incorporation a supermajority voting requirement in connection with dissolutions initiated by either an order of the courts of the Cayman Islands or by the board of directors.

Under the Companies Act, a Cayman Islands company may be wound up by either an order of the courts of the Cayman Islands or by a special resolution of its members or, if the company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due, by an ordinary resolution of its members. The court has authority to order winding up in a number of specified circumstances including where it is, in the opinion of the court, just and equitable to do so.

Variation of Rights of Shares. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may vary the rights of a class of shares with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of such class, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under our post-offering memorandum and articles of association, whenever our share capital is divided into more than one class of shares, the rights attached to any such class may, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class, only be materially adversely varied with the consent in writing of the holders of all of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an ordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to the shares of that class, be deemed to be materially adversely varied by the creation, allotment or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* with or subsequent to them or the redemption or purchase of any shares of any class by our company. The rights of the holders of shares shall not be deemed to be materially adversely varied by the creation or issue of shares with preferred or other rights including, without limitation, the creation of shares with enhanced or weighted voting rights.

Amendment of Governing Documents. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation's governing documents may be amended with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under the Companies Act and our post-offering memorandum and articles of association, our memorandum and articles of association may only be amended by a special resolution of our shareholders.

Rights of Non-resident or Foreign Shareholders. There are no limitations imposed by our post-offering memorandum and articles of association on the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on our shares. In addition, there are no provisions in our post-offering memorandum and articles of association governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

History of Securities Issuances

The following is a summary of our historical securities issuances in the past three years.

Ordinary Shares

In July 2021, we issued 2,699,281 ordinary shares to BingEx Employee Limited for a consideration of US\$269.9 and 5,281,000 ordinary shares to BingEx Management Limited for a consideration of US\$528.1, in each case for the purpose of administering our 2015 Plan.

Preferred Shares

In March 2021, we issued a total of 28,320,182 Series D-2 preferred shares to certain investors for an aggregate consideration of US\$114,750,000, including 3,701,984 Series D-2 preferred shares to each of Astrend Opportunity III Alpha Limited and Golden Sound Limited, and 2,467,990 Series D-2 preferred shares to SIG China Investments Master Fund IV, LLLP.

Grant of Options and Restricted Share Units

During the past three years, we have granted options and restricted share units to certain of our employees and directors. As of the date of this prospectus, the aggregate number of outstanding options and restricted share units is 7,703,681. See “Management—Share Incentive Plan.”

Shareholders Agreement

We entered into our tenth amended and restated shareholders’ agreement with our shareholders on May 31, 2023. The tenth amended and restated shareholders’ agreement provides for certain shareholders’ rights, including information and inspection rights, preemptive rights, right of first refusal and co-sale rights, and contains provisions governing our board of directors and other corporate governance matters. The special rights, other than certain registration rights, and the corporate governance provisions will automatically terminate upon the completion of this offering. For the complete text of the tenth amended and restated shareholders’ agreement, please see the copy filed as an exhibit to the registration statement filed with the SEC, of which this prospectus is a part.

Registration Rights

We have granted certain registration rights to our shareholders who hold our preferred shares as of the date of this prospectus. Set forth below is a description of the registration rights granted under the shareholders agreement.

Demand Registration Rights. If, at any time following the earlier of (i) the fourth anniversary after March 22, 2021, or (ii) following the taking effect of a registration statement for a Qualified IPO as defined in our ninth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, holders of registrable securities holding at least 30% voting power of the then outstanding registrable securities may request us to effect a registration of the registrable securities under the Securities Act of such requesting shareholder’s registrable securities where the anticipated gross proceeds (before the deduction of any discounts or commissions) would be at least US\$5,000,000. Within ten (10) business days of the receipt of such a request, we shall give notice of such requested registration to all other shareholders and thereupon shall use our reasonable best efforts to effect, as expeditiously as possible, the registration under the Securities Act of all registrable securities for which the requesting shareholder has requested registration and all other registrable securities that other shareholders request us to register. We are obligated to effect no more than a total of three demand registrations. In no event shall we be required to effect more than one demand registration hereunder within any six month period. We shall pay all registration expenses in connection with each demand registration.

Table of Contents

Registration on Form F-3. Each shareholder may request us in writing to file an unlimited number of registration statements on Form F-3. We shall (i) promptly give written notice of the proposed registration to all other shareholders of registrable securities and (ii) as soon as practicable, and in any event within twenty (20) days after written notice is provided, cause the registrable securities specified in the request to be registered and qualified for sale and distribution in such jurisdictions as such designated holder may reasonably request.

Piggyback Registration Rights. If we propose to file a registration statement for a public offering of our securities, we shall at each such time give prompt notice at least thirty (30) business days prior to the anticipated filing date of the registration statement relating to such registration to each holder of registrable securities. We must offer shareholders an opportunity to include in such registration statement the number of registrable securities of the same class or series as those proposed to be registered as each such shareholder may request. If the managing underwriters of any underwritten offering determine in good faith that marketing factors require a limitation of the number of shares to be underwritten, and the number of shares that may be included in the registration and the underwriting shall be allocated to each holder requesting inclusion of its registrable securities in such registration statement on a pro rata basis based on the total number of registrable securities then held by each such holder; provided that all shares that are not registrable securities shall first be excluded from such registration and underwriting before any registrable securities are so excluded.

Expenses of Registration. We will bear all registration expenses in connection with any demand, piggyback or Form F-3 registration, other than the selling expenses or other amounts payable to underwriter(s), brokers or the depository bank in connection with such offering by the holders.

Termination of Registration Rights. The registration rights will terminate with respect to any holder of registrable securities upon the earliest of: (i) a Liquidation Event as defined in the shareholders agreement, (ii) when all the registrable securities held by a holder could be sold without restriction under Rule 144(k) within a ninety (90) day period, and (iii) five years following the consummation of a Qualified IPO.

DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARES

American Depositary Receipts

The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary, will register and deliver American Depositary Shares, also referred to as ADSs. ADSs will represent Class A ordinary shares (or a right to receive Class A ordinary shares) deposited with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, as custodian for the depositary in Hong Kong. Each ADS will also represent any other securities, cash or other property that may be held by the depositary. The deposited shares together with any other securities, cash or other property held by the depositary are referred to as the deposited securities.

The depositary's office is located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286.

You may hold ADSs either (A) directly (i) by having an American Depositary Receipt, also referred to as an ADR, which is a certificate evidencing a specific number of ADSs, registered in your name, or (ii) by having uncertificated ADSs registered in your name, or (B) indirectly by holding a security entitlement in ADSs through your broker or other financial institution that is a direct or indirect participant in The Depositary Trust Company, also called DTC. If you hold ADSs directly, you are a registered ADS holder, also referred to as an ADS holder. This description assumes you are an ADS holder. If you hold the ADSs indirectly, you must rely on the procedures of your broker or other financial institution to assert the rights of ADS holders described in this section. You should consult with your broker or financial institution to find out what those procedures are.

Registered holders of uncertificated ADSs will receive statements from the depositary confirming their holdings.

As an ADS holder, we will not treat you as one of our shareholders and you will not have shareholder rights. Cayman Islands law governs shareholder rights. The depositary will be the holder of the shares underlying your ADSs. As a registered holder of ADSs, you will have ADS holder rights. A deposit agreement among us, the depositary, ADS holders and all other persons indirectly or beneficially holding ADSs sets out ADS holder rights as well as the rights and obligations of the depositary. New York law governs the deposit agreement and the ADSs.

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the deposit agreement. For more complete information, you should read the entire deposit agreement and the form of ADR. For directions on how to obtain copies of those documents see "Where You Can Find Additional Information."

Dividends and Other Distributions

How will I receive dividends and other distributions on the shares?

The depositary has agreed to pay or distribute to ADS holders the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on shares or other deposited securities, upon payment or deduction of its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of shares your ADSs represent.

- **Cash.** The depositary will convert any cash dividend or other cash distribution we pay on the shares into U.S. dollars, if it can do so on a reasonable basis and can transfer the U.S. dollars to the United States. If that is not possible or if any government approval is needed and cannot be obtained, the deposit agreement allows the depositary to distribute the foreign currency only to those ADS holders to whom it is possible to do so. It will hold the foreign currency it cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not been paid. It will not invest the foreign currency and it will not be liable for any interest.

Before making a distribution, any withholding taxes, or other governmental charges that must be paid will be deducted. See "Taxation."
The depositary will distribute only whole U.S. dollars and cents and

will round fractional cents to the nearest whole cent. If the exchange rates fluctuate during a time when the depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some of the value of the distribution.

- **Shares.** The depositary may distribute additional ADSs representing any shares we distribute as a dividend or free distribution. The depositary will only distribute whole ADSs. It will sell shares which would require it to deliver a fraction of an ADS (or ADSs representing those shares) and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it does with cash. If the depositary does not distribute additional ADSs, the outstanding ADSs will also represent the new shares. The depositary may sell a portion of the distributed shares (or ADSs representing those shares) sufficient to pay its fees and expenses in connection with that distribution.
- **Rights to Receive Additional Shares.** If we offer holders of our securities any rights to subscribe for additional shares or any other rights, the depositary may (i) exercise those rights on behalf of ADS holders, (ii) distribute those rights to ADS holders or (iii) sell those rights and distribute the net proceeds to ADS holders, in each case after deduction or upon payment of its fees and expenses. To the extent the depositary does not do any of those things, it will allow the rights to lapse. In that case, you will receive no value for them. The depositary will exercise or distribute rights only if we ask it to and provide satisfactory assurances to the depositary that it is legal to do so. If the depositary will exercise rights, it will purchase the securities to which the rights relate and distribute those securities or, in the case of shares, new ADSs representing the new shares, to subscribing ADS holders, but only if ADS holders have paid the exercise price to the depositary. U.S. securities laws may restrict the ability of the depositary to distribute rights or ADSs or other securities issued on exercise of rights to all or certain ADS holders, and the securities distributed may be subject to restrictions on transfer.
- **Other Distributions.** The depositary will send to ADS holders anything else we distribute on deposited securities by any means it thinks is legal, fair, and practical. If it cannot make the distribution in that way, the depositary has a choice. It may decide to sell what we distributed and distribute the net proceeds, in the same way as it does with cash. Or, it may decide to hold what we distributed, in which case ADSs will also represent the newly distributed property. However, the depositary is not required to distribute any securities (other than ADSs) to ADS holders unless it receives satisfactory evidence from us that it is legal to make that distribution. The depositary may sell a portion of the distributed securities or property sufficient to pay its fees and expenses in connection with that distribution. U.S. securities laws may restrict the ability of the depositary to distribute securities to all or certain ADS holders, and the securities distributed may be subject to restrictions on transfer.

The depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any ADS holders. We have no obligation to register ADSs, shares, rights or other securities under the Securities Act. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, shares, rights or anything else to ADS holders. *This means that you may not receive the distributions we make on our shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you.*

Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation

How are ADSs issued?

The depositary will deliver ADSs if you or your broker deposits shares or evidence of rights to receive shares with the custodian. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, the depositary will register the appropriate number of ADSs in the names you request and will deliver the ADSs to or upon the order of the person or persons that made the deposit.

How can ADS holders withdraw the deposited securities?

You may surrender your ADSs to the depositary for the purpose of withdrawal. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, the depositary will

[Table of Contents](#)

deliver the shares and any other deposited securities underlying the ADSs to the ADS holder or a person the ADS holder designates at the office of the custodian. Or, at your request, risk and expense, the depository will deliver the deposited securities at its office, if feasible. However, the depository is not required to accept surrender of ADSs to the extent it would require delivery of a fraction of a deposited share or other security. The depository may charge you a fee and its expenses for instructing the custodian regarding delivery of deposited securities.

How do ADS holders interchange between certificated ADSs and uncertificated ADSs?

You may surrender your ADR to the depository for the purpose of exchanging your ADR for uncertificated ADSs. The depository will cancel that ADR and will send to the ADS holder a statement confirming that the ADS holder is the registered holder of uncertificated ADSs. Upon receipt by the depository of a proper instruction from a registered holder of uncertificated ADSs requesting the exchange of uncertificated ADSs for certificated ADSs, the depository will execute and deliver to the ADS holder an ADR evidencing those ADSs.

Voting Rights

How do you vote?

ADS holders may instruct the depository how to vote the number of deposited shares their ADSs represent. If we request the depository to solicit your voting instructions (and we are not required to do so), the depository will notify you of a shareholders' meeting and send or make voting materials available to you. Those materials will describe the matters to be voted on and explain how ADS holders may instruct the depository how to vote. For instructions to be valid, they must reach the depository by a date set by the depository. The depository may try, as far as practical, subject to the laws of the Cayman Islands and the provisions of our articles of association or similar documents, to vote or to have its agents vote the shares or other deposited securities as instructed by ADS holders. If we do not request the depository to solicit your voting instructions, you can still send voting instructions, and, in that case, the depository may try to vote as you instruct, but it is not required to do so.

Except by instructing the depository as described above, you won't be able to exercise voting rights unless you surrender your ADSs and withdraw the shares. However, you may not know about the meeting enough in advance to withdraw the shares. In any event, the depository will not exercise any discretion in voting deposited securities and it will only vote or attempt to vote as instructed or as described in the following sentence. If (i) we asked the depository to solicit your instructions at least 30 days before the meeting date, (ii) the depository does not receive voting instructions from you by the specified date with respect to a question to be voted upon, and (iii) we confirm to the depository that:

- we wish to receive a proxy to vote uninstructed shares;
- we reasonably do not know of any substantial shareholder opposition to a particular question; and
- the particular question is not materially adverse to the interests of shareholders,

the depository will consider you to have authorized and directed it to give, and it will give, a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote the number of deposited securities represented by your ADSs as to that question.

We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depository to vote your shares. In addition, the depository and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. *This means that you may not be able to exercise voting rights and there may be nothing you can do if your shares are not voted as you requested.*

In order to give you a reasonable opportunity to instruct the depository as to the exercise of voting rights relating to Deposited Securities, if we request the Depository to act, we agree to give the depository notice of any such meeting and details concerning the matters to be voted upon at least 30 days in advance of the meeting date.

Table of Contents

Fees and Expenses

<i>Persons depositing or withdrawing shares or ADS holders must pay:</i>	<i>For:</i>
\$ (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)	Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property
	Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates
\$ (or less) per ADSs	Any cash distribution to ADS holders
A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs	Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities (including rights) that are distributed by the depository to ADS holders
\$ (or less) per ADSs per calendar year	Depository services
Registration or transfer fees	Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depository or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares
Expenses of the depository	Cable (including SWIFT) and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)
	Converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars
Taxes and other governmental charges the depository or the custodian has to pay on any ADSs or shares underlying ADSs, such as stock transfer taxes, stamp duty, or withholding taxes	As necessary
Any charges incurred by the depository or its agents for servicing the deposited securities	As necessary

The depository collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depository collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depository may collect its annual fee for depository services by deduction from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depository may collect any of its fees by deduction from any cash distribution payable (or by selling a portion of securities or other property distributable) to ADS holders that are obligated to pay those fees. The depository may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

From time to time, the depository may make payments to us to reimburse us for costs and expenses generally arising out of establishment and maintenance of the ADS program, waive fees and expenses for services provided to us by the depository or share revenue from the fees collected from ADS holders. In performing its duties under the deposit agreement, the depository may use brokers, dealers, foreign currency dealers or other service providers that are owned by or affiliated with the depository and that may earn or share fees, spreads or commissions.

The depository may convert currency itself or through any of its affiliates, or the custodian or we may convert currency and pay U.S. dollars to the depository. Where the depository converts currency itself or through any of its affiliates, the depository acts as principal for its own account and not as agent, advisor, broker or fiduciary on behalf of any other person and earns revenue, including, without limitation, transaction spreads, that

[Table of Contents](#)

it will retain for its own account. The revenue is based on, among other things, the difference between the exchange rate assigned to the currency conversion made under the deposit agreement and the rate that the depository or its affiliate receives when buying or selling foreign currency for its own account. The depository makes no representation that the exchange rate used or obtained by it or its affiliate in any currency conversion under the deposit agreement will be the most favorable rate that could be obtained at the time or that the method by which that rate will be determined will be the most favorable to ADS holders, subject to the depository's obligation to act without negligence or bad faith. The methodology used to determine exchange rates used in currency conversions made by the depository is available upon request. Where the custodian converts currency, the custodian has no obligation to obtain the most favorable rate that could be obtained at the time or to ensure that the method by which that rate will be determined will be the most favorable to ADS holders, and the depository makes no representation that the rate is the most favorable rate and will not be liable for any direct or indirect losses associated with the rate. In certain instances, the depository may receive dividends or other distributions from us in U.S. dollars that represent the proceeds of a conversion of foreign currency or translation from foreign currency at a rate that was obtained or determined by us and, in such cases, the depository will not engage in, or be responsible for, any foreign currency transactions and neither it nor we make any representation that the rate obtained or determined by us is the most favorable rate and neither it nor we will be liable for any direct or indirect losses associated with the rate.

Payment of Taxes

You will be responsible for any taxes or other governmental charges payable on your ADSs or on the deposited securities represented by any of your ADSs. The depository may refuse to register any transfer of your ADSs or allow you to withdraw the deposited securities represented by your ADSs until those taxes or other charges are paid. It may apply payments owed to you or sell deposited securities represented by your ADSs to pay any taxes owed and you will remain liable for any deficiency. If the depository sells deposited securities, it will, if appropriate, reduce the number of ADSs to reflect the sale and pay to ADS holders any proceeds, or send to ADS holders any property, remaining after it has paid the taxes.

Tender and Exchange Offers; Redemption, Replacement or Cancellation of Deposited Securities

The depository will not tender deposited securities in any voluntary tender or exchange offer unless instructed to do so by an ADS holder surrendering ADSs and subject to any conditions or procedures the depository may establish.

If deposited securities are redeemed for cash in a transaction that is mandatory for the depository as a holder of deposited securities, the depository will call for surrender of a corresponding number of ADSs and distribute the net redemption money to the holders of called ADSs upon surrender of those ADSs.

If there is any change in the deposited securities such as a sub-division, combination or other reclassification, or any merger, consolidation, recapitalization or reorganization affecting the issuer of deposited securities in which the depository receives new securities in exchange for or in lieu of the old deposited securities, the depository will hold those replacement securities as deposited securities under the deposit agreement. However, if the depository decides it would not be lawful and practical to hold the replacement securities because those securities could not be distributed to ADS holders or for any other reason, the depository may instead sell the replacement securities and distribute the net proceeds upon surrender of the ADSs.

If there is a replacement of the deposited securities and the depository will continue to hold the replacement securities, the depository may distribute new ADSs representing the new deposited securities or ask you to surrender your outstanding ADRs in exchange for new ADRs identifying the new deposited securities.

If there are no deposited securities underlying ADSs, including if the deposited securities are cancelled, or if the deposited securities underlying ADSs have become apparently worthless, the depository may call for surrender of those ADSs or cancel those ADSs upon notice to the ADS holders.

Amendment and Termination

How may the deposit agreement be amended?

We may agree with the depositary to amend the deposit agreement and the ADRs without your consent for any reason. If an amendment adds or increases fees or charges, except for taxes and other governmental charges or expenses of the depositary for registration fees, facsimile costs, delivery charges or similar items, or prejudices a substantial right of ADS holders, it will not become effective for outstanding ADSs until 30 days after the depositary notifies ADS holders of the amendment. *At the time an amendment becomes effective, you are considered, by continuing to hold your ADSs, to agree to the amendment and to be bound by the ADRs and the deposit agreement as amended.*

How may the deposit agreement be terminated?

The depositary will initiate termination of the deposit agreement if we instruct it to do so. The depositary may initiate termination of the deposit agreement if:

- 90 days have passed since the depositary told us it wants to resign but a successor depositary has not been appointed and accepted its appointment;
- we delist the ADSs from an exchange in the United States on which they were listed and do not list the ADSs on another exchange in the United States or make arrangements for trading of ADSs on the U.S. over-the-counter market;
- we appear to be insolvent or enter insolvency proceedings;
- all or substantially all the value of the deposited securities has been distributed either in cash or in the form of securities;
- there are no deposited securities underlying the ADSs or the underlying deposited securities have become apparently worthless; or
- there has been a replacement of deposited securities.

If the deposit agreement will terminate, the depositary will notify ADS holders at least 90 days before the termination date. At any time after the termination date, the depositary may sell the deposited securities. After that, the depositary will hold the money it received on the sale, as well as any other cash it is holding under the deposit agreement, unsegregated and without liability for interest, for the pro rata benefit of the ADS holders that have not surrendered their ADSs. Normally, the depositary will sell as soon as practicable after the termination date.

After the termination date and before the depositary sells, ADS holders can still surrender their ADSs and receive delivery of deposited securities, except that the depositary may refuse to accept a surrender for the purpose of withdrawing deposited securities or reverse previously accepted surrenders of that kind that have not settled if it would interfere with the selling process. The depositary may refuse to accept a surrender for the purpose of withdrawing sale proceeds until all the deposited securities have been sold. The depositary will continue to collect distributions on deposited securities, but, after the termination date, the depositary is not required to register any transfer of ADSs or distribute any dividends or other distributions on deposited securities to the ADSs holder (until they surrender their ADSs) or give any notices or perform any other duties under the deposit agreement except as described in this paragraph.

Limitations on Obligations and Liability

Limits on our Obligations and the Obligations of the Depositary; Limits on Liability to Holders of ADSs

The deposit agreement expressly limits our obligations and the obligations of the depositary. It also limits our liability and the liability of the depositary. We and the depositary:

- are only obligated to take the actions specifically set forth in the deposit agreement without negligence or bad faith, and the depositary will not be a fiduciary or have any fiduciary duty to holders of ADSs;
- are not liable if we are or it is prevented or delayed by law or by events or circumstances beyond our or its ability to prevent or counteract with reasonable care or effort from performing our or its obligations under the deposit agreement;
- are not liable if we or it exercises discretion permitted under the deposit agreement;
- are not liable for the inability of any holder of ADSs to benefit from any distribution on deposited securities that is not made available to holders of ADSs under the terms of the deposit agreement, or for any special, consequential or punitive damages for any breach of the terms of the deposit agreement;
- have no obligation to become involved in a lawsuit or other proceeding related to the ADSs or the deposit agreement on your behalf or on behalf of any other person;
- may rely upon any documents we believe or it believes in good faith to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper person;
- are not liable for the acts or omissions of any securities depository, clearing agency or settlement system; and
- the depositary has no duty to make any determination or provide any information as to our tax status, or any liability for any tax consequences that may be incurred by ADS holders as a result of owning or holding ADSs or be liable for the inability or failure of an ADS holder to obtain the benefit of a foreign tax credit, reduced rate of withholding or refund of amounts withheld in respect of tax or any other tax benefit.

In the deposit agreement, we and the depositary agree to indemnify each other under certain circumstances.

Requirements for Depositary Actions

Before the depositary will deliver or register a transfer of ADSs, make a distribution on ADSs, or permit withdrawal of shares, the depositary may require:

- payment of stock transfer or other taxes or other governmental charges and transfer or registration fees charged by third parties for the transfer of any shares or other deposited securities;
- satisfactory proof of the identity and genuineness of any signature or other information it deems necessary; and
- compliance with regulations it may establish, from time to time, consistent with the deposit agreement, including presentation of transfer documents.

The depositary may refuse to deliver ADSs or register transfers of ADSs when the transfer books of the depositary or our transfer books are closed or at any time if the depositary or we think it advisable to do so.

Your Right to Receive the Shares Underlying your ADSs

ADS holders have the right to cancel their ADSs and withdraw the underlying shares at any time except:

- when temporary delays arise because: (i) the depositary has closed its transfer books or we have closed our transfer books; (ii) the transfer of shares is blocked to permit voting at a shareholders' meeting; or (iii) we are paying a dividend on our shares;

[Table of Contents](#)

- when you owe money to pay fees, taxes, and similar charges; or
- when it is necessary to prohibit withdrawals in order to comply with any laws or governmental regulations that apply to ADSs or to the withdrawal of shares or other deposited securities.

This right of withdrawal may not be limited by any other provision of the deposit agreement.

Direct Registration System

In the deposit agreement, all parties to the deposit agreement acknowledge that the Direct Registration System, also referred to as DRS, and Profile Modification System, also referred to as Profile, will apply to the ADSs. DRS is a system administered by DTC that facilitates interchange between registered holding of uncertificated ADSs and holding of security entitlements in ADSs through DTC and a DTC participant. Profile is a feature of DRS that allows a DTC participant, claiming to act on behalf of a registered holder of uncertificated ADSs, to direct the depository to register a transfer of those ADSs to DTC or its nominee and to deliver those ADSs to the DTC account of that DTC participant without receipt by the depository of prior authorization from the ADS holder to register that transfer.

In connection with and in accordance with the arrangements and procedures relating to DRS/Profile, the parties to the deposit agreement understand that the depository will not determine whether the DTC participant that is claiming to be acting on behalf of an ADS holder in requesting registration of transfer and delivery as described in the paragraph above has the actual authority to act on behalf of the ADS holder (notwithstanding any requirements under the Uniform Commercial Code). In the deposit agreement, the parties agree that the depository's reliance on and compliance with instructions received by the depository through the DRS/Profile system and in accordance with the deposit agreement will not constitute negligence or bad faith on the part of the depository.

Shareholder Communications; Inspection of Register of Holders of ADSs

The depository will make available for your inspection at its office all communications that it receives from us as a holder of deposited securities that we make generally available to holders of deposited securities. The depository will send you copies of those communications or otherwise make those communications available to you if we ask it to. You have a right to inspect the register of holders of ADSs, but not for the purpose of contacting those holders about a matter unrelated to our business or the ADSs.

Jury Trial Waiver

The deposit agreement provides that, to the extent permitted by law, ADS holders waive the right to a jury trial of 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 opposed a jury trial demand based on the waiver, the court would determine whether the waiver was enforceable in the facts and circumstances of that case in accordance with applicable case law.

You will not, by agreeing to the terms of the deposit agreement, be deemed to have waived our or the depository's compliance with U.S. federal securities laws or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Jurisdiction and Arbitration

The deposit agreement provides that the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or, if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, state courts in New York County, New York) shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine any dispute arising from or relating in any way to the ADSs or the deposit agreement. In addition,

[Table of Contents](#)

the deposit agreement provides that any controversy, claim or cause of action brought by any party to the deposit agreement against us arising out of or relating to, among other things, the ADSs or the deposit agreement, if elected by the claimant, shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the International Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitration provisions apply to actions arising under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. However, the arbitration provisions of the deposit agreement do not preclude you from pursuing any claims, including claims under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or New York state courts in New York County, New York if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction). Accepting or consenting to the arbitration provisions does not constitute a waiver by investors of our or the depository's compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Upon completion of this offering, we will have _____ ADSs outstanding, representing _____ Class A ordinary shares or, % of our outstanding Class A and Class B ordinary shares, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs. All of the ADSs sold in this offering will be freely transferable by persons other than by our “affiliates” without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act. Sales of substantial amounts of the ADSs in the public market could adversely affect prevailing market prices of the ADSs. Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our ordinary shares or ADSs. We intend to apply to list the ADSs on the Nasdaq Stock Market, but we cannot assure you that a regular trading market will develop in the ADSs. We do not expect that a trading market will develop for our ordinary shares not represented by the ADSs.

Lock-up Agreements

[We, our directors, executive officers and existing shareholders] have agreed, for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus, not to offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge, grant any option to purchase, make any short sale, lend or otherwise dispose of, except in this offering, any of our ordinary shares or ADSs or securities that are substantially similar to our ordinary shares or ADSs, including but not limited to any options or warrants to purchase our ordinary shares, ADSs or any securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, our ordinary shares, ADSs or any such substantially similar securities (other than pursuant to employee stock option plans existing on, or upon the conversion or exchange of convertible or exchangeable securities outstanding as of, the date such lock-up agreement was executed), without the prior written consent of the representatives of the underwriters.

Other than this offering, we are not aware of any plans by any significant shareholders to dispose of significant numbers of the ADSs or ordinary shares. However, one or more existing shareholders or owners of securities convertible or exchangeable into or exercisable for the ADSs or ordinary shares may dispose of significant numbers of the ADSs or ordinary shares in the future. We cannot predict what effect, if any, future sales of the ADSs or ordinary shares, or the availability of ADSs or ordinary shares for future sale, will have on the trading price of the ADSs from time to time. Sales of substantial amounts of the ADSs or ordinary shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could adversely affect the trading price of the ADSs.

Rule 144

All of our ordinary shares that will be issued and outstanding upon the completion of this offering, other than those ordinary shares sold in this offering, are “restricted securities” as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act and may be sold publicly in the United States only if they are subject to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirement such as those provided by Rule 144 and Rule 701 promulgated under the Securities Act. In general, beginning 90 days after the date of this prospectus, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who at the time of a sale is not, and has not been during the three months preceding the sale, an affiliate of ours and has beneficially owned our restricted securities for at least six months will be entitled to sell the restricted securities without registration under the Securities Act, subject only to the availability of current public information about us, and will be entitled to sell restricted securities beneficially owned for at least one year without restriction. Persons who are our affiliates and have beneficially owned our restricted securities for at least six months may sell a number of restricted securities within any three-month period that does not exceed the greater of the following:

- 1% of the then outstanding Class A ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs or otherwise, which will equal _____ Class A ordinary shares immediately after this offering; or
- the average weekly trading volume of our Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs or otherwise, on the Nasdaq Stock Market, during the four calendar weeks preceding the date on which notice of the sale is filed with the SEC.

[Table of Contents](#)

Sales by our affiliates under Rule 144 are also subject to certain requirements relating to manner of sale, notice and the availability of current public information about us.

Rule 701

In general, under Rule 701 of the Securities Act as currently in effect, each of our employees, consultants or advisors who purchases our ordinary shares from us in connection with a compensatory stock plan or other written agreement executed prior to the completion of this offering is eligible to resell those ordinary shares in reliance on Rule 144, but without compliance with some of the restrictions, including the holding period, contained in Rule 144. However, the Rule 701 shares would remain subject to lock-up arrangements and would only become eligible for sale when the lock-up period expires.

TAXATION

The following summary of Cayman Islands, PRC and U.S. federal income tax considerations of an investment in the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this registration statement, all of which are subject to change. This summary does not deal with all possible tax considerations relating to an investment in the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, such as the tax considerations under U.S. state and local tax laws or under the tax laws of jurisdictions other than the Cayman Islands, the People's Republic of China, and the United States. To the extent that the discussion relates to matters of Cayman Islands tax law, it represents the opinion of Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP, our Cayman Islands counsel; to the extent it relates to PRC tax law, it is the opinion of Han Kun Law Offices, our PRC legal counsel.

Cayman Islands Taxation

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or, after execution, brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties that are applicable to any payments made to or by our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our ordinary shares will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of our ordinary shares, nor will gains derived from the disposal of our ordinary shares be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporation tax.

People's Republic of China Taxation

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, an enterprise established outside of the PRC with a “de facto management body” within the PRC is considered a resident enterprise and will be subject to the enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on its global income. The implementation rules define the term “de facto management body” as the body that exercises full and substantial control over and overall management of the business, production, personnel, accounts, and properties of an enterprise. In April 2009, the State Administration of Taxation issued a circular, known as Circular 82, 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 Administration of Taxation’s general position on how the “de facto management body” test should be applied in determining the tax resident status of all offshore enterprises. According to Circular 82, an offshore incorporated enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or a PRC enterprise group will be regarded as a PRC tax resident by virtue of having its “de facto management body” in China 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 the enterprise’s voting board members or senior executives habitually reside in the PRC.

We believe that BingEx Limited is not a PRC resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes. BingEx Limited is a company incorporated outside of the PRC. BingEx Limited is not controlled by a PRC enterprise or PRC enterprise group, and we do not believe that BingEx Limited meets all of the conditions above. For the same reasons, we believe our other entities outside of China are not PRC resident enterprises either. 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.” There can be no assurance that the PRC government will ultimately take a view that is consistent with us.

If the PRC tax authorities determine that BingEx Limited is a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we may be required to withhold a 10% withholding tax from dividends we pay to our shareholders that are non-resident enterprises, including the holders of the ADSs. In addition, non-resident enterprise shareholders (including the ADS holders) may be subject to a 10% PRC tax on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, if such income is treated as sourced from within the PRC. It is unclear whether our non-PRC individual shareholders (including the ADS holders) would be subject to any PRC tax on dividends or gains obtained by such non-PRC individual shareholders in the event we are determined to be a PRC resident enterprise. If any PRC tax were to apply to such dividends or gains, it would generally apply at a rate of 20%. Any PRC tax imposed on dividends or gains may be subject to a reduction if a reduced rate is available under an applicable tax treaty. It is also unclear whether non-PRC shareholders of BingEx Limited would be able to claim the benefits of any tax treaties between their country of tax residence and the PRC in the event that BingEx Limited is treated as a PRC resident enterprise.

Provided that our Cayman Islands holding company, BingEx Limited, is not deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise, holders of the ADSs and ordinary shares who are not PRC residents will not be subject to PRC income tax on dividends distributed by us or gains realized from the sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs. However, under SAT Bulletin 7 and SAT Circular 37, where a non-resident enterprise conducts an “indirect transfer” by transferring taxable assets, including, in particular, equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise, indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, the non-resident enterprise, being the transferor, or the transferee or the PRC entity which directly owned such taxable assets may report to the relevant tax authority such indirect transfer. 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 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. We and our non-PRC resident investors may be at risk of being required to file a return and being taxed under SAT Bulletin 7 and SAT Circular 37, and we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with SAT Bulletin 7 and SAT Circular 37, or to establish that we should not be taxed under these bulletins.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares by a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that acquires our ADSs in this offering and holds our ADSs as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment) under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). This discussion is based upon existing U.S. federal tax law, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect, and there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) or a court will not take a contrary position. This discussion, moreover, does not address the U.S. federal estate, gift or other non-income tax considerations, alternative minimum tax, the Medicare tax on certain net investment income, or any state, local or non-U.S. tax considerations, relating to the ownership or disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares. The following summary does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual circumstances or to persons in special tax situations such as:

- banks and other financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- pension plans;
- cooperatives;

Table of Contents

- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- broker-dealers;
- traders that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;
- certain former U.S. citizens or long-term residents;
- tax-exempt entities (including private foundations);
- holders who acquire their ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to any employee share option or otherwise as compensation;
- investors that will hold their ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- investors that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;
- persons that actually or constructively own ADSs or ordinary shares representing 10% or more of our stock (by vote or value); or
- partnerships or other entities taxable as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or persons holding ADSs or ordinary shares through such entities,

all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those discussed below.

Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the application of U.S. federal taxation to its particular circumstances, and the state, local, non-U.S., and other tax considerations of the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares.

General

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created in, or organized under the laws of, the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and which has one or more U.S. persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise validly elected to be treated as a U.S. person under the Code.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding our ADSs or ordinary shares and their partners are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, it is generally expected that a U.S. Holder of ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owner of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs. The remainder of this discussion assumes that a U.S. Holder of our ADSs will be treated in this manner. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of ordinary shares for ADSs will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A non-U.S. corporation, such as our company, will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income (the “income test”) or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”). For the purpose of the asset test, cash and assets readily convertible into cash are categorized as passive assets and the company’s goodwill and other unbooked intangibles are taken into account. Passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, and gains from the disposition of passive assets. We will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least 25% (by value) of the stock.

Although the law in this regard is not entirely clear, we treat the VIE as being owned by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes because we control their management decisions and are entitled to substantially all of the economic benefits associated with them. As a result, we consolidate their results of operations in our consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements. If it were determined, however, that we are not the owner of the VIE for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we may be treated as a PFIC for the current taxable year and any subsequent taxable year.

Assuming that we are the owner of the VIE for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and based upon our current and projected income and assets, including the expected cash proceeds from this offering, and projections as to the value of our assets, taking into account the projected market value of our ADSs following this offering, we do not presently expect to be or become a PFIC for the current taxable year or the foreseeable future. However, no assurance can be given in this regard because the determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC for any taxable year is a fact intensive determination made annually that depends, in part, upon the composition and classification of our income and assets. Fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs may cause us to be or become classified as a PFIC for the current or future taxable years because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test, including the value of our goodwill and unbooked intangibles, may be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs from time to time (which may be volatile). In estimating the value of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, we have taken into account the expected cash proceeds from, and our anticipated market capitalization following, this offering. If our market capitalization is less than anticipated or subsequently declines, we may be or become classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year or future taxable years. Furthermore, the composition of our income and assets may also be affected by how, and how quickly, we use our liquid assets and the cash raised in this offering. Under circumstances where revenues from activities that produce passive income significantly increase relative to our revenues from activities that produce non-passive income, or where we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes, our risk of being or becoming classified as a PFIC may substantially increase. Because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules, and because PFIC status is a factual determination made annually after the close of each taxable year, there can be no assurance that we will not be or become a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year.

The discussion below under “—Dividends” and “—Sale or Other Disposition” is written on the basis that we will not be or become classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, the PFIC rules discussed below under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules” generally will apply to such U.S. Holder for such taxable year, and unless the U.S. Holder makes certain elections, will apply in future years even if we cease to be a PFIC.

Dividends

The gross amount of any distributions (including the amount of any PRC tax withheld) paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares out of our current or accumulated retained earnings, as determined under U.S. federal income tax

principles, will generally be includible in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as dividend income on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or by the depositary, in the case of ADSs. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of U.S. federal income tax principles, the full amount of any distribution we pay will generally be treated as a “dividend” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends received on our ADSs or ordinary shares will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporations. Dividends received by individuals and certain other non-corporate U.S. Holders may be subject to tax at the lower capital gain tax rate applicable to “qualified dividend income”; provided that certain conditions are satisfied, including that (1) our ADSs or ordinary shares on which the dividends are paid are readily tradeable on an established securities market in the United States, or, in the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC tax law, we are eligible for the benefits of the United States-PRC income tax treaty (the “Treaty”), (2) we are neither a PFIC nor treated as such with respect to such a U.S. Holder for the taxable year in which the dividend was paid and the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period requirements are met. We expect our ADSs (but not our ordinary shares), which we intend to apply to list on the Nasdaq Stock Market, will be considered readily tradeable on an established securities market in the United States, although there can be no assurance in this regard.

In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (see “—People’s Republic of China Taxation”), we may be eligible for the benefits of the Treaty. If we are eligible for such benefits, dividends we pay on our ordinary shares, regardless of whether such shares are represented by the ADSs, would be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation described in the preceding paragraph.

Dividends paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares, if any, will generally be treated as income from foreign sources and will generally constitute passive category income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Depending on the U.S. Holder’s individual facts and circumstances, a U.S. Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any nonrefundable foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on our ADSs or ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes withheld may instead, subject to applicable limitations, claim a deduction, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholding, but only for a year in which such holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex and their outcome depends in large part on the U.S. Holder’s individual facts and circumstances. Accordingly, U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Disposition

A U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the holder’s adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or ordinary shares. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the ADSs or ordinary shares have been held for more than one year and will generally be U.S.-source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Long-term capital gain of individuals and certain other non-corporate U.S. Holders will generally be eligible for a reduced rate of taxation. In the event that gain from the disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares is subject to tax in the PRC, a U.S. Holder that is eligible for the benefits of the Treaty may treat such gain as PRC-source gain under the Treaty. If a U.S. Holder is not eligible for the benefits of the Treaty or fails to treat any such gain as PRC-source, then such U.S. Holder would generally not be able to use any foreign tax credit arising from any PRC tax imposed on the disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against U.S. federal income tax due on other income derived from foreign sources in the same income category (generally, the passive category). The deductibility of a capital loss may be subject to limitations. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a foreign tax is imposed on a disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

If we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, and unless the U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election (as described below), the U.S. Holder will generally be subject to special tax rules on (i) any excess distribution that we make to the U.S. Holder (which generally means any distribution paid during a taxable year to a U.S. Holder that is greater than 125% of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares. Under the PFIC rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable years in the U.S. Holder's holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we are classified as a PFIC (each, a "pre-PFIC year") will be taxable as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year, will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, for that year; and
- an additional tax equal to the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the tax attributable to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares and any of our subsidiaries, the VIE is also a PFIC, such U.S. Holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries, the VIE.

As an alternative to the foregoing rules, a U.S. Holder of "marketable stock" in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock; provided that such stock is traded in other than de minimis quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter ("regularly traded") on a qualified exchange or other market, as defined in applicable United States Treasury Regulations. For those purposes, we expect that our ADSs, but not our ordinary shares, will be treated as marketable stock upon their listing on the Nasdaq Stock Market, which is a qualified exchange for these purposes. We anticipate that our ADSs should qualify as being regularly traded, but no assurances may be given in this regard. If a U.S. Holder makes this election with respect to our ADSs, the holder will generally (i) include as ordinary income for each taxable year that we are a PFIC the excess, if any, of the fair market value of ADSs held at the end of the taxable year over the adjusted tax basis of such ADSs and (ii) deduct as an ordinary loss the excess, if any, of the adjusted tax basis of the ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs held at the end of the taxable year, but such deduction will only be allowed to the extent of the amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. The U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election in a year when we are classified as a PFIC and we subsequently cease to be classified as a PFIC, the holder will not be required to take into account the gain or loss described above during any period that we are not classified as a PFIC. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election, any gain such U.S. Holder recognizes upon the sale or other disposition of our ADSs in a year when we are a PFIC will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but such loss will only be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

Because a mark-to-market election cannot technically be made for any lower-tier PFICs that we may own, a U.S. Holder that makes the mark-to-market election may continue to be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to such U.S. Holder's indirect interest in any investments held by us that are treated as an equity interest in a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

[Table of Contents](#)

We do not intend to provide information necessary for U.S. Holders to make qualified electing fund elections which, if available, would result in tax treatment different from (and generally less adverse than) the general tax treatment for PFICs described above.

If a U.S. Holder owns our ADSs or ordinary shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, the holder must generally file an annual IRS Form 8621. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of our ADSs or ordinary shares if we are or become a PFIC, including the availability and possibility of making a mark-to-market election.

UNDERWRITING

We[, the selling shareholders] and the underwriters named below have entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the ADSs being offered. Subject to certain terms and conditions set out in the underwriting agreement, each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase, and we[and the selling shareholders] have agreed to sell to them, severally, at the public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, the number of ADSs indicated in the following table. Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C., UBS Securities LLC, China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Securities Limited, and [Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited] are acting as the representatives of the underwriters. The address of Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. is 68th Floor, Cheung Kong Center, 2 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. The address of UBS Securities LLC is 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019, U.S.A. The address of China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Securities Limited is 29/F, One International Finance Centre, 1 Harbour View Street, Central, Hong Kong. [The address of Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited is 30/F, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong.]

<u>Underwriter</u>	<u>Number of ADSs</u>
Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C.	
UBS Securities LLC	
China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Securities Limited [Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited]	
Total	

The underwriters and the representatives are collectively referred to as the “underwriters” and the “representatives,” respectively. The underwriters are offering the ADSs subject to their acceptance of the ADSs from us[and the selling shareholders] and subject to prior sale. The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the ADSs offered by this prospectus are subject to the approval of certain legal matters by their counsel and to certain other conditions, including the absence of any material adverse change in our business and the receipt of certain certificates, opinions and letters from us, our counsel and the independent registered public accounting firm. The underwriters are obligated, severally and not jointly, to take and pay for all of the ADSs offered by this prospectus if any such ADSs are taken. The underwriters are not required, however, to take or pay for the ADSs covered by the underwriters' option to purchase additional ADSs described below.

Certain of the underwriters are expected to make offers and sales both inside and outside the United States through their respective selling agents. Any offers or sales in the United States will be conducted by broker-dealers registered with the SEC. Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. will offer ADSs in the United States through its SEC-registered broker-dealer affiliate in the United States, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC. China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Securities Limited is not a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and, to the extent that its conduct may be deemed to involve participation in offers or sales of ADSs in the United States, those offers or sales will be made through one or more SEC-registered broker-dealers in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. [Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited will offer ADSs in the United States through its SEC-registered broker-dealer affiliate in the United States, Nomura Securities International, Inc.].

We [and the selling shareholders] have granted the underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to an aggregate of additional ADSs from us [and additional ADSs from the selling shareholders] at the initial public offering price listed on the front cover page of this prospectus; less underwriting discounts and commissions. To the extent the option is exercised, each underwriter will become obligated, subject to certain conditions, to purchase about the same percentage of the additional ADSs as the number listed next to the underwriter's name in the preceding table bears to the total number of ADSs listed in the preceding table.

Table of Contents

The underwriters initially propose to offer part of the ADSs directly to the public at the public offering price on the cover page of this prospectus and part of the ADSs to certain dealers at a price that represents a concession not in excess of US\$ per ADS from the initial public offering price. After the initial public offering, if all of the ADSs are not sold at the public offering price, the offering price and other selling terms may from time to time be varied by the underwriters.

The following table summarizes the compensation and estimated expenses we[and the selling shareholders] will pay.

		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Per ADS</u>	<u>Without Option to Purchase Additional ADS</u>	<u>With Option to Purchase Additional ADSs</u>
Public offering price	US\$	US\$	US\$
Underwriting discounts and commissions paid by us	US\$	US\$	US\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	US\$	US\$	US\$
[Underwriting discounts and commissions paid by the selling shareholders]	US\$	US\$	US\$
[Proceeds, before expenses, to the selling shareholders]	US\$	US\$	US\$

We estimate that the total expenses of this offering, including registration, filing and listing fees, printing fees and legal and accounting expenses, but excluding the underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately US\$.

Listing

We have applied to list the ADSs on Nasdaq under the trading symbol “ .”

Lock-Up Agreements

Subject to certain exceptions, [we and each of our directors, executive officers, and existing shareholders] have agreed that, without the prior written consent of the representatives, we and they will not, during the period ending 180 days after the date of this prospectus, or the restricted period:

- offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any ordinary shares or ADSs or any other securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for ordinary shares or ADSs;
- enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the ordinary shares or ADSs or any other securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for ordinary shares or ADSs; or
- file any registration statement with the SEC relating to the offering of any ordinary shares, ADSs or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for ordinary shares or ADSs (other than a registration statement on Form S-8),

whether any such transaction described above is to be settled by delivery of ordinary shares, ADSs, or such other securities, in cash or otherwise. In addition, we and each such person agree that, without the prior written consent of the representatives on behalf of the underwriters, we or such other person will not, during the restricted period, make any demand for, or exercise any right with respect to, the registration of any ordinary shares, ADSs or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for ordinary shares or ADSs.

[Table of Contents](#)

In addition, we have requested the depositary not to accept any deposit of any ordinary shares or deliver any ADSs for 180 days after the date of this prospectus (other than in connection with this offering), unless we instruct the depositary otherwise, which we have agreed not to do without the prior written consent of the representatives.

The representatives, in their sole discretion, may release the ordinary shares, ADSs and other securities subject to the lock-up agreements described above in whole or in part at any time. Subject to compliance with the notification requirements under FINRA Rule 5131 applicable to lock-up agreements with our directors or officers, if the representatives, in their sole discretion, agree to release or waive the restrictions set forth in a lock-up agreement for an officer or director of us and provides us with notice of the impending release or waiver at least three business days before the effective date of the release or waiver, we agree to announce the impending release or waiver by issuing a press release through a major news service at least two business days before the effective date of the release or waiver. Currently, there are no agreements, understandings or intentions, tacit or explicit, to release any of the securities from the lock-up agreements prior to the expiration of the corresponding period.

Stabilization, Short Positions and Penalty Bids

To facilitate this offering of the ADSs, the underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the ADSs. Specifically, the underwriters may sell more ADSs than they are obligated to purchase under the underwriting agreement, creating a short position. A short sale is covered if the short position is no greater than the number of ADSs available for purchase by the underwriters under their option to purchase additional ADSs. The underwriters can close out a covered short sale by exercising the option or purchasing ADSs in the open market. In determining the source of ADSs to close out a covered short sale, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the open market price of ADSs compared to the price available under the option. The underwriters may also sell ADSs in excess of the option, creating a naked short position. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing ADSs in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the ADSs in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in this offering. In addition, to stabilize the price of the ADSs, the underwriters may bid for, and purchase, ADSs in the open market. Finally, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing the ADSs in this offering, if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed ADSs to cover syndicate short positions or to stabilize the price of the ADSs. Any of these activities may raise or maintain the market price of the ADSs above independent market levels or prevent or retard a decline in the market price of the ADSs. The underwriters are not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time.

Indemnification

We and the underwriters have agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Relationships

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking services for us, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related

[Table of Contents](#)

derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve our securities and instruments. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may, at any time, hold or recommend to clients that they acquire, long or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Pricing of the Offering

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our ordinary shares or ADSs. The initial public offering price was determined by negotiations between us and the representatives. Among the factors considered in determining the initial public offering price were our future prospects and those of our industry in general, our sales, earnings and certain other financial and operating information in recent periods, and the price-earnings ratios, price-sales ratios, market prices of securities, and certain financial and operating information of companies engaged in activities similar to ours, the general condition of the securities markets at the time of this offering, the recent market prices of, and demand for, publicly traded ordinary shares of generally comparable companies, and other factors deemed relevant by the representatives and us. Neither we nor the underwriters can assure investors that an active trading market will develop for the ADSs, or that the ADSs will trade in the public market at or above the initial public offering price.

Directed Share Program

[At our request, the underwriters have reserved for sale, at the initial public offering price, up to _____ ADSs offered by this prospectus for sale, at the initial public offering price, to our directors, officers, employees, business associates and related persons. The number of ADSs available for sale to the general public will be reduced to the extent such persons purchase such reserved ADSs. Any reserved ADSs that are not so purchased will be offered by the underwriters to the general public on the same basis as the other ADSs offered by this prospectus.]

Electronic Offer, Sale and Distribution of ADSs

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on websites maintained by one or more underwriters, or selling group members, if any, participating in this offering. The representatives may agree to allocate a number of ADSs to underwriters for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Internet distributions will be allocated by the representatives to underwriters that may make Internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, ADSs may be sold by the underwriters to securities dealers who resell ADSs to online brokerage account holders. Other than the prospectus in electronic format, the information on any underwriter's or selling group member's website and any information contained in any other website maintained by any underwriter or selling group member is not part of the prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, has not been approved and/or endorsed by us or any underwriter or selling group member in its capacity as underwriter or selling group member and should not be relied upon by investors.

Selling Restrictions

No action may be taken in any jurisdiction other than the U.S. that would permit a public offering of the ADSs or the possession, circulation or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the ADSs may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither the prospectus nor any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the ADSs may be distributed or published in or from any country or jurisdiction except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws, rules, and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction.

[Table of Contents](#)

Australia

This document has not been lodged with the Australian Securities & Investments Commission and is only directed to certain categories of exempt persons. Accordingly, if you receive this document in Australia:

- (a) you confirm and warrant that you are either:
 - (i) a “sophisticated investor” under section 708(8)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of Australia, or the Corporations Act;
 - (ii) a “sophisticated investor” under section 708(8)(c) or (d) of the Corporations Act and that you have provided an accountant’s certificate to the company which complies with the requirements of section 708(8)(c)(i) or (ii) of the Corporations Act and related regulations before the offer has been made;
 - (iii) a person associated with the company under section 708(12) of the Corporations Act; or
 - (iv) a “professional investor” within the meaning of section 708(11)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act;

and to the extent that you are unable to confirm or warrant that you are an exempt sophisticated investor, associated person or professional investor under the Corporations Act, any offer made to you under this document is void and incapable of acceptance; and

- (b) you warrant and agree that you will not offer any of the ADSs issued to you pursuant to this document for resale in Australia within 12 months of those ADSs being issued unless any such resale offer is exempt from the requirement to issue a disclosure document under section 708 of the Corporations Act.

Canada

The ADSs may be sold in Canada only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the ADSs must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this prospectus (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts, or NI 33-105, the underwriters are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

Cayman Islands

This prospectus does not constitute an invitation or offer to the public in the Cayman Islands of the ADSs, whether by way of sale or subscription. The underwriters have not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any ADSs in the Cayman Islands.

Dubai International Financial Center (“DIFC”)

This prospectus relates to an Exempt Offer in accordance with the Markets Rules 2012 of the Dubai Financial Services Authority, or the DFSA. This prospectus is intended for distribution only to persons of a type

Table of Contents

specified in the Markets Rules 2012 of the DFSA. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this prospectus nor taken steps to verify the information set forth herein and has no responsibility for this prospectus. The ADSs to which this prospectus relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the ADSs offered should conduct their own due diligence on the ADSs. If you do not understand the contents of this prospectus, you should consult an authorized financial advisor.

In relation to its use in the DIFC, this prospectus is strictly private and confidential and is being distributed to a limited number of investors and must not be provided to any person other than the original recipient, and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose. The interests in the securities may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly to the public in the DIFC.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area an offer to the public of any ADSs which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus may not be made in that Member State unless the prospectus has been approved by the competent authority in such Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, except that an offer to the public in that Member State of any ADSs may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Regulation:

- (a) to any legal entity which is a “qualified investor” as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;
- (b) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than “qualified investors” as defined in the Prospectus Regulation) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or

in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation; provided that no such offer of ADSs shall result in a requirement for the publication by us or any representative of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

Any person making or intending to make any offer of ADSs within the EEA should only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for us or any of the underwriters to produce a prospectus for such offer. Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of ADSs through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the underwriters which constitute the final offering of shares contemplated in this prospectus.

For the purposes of this provision, and your representation below, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to any shares in any Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase any ADSs, and the expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

In addition, in the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, and any offer subsequently made may only be directed at persons who are “qualified investors” (as defined in the Prospectus Regulation) (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19 (5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended, or the Order, and/or (ii) who are high net worth companies (or persons to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated) falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). This document must not be acted on or relied on in the United Kingdom by persons who are not relevant persons. In the United Kingdom, any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to, and will be engaged in with, relevant persons.

France

Neither this prospectus nor any other offering material relating to the ADSs described in this prospectus has been submitted to the clearance procedures of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers or of the competent authority of another member state of the European Economic Area and notified to the Autorité des Marchés Financiers. The ADSs have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in France. Neither this prospectus nor any other offering material relating to the ADSs has been or will be:

- offered to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- offered to fewer than 100 or, if the relevant member state has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by us for any such offer;
- offered in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive;
- released, issued, distributed or caused to be released, issued or distributed to the public in France; or
- used in connection with any offer for subscription or sale of the ADSs to the public in France.

Such offers, sales and distributions will be made in France only:

- to qualified investors (investisseurs qualifiés) and/or to a restricted circle of investors (cercle restreint d'investisseurs), in each case investing for their own account, all as defined in, and in accordance with articles L.411-2, D.411-1, D.411-2, D.734-1, D.744-1, D.754-1 and D.764-1 of the French Code monétaire et financier;
- to investment services providers authorized to engage in portfolio management on behalf of third parties; or
- in a transaction that, in accordance with article L.411-2-II-1° -or-2° -or 3° of the French Code monétaire et financier and article 211-2 of the General Regulations (Règlement Général) of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, does not constitute a public offer (appel public à l'épargne).

The ADSs may be resold directly or indirectly, only in compliance with articles L.411-1, L.411-2, L.412-1 and L.621-8 through L.621-8-3 of the French Code monétaire et financier.

Germany

This prospectus does not constitute a Prospectus Directive-compliant prospectus in accordance with the German Securities Prospectus Act (Wertpapierprospektgesetz) and does therefore not allow any public offering in the Federal Republic of Germany, or Germany, or any other Relevant Member State pursuant to § 17 and § 18 of the German Securities Prospectus Act. No action has been or will be taken in Germany that would permit a public offering of the ADSs, or distribution of a prospectus or any other offering material relating to the ADSs. In particular, no securities prospectus (Wertpapierprospekt) within the meaning of the German Securities Prospectus Act or any other applicable laws of Germany, has been or will be published within Germany, nor has this prospectus been filed with or approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht) for publication within Germany.

Each underwriter will represent, agree and undertake (i) that it has not offered, sold or delivered and will not offer, sell or deliver the ADSs within Germany other than in accordance with the German Securities Prospectus Act (Wertpapierprospektgesetz) and any other applicable laws in Germany governing the issue, sale and offering of ADSs, and (ii) that it will distribute in Germany any offering material relating to the ADSs only under circumstances that will result in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of Germany.

This prospectus is strictly for use of the person who has received it. It may not be forwarded to other persons or published in Germany.

Hong Kong

The ADSs may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of any document other than (1) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong) or (2) to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder or (3) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” within the meaning of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the ADSs may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to ADSs which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

Israel

The ADSs offered by this prospectus have not been approved or disapproved by the Israeli Securities Authority (the ISA), nor has it been registered for sale in Israel. The ADSs may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in Israel, absent the publication of a prospectus. The ISA has not issued permits, approvals or licenses in connection with the offering or publishing the prospectus; nor has it authenticated the details included herein, confirmed their reliability or completeness, or rendered an opinion as to the quality of the ADSs being offered. Any resale in Israel, directly or indirectly, to the public of the ADSs offered by this prospectus is subject to restrictions on transferability and must be effected only in compliance with the Israeli securities laws and regulations.

Italy

The offering of the ADSs has not been registered with the Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa, or the CONSOB, pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no ADSs may be offered, sold or delivered, nor copies of this prospectus or any other documents relating to the ADSs distributed in Italy except:

- to “qualified investors,” as referred to in Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998, as amended, or the Decree No. 58, and defined in Article 26, paragraph 1, letter d) of CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of October 29, 2007, as amended, or the Regulation No. 16190, pursuant to Article 34-ter, paragraph 1, letter. b) of the CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of May 14, 1999, as amended, or the Regulation No. 11971; or
- in any other circumstances where an express exemption from compliance with the offer restrictions applies, as provided under Decree No. 58 or Regulation No. 11971.

Any offer, sale or delivery of the ADSs or distribution of copies of this prospectus or any other documents relating to the ADSs in the Republic of Italy must be:

- made by investment firms, banks or financial intermediaries permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 385 of September 1, 1993, as amended, or Banking Law, Decree No. 58 and Regulation No. 16190 and any other applicable laws and regulations;
- in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Law, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended; and
- in compliance with any other applicable notification requirement or limitation which may be imposed, from time to time, by CONSOB or the Bank of Italy or other competent authority.

Please note that, in accordance with Article 100-bis of Decree No. 58, where no exemption from the rules on public offerings applies, the subsequent distribution of the ADSs on the secondary market in Italy must be made

Table of Contents

in compliance with the public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under Decree No. 58 and Regulation No. 11971.

Furthermore, ADSs which are initially offered and placed in Italy or abroad to qualified investors only but in the following year are regularly, or sistematicamente, distributed on the secondary market in Italy to non-qualified investors become subject to the public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under Decree No. 58 and Regulation No. 11971. Failure to comply with such rules may result in the sale of the ADSs being declared null and void and in the liability of the intermediary transferring the ADSs for any damages suffered by such non-qualified investors.

Japan

The ADSs have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan, and ADSs will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to any exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations, and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Korea

The ADSs have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Investments Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea and the decrees and regulations thereunder (the “FSCMA”), and the ADSs have been and will be offered in Korea as a private placement under the FSCMA. None of the ADSs may be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to any resident of Korea except pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of Korea, including the FSCMA and the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law of Korea and the decrees and regulations thereunder (the “FETL”). The ADSs have not been listed on any of securities exchanges in the world including, without limitation, the Korea Exchange in Korea. Furthermore, the purchaser of the ADSs shall comply with all applicable regulatory requirements (including but not limited to requirements under the FETL) in connection with the purchase of the ADSs. By the purchase of the ADSs, the relevant holder thereof will be deemed to represent and warrant that if it is in Korea or is a resident of Korea, it purchased the ADSs pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of Korea.

Kuwait

Unless all necessary approvals from the Kuwait Ministry of Commerce and Industry required by Law No. 31/1990 “Regulating the Negotiation of Securities and Establishment of Investment Funds,” its Executive Regulations and the various Ministerial Orders issued pursuant thereto or in connection therewith, have been given in relation to the marketing and sale of the ADSs, these may not be marketed, offered for sale, nor sold in the State of Kuwait. Neither this prospectus (including any related document), nor any of the information contained therein is intended to lead to the conclusion of any contract of whatsoever nature within Kuwait.

Malaysia

No prospectus or other offering material or document in connection with the offer and sale of the ADSs has been or will be registered with the Securities Commission of Malaysia, or Commission, for the Commission’s approval pursuant to the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the ADSs may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the ADSs be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Malaysia other than (i) a closed end

Table of Contents

fund approved by the Commission; (ii) a holder of a Capital Markets Services License; (iii) a person who acquires the ADSs as principal, if the offer is on terms that the ADSs may only be acquired at a consideration of not less than RM250,000 (or its equivalent in foreign currencies) for each transaction; (iv) an individual whose total net personal assets or total net joint assets with his or her spouse exceeds RM3 million (or its equivalent in foreign currencies), excluding the value of the primary residence of the individual; (v) an individual who has a gross annual income exceeding RM300,000 (or its equivalent in foreign currencies) per annum in the preceding twelve months; (vi) an individual who, jointly with his or her spouse, has a gross annual income of RM400,000 (or its equivalent in foreign currencies), per annum in the preceding twelve months; (vii) a corporation with total net assets exceeding RM10 million (or its equivalent in a foreign currencies) based on the last audited accounts; (viii) a partnership with total net assets exceeding RM10 million (or its equivalent in foreign currencies); (ix) a bank licensee or insurance licensee as defined in the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010; (x) an Islamic bank licensee or takaful licensee as defined in the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010; and (xi) any other person as may be specified by the Commission; provided that, in the each of the preceding categories (i) to (xi), the distribution of the ADSs is made by a holder of a Capital Markets Services License who carries on the business of dealing in securities. The distribution in Malaysia of this prospectus is subject to Malaysian laws. This prospectus does not constitute and may not be used for the purpose of public offering or an issue, offer for subscription or purchase, invitation to subscribe for or purchase any securities requiring the registration of a prospectus with the Commission under the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

People's Republic of China

This prospectus has not been and will not be circulated or distributed in the PRC, and ADSs may not be offered or sold, and will not be offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, to any resident of the PRC except pursuant to applicable laws and regulations of the PRC. For the purpose of this paragraph only, the PRC does not include Taiwan and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

Qatar

In the State of Qatar, the offer contained herein is made on an exclusive basis to the specifically intended recipient thereof, upon that person's request and initiative, for personal use only and shall in no way be construed as a general offer for the sale of securities to the public or an attempt to do business as a bank, an investment company or otherwise in the State of Qatar. This prospectus and the underlying securities have not been approved or licensed by the Qatar Central Bank or the Qatar Financial Center Regulatory Authority or any other regulator in the State of Qatar. The information contained in this prospectus shall only be shared with any third parties in Qatar on a need to know basis for the purpose of evaluating the contained offer. Any distribution of this prospectus by the recipient to third parties in Qatar beyond the terms hereof is not permitted and shall be at the liability of such recipient.

Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of ADSs may not be circulated or distributed, nor may our ADSs be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore, or SFA, (2) to a relevant person or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (3) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA, in each case subject to compliance with conditions set forth in the SFA.

Where the ADSs are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) the sole business of which

[Table of Contents](#)

is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor; shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the ADSs under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to an institutional investor (for corporations under Section 274 of the SFA) or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to an offer that is made on terms that such shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or such rights and interest in that trust are acquired at a consideration of not less than S\$200,000 (or its equivalent in a foreign currency) for each transaction, whether such amount is to be paid for in cash or by exchange of securities or other assets, and further for corporations, in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; or (3) where the transfer is by operation of law.

Switzerland

The ADSs may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange, or SIX, or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This document has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the ADSs or the offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the issuer or the ADSs have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this prospectus will not be filed with, and the offer of ADSs will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority, and the offer of ADSs has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes, or the CISA. The investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of ADSs

Taiwan

The ADSs have not been and will not be registered with the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan pursuant to relevant securities laws and regulations and may not be sold, issued or offered within Taiwan through a public offering or in circumstances which constitutes an offer within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Act of Taiwan that requires a registration or approval of the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan. No person or entity in Taiwan has been authorized to offer, sell, give advice regarding or otherwise intermediate the offering and sale of the ADSs in Taiwan.

United Arab Emirates

This prospectus is not intended to constitute an offer, sale or delivery of shares or other securities under the laws of the United Arab Emirates, or the UAE. The ADSs and the underlying shares have not been and will not be registered under Federal Law No. 4 of 2000 Concerning the Emirates Securities and Commodities Authority and the Emirates Security and Commodity Exchange, or with the UAE Central Bank, the Dubai Financial Market, the Abu Dhabi Securities Market or with any other UAE exchange.

The offering, the ADSs, the underlying shares and interests therein have not been approved or licensed by the UAE Central Bank or any other relevant licensing authorities in the UAE, and do not constitute a public offer of securities in the UAE in accordance with the Commercial Companies Law, Federal Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended) or otherwise.

Table of Contents

In relation to its use in the UAE, this prospectus is strictly private and confidential and is being distributed to a limited number of investors and must not be provided to any person other than the original recipient, and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose. The interests in the ADSs and the underlying shares may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly to the public in the UAE.

United Kingdom

In relation to the United Kingdom, no ADSs have been offered or will be offered pursuant to the offering contemplated by this prospectus to the public in the United Kingdom prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the ADSs which has been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority in accordance with the UK Prospectus Regulation, except that it may make an offer to the public in the United Kingdom of any ADSs at any time under the following exemptions under the UK Prospectus Regulation:

- (a) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined under the UK Prospectus Regulation;
- (b) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined under the UK Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of underwriters for any such offer; or
- (c) in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the UK Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of the ADSs shall require the Company or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the UK Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

In the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, and any offer subsequently made may only be directed at persons who are “qualified investors” (as defined in the UK Prospectus Regulation) (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended, or the Order, and/or (ii) who are high net worth companies (or persons to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated) falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”) or otherwise in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in an offer to the public of the ADSs in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Any person in the United Kingdom that is not a relevant person should not act or rely on the information included in this document or use it as basis for taking any action. In the United Kingdom, any investment or investment activity that this document relates to may be made or taken exclusively by relevant persons.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to the ADSs in the United Kingdom means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any ADSs to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for any ADSs, and the expression “UK Prospectus Regulation” means the UK version of Regulation (EU) No 2017/1129 as amended by The Prospectus (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, which is part of UK law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.

EXPENSES RELATED TO THIS OFFERING

Set forth below is an itemization of the total expenses, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, that we expect to incur in connection with this offering. With the exception of the SEC registration fee, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) filing fee, and the stock exchange market entry and listing fee, all amounts are estimates.

SEC Registration Fee	US\$
FINRA Filing Fee	
Stock Exchange Market Entry and Listing Fee	
Printing and Engraving Expenses	
Legal Fees and Expenses	
Accounting Fees and Expenses	
Miscellaneous	
Total	<u>US\$</u>

LEGAL MATTERS

We are being represented by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP with respect to certain legal matters as to United States federal securities and New York State law. The underwriters are being represented by Kirkland & Ellis International LLP with respect to certain legal matters as to United States federal securities and New York State law. The validity of the Class A ordinary shares represented by the ADSs offered in this offering will be passed upon for us by Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP. Certain legal matters as to PRC laws will be passed upon for us by Han Kun Law Offices and for the underwriters by Jingtian & Gongcheng Law Firm. Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP may rely upon Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP with respect to matters governed by Cayman Islands law and Han Kun Law Offices with respect to matters governed by PRC laws. Kirkland & Ellis International LLP may rely upon Jingtian & Gongcheng Law Firm with respect to matters governed by PRC laws.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of BingEx Limited as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, and for the years then ended, have been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of KPMG Huazhen LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The office of KPMG Huazhen LLP is located at 8th Floor, KPMG Tower, Oriental Plaza, 1 East Chang An Avenue, Beijing, the People's Republic of China.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed a registration statement, including relevant exhibits, with the SEC on Form F-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by the ADSs to be sold in this offering. We have also filed a related registration statement on Form F-6 with the SEC to register the ADSs. This prospectus, which constitutes a part of the registration statement on Form F-1, does not contain all of the information contained in the registration statement. You should read our registration statements and their exhibits and schedules for further information with respect to us and the ADSs.

Immediately upon the effectiveness of the registration statement on Form F-1 of which this prospectus forms a part, we will become subject to periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act as applicable to foreign private issuers. Accordingly, we will be required to file reports, including annual reports on Form 20-F, and other information with the SEC. All information filed with the SEC can be obtained over the internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

[Table of Contents](#)

BingEx Limited
INDEX TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Contents</u>	<u>PAGE(S)</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2022	F-3 - F-5
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022	F-8
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9 - F-40
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023	F-41 - F-43
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2023	F-44
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2023	F-45
Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	F-46 - F-56

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
BingEx Limited:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of BingEx Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 2(i) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for leases as of January 1, 2022 due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 842, Leases.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ KPMG Huazhen LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

Beijing, China
November 24, 2023

BINGEX LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2022
(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Note	December 31,		
		2021	2022	
		RMB	RMB	US\$ (Note 2(d))
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2(e)	218,527	622,144	85,797
Term deposits	2(f)	511,329	34,823	4,802
Short-term investments	3	102,380	149,375	20,600
Accounts receivable		124	12,775	1,762
Prepayments and other current assets	4	62,764	54,048	7,454
Total current assets		895,124	873,165	120,415
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment, net	5	9,377	7,448	1,027
Operating lease right-of-use assets	6	—	41,494	5,722
Other non-current assets		3,159	562	78
Total non-current assets		12,536	49,504	6,827
Total assets		907,660	922,669	127,242
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of VIE without recourse to the Company of RMB270,967 and RMB326,995 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		271,066	356,136	49,114
Deferred revenue (including deferred revenue of VIE without recourse to the Company of RMB48,274 and 39,049 of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		48,274	39,049	5,385
Operating lease liabilities, current (including operating lease liabilities, current of VIE without recourse to the Company of nil and RMB885 of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)	6	—	11,402	1,572
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (including accrued expenses and other current liabilities of VIE without recourse to the Company of RMB168,478 and RMB175,326 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)	7	246,827	295,855	40,800
Total current liabilities		566,167	702,442	96,871
Non-current liabilities				
Operating lease liabilities, non-current (including operating lease liabilities, non-current of VIE without recourse to the Company of nil and RMB406 of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)	6	—	28,406	3,918
Total non-current liabilities		—	28,406	3,918
Total liabilities		566,167	730,848	100,789

Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)

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

BINGEX LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2022

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Note	December 31,		
		2021 RMB	2022 RMB	US\$ (Note 2(d))
MEZZANINE EQUITY	8			
Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Redemption value of RMB51,006 and RMB55,717 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB38,252 and RMB41,788 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		55,997	55,997	7,722
Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 11,111,111 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Redemption value of RMB143,453 and RMB156,704 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB95,631 and RMB104,469 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		145,564	145,564	20,074
Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 26,111,112 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Redemption value of RMB415,844 and RMB480,441 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB299,644 and RMB327,336 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		415,844	480,441	66,256
Series C-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 16,164,778 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022; Redemption value of RMB308,481 and RMB356,664 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB225,307 and RMB246,129 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		308,481	356,664	49,186
Series C-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 4,843,800 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022; Redemption value of RMB103,557 and RMB119,808 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB76,505 and RMB83,575 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		103,557	119,808	16,522
Series D-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 14,528,465 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022; Redemption value of RMB409,408 and RMB475,361 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB321,958 and RMB351,712 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		409,408	475,361	65,555

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

BINGEX LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2022

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Note	December 31,		
		2021	2022	
		RMB	RMB	US\$ (Note 2(d))
MEZZANINE EQUITY (CONTINUED)				
Series D-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 28,320,182 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022; Redemption value of RMB777,152 and RMB912,870 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB731,577 and RMB799,188 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		777,152	912,870	125,891
Total mezzanine equity		2,216,003	2,546,705	351,206

	Note	December 31,		
		2021	2022	
		RMB	RMB	US\$ (Note 2(d))
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT: (Note 15)				
Class A Ordinary Shares (US\$0.0001 par value; 278,920,552 shares authorized as of December 31, 2021 and 2022; 34,402,503 shares issued and 26,422,222 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022)	9	16	16	2
Class B Ordinary Shares (US\$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2021 and 2022; 45,577,778 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022)	9	28	28	4
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		75,244	(85,116)	(11,738)
Accumulated deficit		(1,949,798)	(2,269,812)	(313,021)
Total shareholders' deficit		(1,874,510)	(2,354,884)	(324,753)
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' deficit		907,660	922,669	127,242

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

BINGEX LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2022

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2021	2022	
		RMB	RMB	US\$ (Note 2(d))
Revenues		3,039,802	4,002,712	551,999
Cost of revenues		(2,850,692)	(3,743,450)	(516,245)
Gross Profit		189,110	259,262	35,754
Operating expenses:				
Selling and marketing expenses		(271,636)	(240,477)	(33,164)
General and administrative expenses		(113,216)	(102,645)	(14,155)
Research and development expenses		(104,766)	(118,619)	(16,358)
Total operating expenses		(489,618)	(461,741)	(63,677)
Loss from operations		(300,508)	(202,479)	(27,923)
Interest income		5,333	9,565	1,318
Investment income		533	3,274	452
Other income		3,638	9,202	1,269
Loss before income taxes		(291,004)	(180,438)	(24,884)
Income tax expense	12	—	—	—
Net loss		(291,004)	(180,438)	(24,884)
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred shares to redemption value	8	(130,983)	(139,576)	(19,248)
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders		(421,987)	(320,014)	(44,132)
Net loss per ordinary share (Note 15)				
— Basic and diluted – Class A and B	13	(5.86)	(4.44)	(0.61)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding used in computing net loss per ordinary share (Note 15)				
— Basic and diluted – Class A		26,422,222	26,422,222	26,422,222
— Basic and diluted – Class B		45,577,778	45,577,778	45,577,778
Net loss		(291,004)	(180,438)	(24,884)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of nil income taxes		27,265	(160,360)	(22,114)
Comprehensive loss		(263,739)	(340,798)	(46,998)

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

BINGEX LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2022

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Class A Ordinary Shares (Note 15)		Class B Ordinary Shares (Note 15)		Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' deficit
	Shares	RMB	Shares	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Balances as of January 1, 2021	26,422,222	16	45,577,778	28	47,979	(1,527,811)	(1,479,788)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(291,004)	(291,004)
Accretion of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	—	—	—	—	—	(130,983)	(130,983)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of nil income taxes	—	—	—	—	27,265	—	27,265
Balance as of December 31, 2021	26,422,222	16	45,577,778	28	75,244	(1,949,798)	(1,874,510)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(180,438)	(180,438)
Accretion of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	—	—	—	—	—	(139,576)	(139,576)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of nil income taxes	—	—	—	—	(160,360)	—	(160,360)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	26,422,222	16	45,577,778	28	(85,116)	(2,269,812)	(2,354,884)
Balance as of December 31, 2022- US\$(Note 2(d))	26,422,222	2	45,577,778	4	(11,738)	(313,021)	(324,753)

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

BINGEX LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2022

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2021	2022	
	RMB	RMB	US\$ (Note 2(d))
Operating activities:			
Net loss	(291,004)	(180,438)	(24,884)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities</i>			
Depreciation	4,281	5,461	753
Investment income	(533)	(3,274)	(452)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	341	(80)	(11)
Reduction in the carrying amount of right-of-use assets	—	10,781	1,487
Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	146	(17,674)	(2,437)
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
Accounts receivable	(124)	(12,651)	(1,745)
Prepayments and other current assets	(5,249)	7,917	1,092
Other non-current assets	1,379	2,597	358
Accounts payable	77,174	85,070	11,732
Deferred revenue	(18,297)	(9,225)	(1,272)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	36,980	36,310	5,007
Operating lease	—	(11,611)	(1,601)
Net cash used in operating activities	(194,906)	(86,817)	(11,973)
Investing activities:			
Proceeds from short-term investments	831,482	750,648	103,519
Purchase of short-term investments	(933,721)	(791,441)	(109,145)
Proceeds from maturity of term deposits	—	911,772	125,739
Purchase of term deposits	(517,537)	(406,355)	(56,039)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	126	181	25
Purchase of property and equipment	(5,232)	(3,425)	(472)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(624,882)	461,380	63,627
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	747,794	—	—
Payment for Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares issuance costs	(4,418)	—	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	743,376	—	—
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(438)	29,054	4,007
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(76,850)	403,617	55,661
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	295,377	218,527	30,136
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	218,527	622,144	85,797
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest paid	—	—	—
Income taxes paid	—	—	—

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

BINGEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

Description of business

BingEx Limited (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on May 29, 2014. The Company through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, variable interest entity (VIE) and VIE's subsidiaries (collectively, the Group), primarily provides on-demand dedicated courier service to its customers through its mobile platform and website. The Group's principal operations and geographic markets are in the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Organization

The Company is a holding company that was incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The Company's delivery services in the PRC were conducted through Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing Tongcheng, or the VIE), a limited liability company established under the laws of the PRC on August 1, 2013, in order to comply with the PRC laws and regulations which prohibit or restrict control of companies involved in the provision of internet content and other restricted businesses. Beijing Tongcheng operates its mobile platform and websites in China. The recognized revenue-producing assets of Beijing Tongcheng primarily consisted of property and equipment and prepayments on operating leases. The unrecognized revenue-producing assets of Beijing Tongcheng primarily consisted of the ICP license, trademarks, patents, copyright, domain names and workforce. The equity interests of Beijing Tongcheng are legally held by Mr. Peng Xue, the Founder, Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Group, and Mr. Hongjian Yu, both of whom are the shareholders of the Group and act as nominee equity holders of the VIE on behalf of Beijing Shansong Technology Co., Ltd. (Shansong Technology, or WFOE), the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary in the PRC. A series of contractual agreements, including Powers of Attorney, Equity Pledge Agreement, Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement, Exclusive Option Agreement and Spouse Consent Letters (collectively, the VIE Agreements), were entered in 2014 and subsequently updated in May 2021 to reflect the latest ownership structure of the VIE, among the Company, Shansong Technology, Beijing Tongcheng and its nominee equity holders. Through the VIE Agreements, the nominee equity holders of the VIE have granted all their legal rights including voting rights and disposition rights of their equity interests in the VIE to the Company. The nominee equity holders of the VIE do not participate significantly in income and loss and do not have the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact their economic performance. Accordingly, the VIE is considered a variable interest entity.

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810-10-25-38A, the Company has a controlling financial interest in the VIE because the Company has (i) the power to direct activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIE; and (ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses and the right to receive expected residual return of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Thus, the Company is the primary beneficiary of the VIE.

Under the terms of the VIE Agreements, the Company, through WFOE has (i) the right to receive economic benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE in the form of service fees under the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement; (ii) the right to receive all dividends declared by the VIE and the right to all undistributed earnings of the VIE; (iii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses and the right to receive expected residual return of the VIE through its exclusive option to acquire 100% of the equity interests in the VIE, to the extent permitted under PRC laws. Accordingly, the financial statements of the VIE are consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Under the terms of the VIE Agreements, the VIE's nominee equity holders have no rights to the net assets nor have the obligations to fund the deficit, and such rights and obligations have been vested to the Company. All of the deficit (net liabilities) and net loss of the VIE are attributed to the Company.

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

The principal terms of the VIE Agreements are further described below.

1) Power of Attorney

Pursuant to the Powers of Attorney, each nominee equity holder of the VIE has irrevocably authorized the WFOE, or its designee(s) to act on its respective behalf as proxy attorney, to the extent permitted by law, to exercise all equity holder rights, including but not limited to: (i) convening and attending equity holder meetings of the VIE; (ii) exercising voting rights with respect to any matters discussed in equity holder meetings; (iii) signing and delivering any written resolutions and minutes; (iv) selling, transferring, pledging or disposing of equity interests in part or in whole ; (v) nominating, electing, designating, appointing or removing the legal representative, directors and other senior management of the VIE; (vi) approving amendments of articles, and (vii) exercising all other rights conferred by the VIE's memorandum and articles and relevant laws and regulations. The Powers of Attorney remain irrevocably effective as long as such VIE equity holders remain as the VIE's equity holders, unless otherwise instructed by the WFOE.

2) Equity Pledge Agreement

Pursuant to Equity Pledge Agreement, the nominee equity holders of the VIE pledged all of their equity interests in the VIE to WFOE as security for the nominee equity holders' and the VIE's performance of their obligations under the contractual arrangements, which include Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement, Exclusive Option Agreement and Powers of Attorney. During the term of the Equity Pledge Agreement, WFOE has the right to receive all of the VIE's dividends distributed on the pledged equity to the extent permitted under PRC laws. If any of the specified events of default occurs, WFOE as pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights and remedies including priority in receiving the proceeds from the auction or disposal of the pledged equity interests in the VIE. WFOE may transfer all or any of its rights and obligations under the Equity Pledge Agreement to its designee(s) at any time. The VIE and its nominee equity holders undertake that, without the prior written consent of WFOE, they will not transfer, or create or allow any encumbrance on the pledged equity interests. The agreement will remain in effect until the fulfillment of all the obligations under the Exclusive Option Agreement, the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement and the Powers of Attorney.

The Company completed the registration of the equity pledge under the latest Equity Pledge Agreement in relation to the VIE with the relevant office of the State Administration for Market Regulation in accordance with the PRC Civil Code.

3) Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement

WFOE and the VIE entered into an Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement, whereby WFOE has the exclusive right to provide, among other things, technological development, technological support, consultation and related services to the VIE. In exchange, the VIE pays service fees at any time agreed by the parties to WFOE in an amount consisting of management fee and fee for services provided, which shall be reasonably determined by WFOE based on the factors as provided in the Exclusive Business Cooperation agreement. Without the prior written consent of WFOE, the VIE cannot assign its rights and obligations to any third party. WFOE has the exclusive and complete ownership of all intellectual property rights created as a result of the performance of this agreement. The Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement will remain effective for thirty years upon its execution by the parties and be automatically extended for another thirty years upon expiration date, unless otherwise agreed by WFOE.

4) Exclusive Option Agreement

Pursuant to the Exclusive Option Agreement, each of the equity holders of the VIE has irrevocably granted the Company or its designee(s) an exclusive option to purchase, at any time and to the extent permitted under

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

PRC laws, all or part of the equity interests in the VIE at an aggregate consideration of RMB10.00, or the lowest price permitted under applicable PRC laws if there is any statutory requirement about the consideration under PRC laws. The equity holders of the VIE shall promptly give all considerations they received from the exercise of the options to the Company or its designee(s).

Without prior written consent of the Company, the VIE and the equity holders shall not, among other things, (i) sell, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of their equity interests in the VIE, or create any encumbrance on their equity interests in the VIE, except for those encumbrances created by the VIE's equity holders on the VIE under the Equity Pledge Agreement, the powers of attorney of the VIE's equity holders, and the Exclusive Option Agreement; (ii) amend the VIE's articles of association, or change the VIE's registered capital or shareholding structure in any other manners; (iii) cause the VIE to enter into any material contract, except in the ordinary course of business; (iv) allow the VIE to incur, inherit, guarantee or permit any debts, except for those payables incurred in the ordinary course of business but not incurred by way of borrowing; (v) merge or consolidate the VIE with any other entity or acquire or invest in any other entity; (vi) distribute any dividend, however, upon request by the Company, the VIE shall immediately distribute all distributable profits to its equity holders; (vii) sell, transfer, mortgage or otherwise dispose of any of the VIE's material assets or legal or beneficial interest in the material business or revenues of the VIE, or allow any encumbrance of any security interest thereon; or (viii) liquidate or dissolve the VIE unless otherwise required by PRC Law. The Exclusive Option Agreement will be terminated when the entire equity interests in the VIE have been transferred to the Company or its designee(s) pursuant to the agreement.

5) Spouse Consent Letters

Pursuant to the Spouse Consent Letters, the spouses of the individual nominee equity holders of the VIE, unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in VIE held by the individual nominee equity holders of the VIE, which registered in the name of the individual nominee equity holders of the VIE will be disposed of pursuant to the Powers of Attorney, Equity Pledge Agreement and Exclusive Option Agreement, and that the individual nominee equity holders of the VIE may perform, amend or terminate such agreements without the signing spouse's additional consent. Additionally, the signing spouse agreed not to assert any rights over the equity interest in the VIE held by the individual nominee equity holders of the VIE. In addition, in the event that the signing spouse obtains any equity interest in the VIE held by the individual nominee equity holders of the VIE for any reason, they agree to be bound by and sign any legal documents substantially similar to the contractual arrangements described above, as may be amended from time to time.

The Company relies on the VIE Agreements to operate and control the VIE. All of the VIE Agreements are governed by the PRC laws and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in China. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with the PRC laws and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with the PRC legal procedures. As a result, uncertainties in the interpretation and application of the PRC laws and regulations could limit the Company's ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. In the event that the Company is unable to enforce these contractual arrangements, or if the Company suffers significant time delays or other obstacles in the process of enforcing these contractual arrangements, it would be difficult to exert effective control over the VIE, and the Company's ability to conduct its business and the results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

In the opinion of management, based on the legal opinion obtained from the Company's PRC legal counsel, the contractual arrangements among the Company, WFOE, the VIE and its equity holders governed by PRC laws are valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with their terms and applicable PRC laws and regulations currently in effect and does not violate any explicit provisions of applicable PRC laws currently in effect. There are, however, substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current or future PRC laws and regulations. The relevant PRC regulatory authorities have authority in determining whether a particular contractual structure violates PRC laws and regulations. Thus, the Company cannot be assured that the PRC government will not ultimately take a view contrary to the opinion. If the Company's corporate structure is found in violation of any PRC laws or regulations or if the contractual arrangements among the Company, WFOE, the

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

VIE, and its equity holders are determined as illegal or invalid by any PRC court, arbitral tribunal or regulatory authorities, the relevant governmental authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including, without limitation:

- revoking the agreements constituting the contractual arrangements;
- revoking the business and operating licenses;
- requiring to discontinue or restrict operations;
- restricting right to collect revenue;
- restricting or prohibit the use of the proceeds from the Company's public offering to fund the business and operations in China;
- shutting down all or part of the Company's websites, apps, or services;
- levying fines on the Company or confiscate the proceeds that they deem to have been obtained through non-compliant operations;
- requiring the Company to restructure the operations in such a way as to compel the Company to establish a new enterprise;
- re-applying for the necessary licenses or relocate the Company's businesses, staff, and assets;
- imposing additional conditions or requirements with which the Company may not be able to comply; or
- taking other regulatory or enforcement actions that could be harmful to the Company's business.

If the imposition of any of these penalties or requirement to restructure the Company's corporate structure causes it to lose the rights to direct the activities of the VIE or the Company's right to receive its economic benefits, the Company would no longer be able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE in its consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, the likelihood of deconsolidation of the VIE is remote based on current facts and circumstances.

The equity interests of the VIE are legally held by the nominee equity holders of the VIE on behalf of the Company. The Company cannot assure that when conflicts of interest arise, either of the nominee equity holders will act in the best interests of the Company or such conflicts will be resolved in the Company's favor. Currently, the Company does not have any arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest between the nominee equity holders and the Company, except that the Company could exercise the purchase option under the Exclusive Option Agreement with the nominee equity holders to request them to transfer all of their equity ownership in the VIE to a PRC entity or individual designated by the Company, to the extent permitted by the PRC laws. The equity holders of the VIE have executed power of attorney to appoint WFOE to vote on their behalf and exercise voting rights as equity holders of the VIE. If the Company cannot resolve any conflict of interest or dispute between the Company and the nominee equity holders of the VIE, the Company would have to rely on legal proceedings, which could result in disruption of the Company's business and subject the Company to substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

The Company's involvement with the VIE under the VIE Agreements affected the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as indicated below.

[Table of Contents](#)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

The following consolidated assets and liabilities information of the Group's VIE as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, and consolidated revenues, net loss and cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. All intercompany transactions and balances with the VIE, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation (amounts in thousands).

	December 31,	
	2021 RMB	2022 RMB
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	106,677	161,045
Short-term investments	—	55,423
Accounts receivable	124	12,775
Prepayments and other current assets	41,842	45,799
Amounts due from inter-companies	1,745	8,148
Total current assets	150,388	283,190
Non-current assets		
Property and equipment, net	5,445	5,731
Operating lease right-of-use assets	—	2,048
Other non-current assets	80	562
Total non-current assets	5,525	8,341
Total assets	155,913	291,531
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	270,967	326,995
Deferred revenue	48,274	39,049
Amounts due to inter-companies	261,485	327,768
Operating lease liabilities, current	—	885
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	168,478	175,326
Total current liabilities	749,204	870,023
Non-current liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	—	406
Total non-current liabilities	—	406
Total liabilities	749,204	870,429

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021 RMB	2022 RMB
Total revenues	3,039,802	3,879,725
Net income (loss)	(94,781)	14,392
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(16,508)	112,203
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,884)	(57,835)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(20,392)	54,368
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	127,069	106,677
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	106,677	161,045

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

In accordance with VIE Agreements, WFOE has the power to direct the activities of the VIE and VIE's subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company considers that there are no assets in the VIE that can only be used to settle obligations of the VIE, except for paid in capital of RMB1 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2022. The creditors of the VIE do not have recourse to the general credit of WFOE.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, the VIE in which the Company, through its WFOE, has a controlling financial interest, and VIE's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

All intercompany transactions and balances among the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, the VIE, and the VIE's wholly-owned subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and the reported revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions reflected in the Company's financial statements include, but not limited to, estimated stand-alone selling prices of performance obligations, the realization of deferred income tax assets, and the fair value of share based compensation awards. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and as such, differences may be material to the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Convenience translation

Translations of balances in the consolidated financial statements from RMB into US\$ as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 are solely for the convenience of the readers and were calculated at the rate of US\$1.00=RMB7.2513 representing the exchange rate set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board on June 30, 2023. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted, realized or settled into US\$ at that rate on June 30, 2023, or at any other rate.

The US\$ convenience translation is not required under U.S. GAAP and all US\$ convenience translation amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are unaudited.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash consist of cash on hand and cash at bank. Cash equivalents represent deposits with original maturities of three months or less which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited in financial institutions at below locations:

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
Financial institutions in the mainland of the PRC		
—Denominated in RMB	146,485	259,113
—Denominated in USD	70,060	359,729
Total cash and cash equivalents balances held at mainland PRC financial institutions	216,545	618,842
Financial institution in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“Hong Kong S.A.R.”)		
—Denominated in RMB	1	3
—Denominated in USD	641	1,914
—Denominated in HKD	894	937
Total cash balances held at the Hong Kong S.A.R. financial institutions	1,536	2,854
Financial institutions in the Other Regions		
—Denominated in Malaysian Ringgit	401	414
Total cash balances held at other regions financial institution	401	414
Cash on hand	45	34
Total cash and cash equivalents balances held at financial institutions	218,527	622,144

The bank deposits of each bank, including term deposits, with financial institutions in the mainland and Hong Kong of the PRC are insured by the government authorities up to RMB500 and HKD500, respectively. Total bank deposits amounted to RMB6,884 and RMB5,526 are insured as of December 2021 and 2022, respectively. The Company has not experienced any losses in uninsured bank deposits and does not believe that it is exposed to any significant risks on cash held in bank accounts. To limit exposure to credit risk, the Company primarily places bank deposits with large financial institutions in the PRC, Hong Kong with acceptable credit rating.

(f) *Term deposits*

Term deposits represent deposits placed with banks with original maturities of more than three months but less than one year. The Group’s term deposits are denominated in USD and were deposited at a financial institution in mainland of the PRC. Total term deposits amounting to RMB500 and RMB500 are insured as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(g) *Short-term investments*

Short-term investments include investments in wealth management products issued by certain banks which are redeemable by the Company at any time. The wealth management products are unsecured with variable interest rates. The Company measures the short-term investments at fair value and fair value is estimated based on quoted prices of similar products provided by banks at the end of each period. The change in fair value is recorded as investment income in the amount of RMB533 and RMB3,274 in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(h) Property and equipment, net**

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Category	Estimated Useful Life
Office leasehold improvement	Shorter of 3 years or lease term
Fixtures and electronic equipment	3-5 years
Software	1-5 years

When items are retired or otherwise disposed of, income is charged or credited for the difference between net book value and the proceeds received thereon. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, and replacements and betterments are capitalized and amortized over the remaining useful life.

(i) Leases

The Group leases premise for offices under non-cancellable operating leases. Prior to January 1, 2022, payments made under the operating lease were charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss on a straight-line basis over the terms of underlying lease. Leases with escalated rent provisions were recognized on a straight-line basis commencing with the beginning of the lease terms. There was no capital improvement funding, lease concessions or contingent rent in the lease agreements. The Group has no legal or contractual asset retirement obligations at the end of the lease terms.

The Group adopted Accounting Standards Codification Topic 842, Leases (“ASC 842”) as of January 1, 2022, using a modified retrospective method for leases that exist at, or are entered into after, January 1, 2022, and has not recast the comparative periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. The adoption of ASC 842 requires the recognition of operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities on the balance sheet. The Group elected the package of practical expedients that not to reassess: (1) whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, (2) lease classification for any expired or existing leases, and (3) initial direct costs for any expired or existing leases. The Group also elected the hindsight practical expedient to determine the reasonably certain lease term for existing leases. Upon the adoption of ASC 842, the Group reclassified prepayments and other current assets of RMB 856, and recognized the operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities of approximately RMB49,953 and RMB49,097, respectively, as of January 1, 2022.

The Group used its estimated incremental borrowing rate based on information available at the date of adoption in calculating the present value of its existing lease payments.

The following table summarizes the effect on the consolidated balance sheet as a result of adopting ASC 842.

	As of December 31, 2021	Effect of Adoption	As of January 1, 2022
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Operating lease right-of-use assets	—	49,953	49,953
Operating lease liabilities, current	—	10,524	10,524
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	—	38,573	38,573
Prepayments and other current assets	62,764	(856)	61,908

Upon adoption of ASC 842, the operating lease liabilities are recognized upon lease commencement for operating leases based on the present value of lease payments over the lease terms. The operating lease right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the operating lease liability

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. As the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date is used in determining the imputed interest and present value of lease payments. The incremental borrowing rate was determined using a portfolio approach based on the rate of interest that the Group would have to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments on a collateralized basis over a similar term. The Group recognizes the single lease cost on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease terms for operating leases.

(j) *Value added taxes*

The Company's PRC subsidiaries and VIE are subject to value added tax (VAT). Revenue is generally subject to VAT at the rate of 13%, 6%, 3% and subsequently paid to PRC tax authorities after netting input VAT on purchases. The excess of output VAT over input VAT is reflected in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and the excess of input VAT over output VAT is reflected in prepayments and other current assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

(k) *Fair value measurements*

Fair value represents the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability.

Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820") defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Accounting guidance establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy and requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of inputs are:

Level 1 — Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

Accounting guidance also describes three main approaches to measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities: (1) market approach; (2) income approach and (3) cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present value amount. The cost approach is based on the amount that would currently be required to replace an asset.

Financial assets and liabilities of the Group primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, short-term investments, accounts receivable, receivable from third-party payment platforms and deposits included in prepayments and other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities. The Group measures short-term investments at fair value on a recurring basis. Short-term investments include financial products issued by financial institutions, which are valued based on prices per unit quoted by issuers. They are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the carrying amounts of other financial instruments approximated to their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Group's non-financial assets, such as property and equipment, would be measured at fair value only if they were determined to be impaired.

(l) Revenue recognition

Revenues from contracts with customers are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the Group's customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services, after deducting incentives to customers and excluding value added tax ("VAT").

Service revenue

The Group provides on-demand dedicated courier services to business and individual customers normally completed within an hour. Revenue from on-demand dedicated courier services represents the gross amount charged to customers for these services net of customer incentives and value added tax. As the services are typically completed within a short period in the same day, revenue is recognized when the delivery service is completed. Costs incurred with riders are recorded in cost of revenues.

Judgment is required in determining whether the Group is the principal or agent in transactions with customers and its network of registered riders. The Group has determined that it acts as a principal in the provision of on-demand dedicated courier services to customers.

Under the Group's contracts with customers, the Group promises to deliver customers' merchandise from origin to destination at a specified quality standard. All customers shall agree with the contract terms set by the Group when they place a delivery order. While certain customers make non-refundable advance payments before they submit an order, all are required to pay in full at the latest by the time the order is submitted, before a rider is assigned by the Group. As the contracts allow the customers but not the Group to cancel the order, the Group is obliged to fulfill the delivery service once an order is placed.

In order to fulfill its promise to provide delivery services at the specified quality standard, for each order the Group selects and assigns an appropriate rider from its network of registered riders to complete that particular request, optimizing the use of its overall riders pool and matching the specific needs of the customers and the location, vehicle type, experience and quality ratings of the riders. The Group's network of registered riders comprises of high-performance riders, riders from outsourced delivery agencies and other riders. To optimize service quality, the Group identifies and enters into additional arrangements with a group of high-performance riders within its rider pool. Under such arrangements, these high-performance riders commit to provide a minimum number of weekly service order assignments, and cannot decline or disregard the orders assigned to them by the Group without penalty. In addition, the Group contracts with outsourced delivery agencies who send their riders to work for the Group during the contract period. Under these arrangements, the Group acquires a minimum amount of services from the outsourced delivery agencies during the specified period before any delivery orders from the Group's customers are received. Other riders have the ability to disregard a delivery order without penalty.

As the primary obligor for delivery services under the contracts with customers, the Group is liable for loss or damage to customers' merchandises during the delivery process and other quality issues associated with the delivery. The Group also purchases injury insurance for all riders providing delivery services on the Group's behalf. The Group also has an implied promise to find a replacement in case of unexpected contingencies to ensure that the delivery is completed in a timely manner. Additionally, the Group has discretion over the amount of delivery fee charged to customers. The Group separately agrees with riders the amounts paid to them.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Group recognizes customer advances and any other amounts collected prior to completing the delivery services as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue as of January 1, 2021 and 2022 were RMB66,571 and RMB48,274, respectively, which were all recognized as revenues for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The balance of RMB39,049 as of December 31, 2022 is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year. The Group conducts operations in China. Accounts receivables as of January 1, 2021 and 2022 were nil and RMB124, respectively.

Customer incentives

The customer incentives mainly include (i) discounts to the customers who place a minimum amount of deposit in advance of delivery orders; and (ii) promotion coupons with limited validity period to existing or potential customers. All these incentives are discounts for future delivery transactions and are recorded as a deduction from the revenues upon usage by the customers.

In 2018 the Group launched a customer loyalty programme under which a registered individual customer may earn points reward upon completion of delivery service by the Group. The points reward can be redeemed and used to deduct the delivery fee in future transactions. The points reward will expire on December 31 of the next year after issuance. The Group identifies the point rewards granted to the customers as a separate performance obligation from the delivery service. The total sales consideration is allocated between the delivery service, based on standard service price, and the points reward, redeemable at defined program rates, to establish the relative stand-alone selling price. Revenue allocated to the points reward is deferred based on a twelve-month average redemption rate and is subsequently recognized upon redemption or expiration of the reward points. The Group stopped to grant new points reward since July 2022.

(m) Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues primarily consist of (i) riders' remuneration and incentives to fulfill the Group's delivery orders, (ii) transaction fees charged by third-party payment platform, and (iii) staff cost and other costs directly attributed to the Group's principal operations.

(n) Selling and marketing expenses

Selling and marketing expenses mainly consist of (i) advertising expenses, (ii) staff cost, rental and depreciation related to selling and marketing functions. Advertising expenses are expensed as incurred. The advertising expenses were RMB141,781, and RMB65,992 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(o) Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of (i) staff cost, rental and depreciation related to research and development functions, (ii) other expenses related to research and development functions. Research and development expenses are expensed as incurred.

(p) Share-based compensation

The Group grants share-based awards, mainly including share options and restricted share units to eligible employees and directors, which are subject to both service and performance conditions.

Share-based payment transactions are measured at the grant-date fair value, and the Group recognizes compensation expense for an equity classified award with both a service condition and an initial public offering (IPO) performance condition on a tranche-by-tranche basis, when it is probable an IPO will be achieved. The

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Company elects to recognize the effect of forfeitures in compensation cost when they occur. To the extent the required vesting conditions are not met resulting in the forfeiture of the share-based awards, previously recognized compensation expense relating to those awards is reversed.

Share-based compensation in relation to the restricted share units is measured based on the fair value of the Company's Class A ordinary shares at the grant date of the award, which is estimated using the income approach and equity allocation method. Estimation of the fair value of the Company's Class A ordinary shares involves significant assumptions that might not be observable in the market, and a number of complex and subjective variables, including the expected share price volatility (approximated by the volatility of comparable companies), discount rate, risk-free interest rate and subjective judgments regarding the Company's projected financial and operating results, its unique business risks, the liquidity of its Class A ordinary shares and its operating history and prospects at the time the grants are made. Share-based compensation in relation to the share options is estimated using the Binominal Option Pricing Model. The determination of the fair value of share options is affected by the fair value of the Company's Class A ordinary shares as well as the assumptions regarding a number of variables, including the expected share price volatility, risk-free interest rate, exercise multiple and expected dividend yield.

(q) Employee benefits

The Company's subsidiaries and the VIE in the PRC participate in a government mandated, multiemployer, defined contribution plan, pursuant to which certain retirement, medical, housing and other welfare benefits are provided to employees. PRC labor laws require the entities incorporated in China to pay to the local labor bureau a monthly contribution calculated at a stated contribution rate on the monthly basic compensation of qualified employees. The Group has no further commitments beyond its monthly contribution. Employee social benefits included as expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of comprehensive loss amounted to RMB60,041, and RMB77,697 for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(r) Income taxes

Current income taxes are provided on the basis of income before income taxes for financial reporting purposes, and adjusted for income and expense items which are not taxable or deductible for income tax purposes, in accordance with the regulations of the relevant tax jurisdictions.

Deferred income taxes are provided using the liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax effects of temporary differences and are determined by applying enacted statutory tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse to the temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the amount of deferred income tax assets if based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred income taxes arising from a change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss in the period of change.

The Group applies a "more likely than not" recognition threshold in the evaluation of uncertain tax positions. The Group recognizes the benefit of a tax position in its consolidated financial statements if the tax position is "more likely than not" to prevail based on the facts and technical merits of the position. Tax positions that meet the "more likely than not" recognition threshold are measured at the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement. Unrecognized tax benefits may be affected by changes in interpretation of laws, rulings of tax authorities, tax audits, and expiry of statutory limitations. In addition, changes in facts, circumstances and new information may require the Group to adjust the recognition and measurement estimates with regard to individual tax positions. Accordingly, unrecognized tax benefits are periodically reviewed and re-assessed. Adjustments, if required, are recorded in the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period in which the change that necessitates the adjustments occurs. The

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ultimate outcome for a particular tax position may not be determined with certainty prior to the conclusion of a tax audit and, in certain circumstances, a tax appeal or litigation process. The Group records interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits (if any) in interest expenses and general and administrative expenses, respectively. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group did not have any unrecognized uncertain tax positions.

(s) Government grants

Government grants primarily consist of financial subsidies received from various levels of local governments from time to time which are granted for general corporate purposes and to support the Group's ongoing operations in the region, and compliance with specific policies promoted by the local governments. The grants are determined at the discretion of the relevant government authorities and there are no restrictions on their use. The government grants with certain conditions are recorded as liabilities when received and will be recorded as other income when the conditions are met.

Government grants in the form of cash amounting to RMB3,424 and RMB8,893 were recorded as other income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively, as certain Company's subsidiaries met the revenue and tax payment targets in respective regions and there were no remaining commitment or contingencies. The balances of deferred government grants included in other liabilities are RMB7,556 and RMB7,976 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively, as a Company's subsidiary did not meet the tax payment target in respective region.

(t) Foreign currency

The Group's reporting currency is Renminbi (RMB). The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries incorporated at Hong Kong S.A.R., and the United States is the United States dollars (US\$). The functional currency of the Company's PRC subsidiaries and VIE is the RMB.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are remeasured into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are remeasured into the functional currency using the applicable exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulted exchange differences are recorded as general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries incorporated at Hong Kong S.A.R., and the United States are translated from US\$ into RMB. Assets and liabilities are translated into RMB using the applicable exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Equity accounts other than deficits generated in the current period are translated into RMB using the appropriate historical rates. Revenues, expenses, gains and losses are translated into RMB using the average exchange rates for the relevant period. The resulted foreign currency translation adjustments are recorded as a component of other comprehensive income or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss, and the accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' deficit.

The RMB is not a freely convertible currency. The PRC State Administration for Foreign Exchange, under the authority of the PRC government, controls the conversion of RMB to foreign currencies. The value of the RMB is subject to changes of central government policies and international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the China foreign exchange trading system market.

(u) Concentration and risk

Concentration of customers and suppliers

There are no customers and suppliers individually represent greater than 10% of total revenues and total costs, respectively, of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Group to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, short-term investments and receivable from third-party payment platforms.

The Group's investment policy requires cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and short-term investments to be placed with high-quality financial institutions and to limit the amount of credit risk from any one issuer. The Group regularly evaluates the credit standing of the counterparties or financial institutions. The Company carefully considers and monitors the creditworthiness of third party-payment service providers to mitigate any risks associated with receivables due from third-party payment platforms.

(v) Statutory reserves

In accordance with the PRC Company Law, the Group's PRC subsidiaries and VIE must make appropriations from their after-tax profits as determined under the generally accepted accounting principles in the PRC (PRC GAAP) to non-distributable reserve funds including statutory surplus fund and discretionary surplus fund. The appropriation to the statutory surplus fund must be 10% of the after-tax profits as determined under PRC GAAP. Appropriation is not required if the statutory surplus fund has reached 50% of the registered capital of the PRC companies. Appropriation to the discretionary surplus fund is made at the discretion of the PRC companies.

The statutory surplus fund and discretionary surplus fund are restricted for use. They may only be applied to offset losses or increase the registered capital of the respective companies. These reserves are not allowed to be transferred to the Company by way of cash dividends, loans or advances, nor can they be distributed except for liquidation.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, no appropriation was made to the statutory surplus fund and discretionary surplus fund by the Group's PRC subsidiaries and VIE as these PRC companies did not earn any after-tax profits as determined under PRC GAAP.

(w) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders, considering the accretion of redemption feature related to the Group's redeemable convertible preferred shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period using the two-class method. Under the two-class method, net income is allocated between ordinary shares and other participating securities based on their participating rights. Net losses are not allocated to other participating securities if based on their contractual terms they are not obligated to share the losses.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders, as adjusted for the effect of dilutive ordinary equivalent shares, if any, by the weighted average number of ordinary and dilutive ordinary equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Ordinary equivalent shares consist of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of the preferred shares, using the if-converted method, and shares issuable upon the exercise of share options using the treasury stock method. Ordinary equivalent shares are not included in the denominator of the diluted loss per share calculation when inclusion of such share would be anti-dilutive.

(x) Segment reporting

The Group uses the management approach in determining its operating segments. The Group's chief operating decision maker has been identified as the chief executive officer, who reviews consolidated results when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Group. For the purpose of

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

internal reporting and management's operation review, the Company's chief executive officer does not segregate the Group's business by product or service lines. Management has determined that the Group has one operating segment, which is the on-demand dedicated courier service.

(y) *Recent accounting pronouncements*

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The guidance replaces the incurred loss impairment methodology with an expected credit loss model for which a company recognizes an allowance based on the estimate of expected credit loss. ASU 2016-13 was further amended in November 2019 by ASU 2019-10, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), and Leases (Topic 842). As a result, ASC 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses is effective for public companies for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2019. For all other entities, it is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. As the Group is an "emerging growth company" and elects to apply for the new and revised accounting standards at the effective date for a private company, the Group adopted the new standard on January 1, 2023 and it did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-10, Government Assistance (Topic 832): Disclosures by Business Entities about Government Assistance, which aims to provide increased transparency by requiring business entities to disclose information about certain types of government assistance they receive in the notes to the financial statements. ASU 2021-10 also adds a new Topic—ASC 832, Government Assistance—to the FASB's Codification. The ASU improves financial reporting by requiring disclosures that increase the transparency of transactions with a government accounted for by applying a grant or contribution accounting model by analogy, including (1) the types of transactions, (2) the accounting for those transactions, and (3) the effect of those transactions on an entity's financial statements. The new standard is effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption is permitted. The Group adopted the new standard on January 1, 2022. See Note 2(s) for related disclosure.

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-06, Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40) ("ASU 2020-06"), which eliminates two of the three models in ASC 470-20 that require separate accounting for embedded conversion features and eliminates some of the conditions for equity classification in ASC 815-40 for contracts in an entity's own equity. The guidance also requires entities to use the if-converted method for all convertible instruments in the diluted earnings per share calculation and generally requires them to include the effect of share settlement for instruments that may be settled in cash or shares. ASU 2020-06 is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, it is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. As the Company is an "emerging growth company" and elects to apply for the new and revised accounting standards at the effective date for a private company, the Group will adopt the new standard on January 1, 2024. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

3. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
Aggregate cost basis	102,185	148,758
Gross unrealized holding gain	195	617
Aggregate fair value	102,380	149,375

The Group's short-term investments represent wealth management products issued by commercial banks which are redeemed upon demand of the Group. The wealth management products are invested in debt securities issued by the government, corporate debt securities, bank deposits, central bank bills and other securities issued by other financial institutions. The Group elected the fair value option. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, there were no gross unrealized holding losses.

4. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepayments and other current assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
Prepaid advertising fee	20,215	1,418
Receivable from third-party payment platforms	20,144	24,732
Prepaid profession service fees	1,955	1,263
Deductible input VAT	2,352	2,804
Prepaid rental fees	3,484	2,490
Deposits	2,501	5,701
Others (i)	12,113	15,640
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	62,764	54,048

(i) Others primarily include riders' uniforms, delivery boxes, staff advances and other miscellaneous prepayments.

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
Fixtures and electronic equipment	10,883	11,873
Office leasehold improvement	5,961	6,507
Software	1,583	1,983
Property and Equipment	18,427	20,363
Accumulated depreciation	(9,050)	(12,915)
Property and Equipment, net	9,377	7,448

Depreciation expenses on property and equipment were RMB4,281 and RMB5,461 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

6. OPERATING LEASE

The Company leases facilities under non-cancellable operating leases expiring on different dates. The terms of substantially all these leases are six years or less. When determining the lease term, the Company includes options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that it will exercise that option, if any. All the Company's leases qualify as operating leases. Variable lease cost and short-term leases (lease terms less than 12 months) are recognized as incurred.

	<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>
	RMB
Operating lease right-of-use assets	41,494
Operating lease liabilities, current	11,402
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	28,406
Total operating lease liabilities	39,808

The components of lease expenses were as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended</u>
	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	RMB
Operating lease expenses	12,408
Short-term lease expenses	5,979
Total	18,387

The weighted average remaining lease term as of December 31, 2022 was 3.61 years, and the weighted average discount rate of the operating leases was 3.7%.

The following table reconciles the undiscounted cash flows of the Company's leases as of December 31, 2022 to the present value of its operating lease payments, including rental payments for lease renewal options the Company is reasonably certain to exercise:

	<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>
	RMB
2023	12,647
2024	12,141
2025	11,727
2026	5,864
Total undiscounted lease payments	42,379
Less: imputed interest	(2,571)
Total operating lease liabilities	39,808

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

	<u>For the year ended</u>
	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	RMB
Supplemental cash flow information:	
Cash paid for amounts included in measurement of operating leases liabilities	12,915
Lease liability arising from obtaining Right-of-use assets.	1,999

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has no lease contract that has been entered into but not yet commenced.

6. OPERATING LEASE (CONTINUED)

Future minimum operating lease payments as of December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows:

	<u>Operating Leases</u> <u>RMB</u>
2022	17,806
2023	11,522
2024	569
Total operating lease payments	<u>29,897</u>

Rental expense for operating leases for the year ended December 31, 2021 were RMB18,664.

The Company did not have any significant short-term commitments as of December 31, 2022.

7. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Accrued payroll and welfare	98,271	143,251
VAT and other surcharges payable	128,728	129,748
Advertising and marketing fees payable	6,092	5,985
Other payables	13,736	16,871
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	<u>246,827</u>	<u>295,855</u>

8. MEZZANINE EQUITY

Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares

On August 8, 2014, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with the investor, pursuant to which the Company issued 20,000,000 Series A redeemable convertible Preferred Shares (Series A Preferred Shares) at US\$0.20 per share for an aggregated cash consideration of US\$4 million (equivalent to RMB24,595).

On June 29, 2015, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with two investors, pursuant to which the Company issued 11,111,111 Series B redeemable convertible Preferred Shares (Series B Preferred Shares) at US\$1.35 per share for an aggregated cash consideration of US\$15 million (equivalent to RMB91,807).

On January 24, 2017 and March 27, 2017, the Company entered into share purchase agreements with a group of investors, pursuant to which the Company issued 26,111,112 Series C redeemable convertible preferred shares (Series C Preferred Shares) at US\$1.80 per share for an aggregated cash consideration of US\$47 million (equivalent to RMB322,774).

On May 22, 2017, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with a group of investors, pursuant to which the Company issued 16,164,778 Series C-1 redeemable convertible preferred shares (Series C-1 Preferred Shares) at US\$2.19 per share for an aggregated cash consideration of US\$35.34 million (equivalent to RMB238,744).

On August 1, 2017, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with an investor, pursuant to which the Company issued 4,843,800 Series C-2 redeemable convertible preferred shares (Series C-2 Preferred Shares) at US\$2.48 per share for an aggregated cash consideration of US\$12 million (equivalent to RMB80,674).

8. MEZZANINE EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (Continued)

On August 10, 2018, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with a group of investors, pursuant to which the Company issued 14,528,465 Series D-1 redeemable convertible preferred shares (Series D-1 Preferred Shares) at US\$3.48 per share for an aggregated cash consideration of US\$50.5 million (equivalent to RMB346,396).

On March 22, 2021, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with a group of investors, pursuant to which the Company issued 28,320,182 Series D-2 redeemable convertible preferred shares (Series D-2 Preferred Shares) at US\$4.05 per share for an aggregated cash consideration of US\$114.75 million (equivalent to RMB747,794).

The rights, preferences and privileges of the Series A Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares and Series D-2 Preferred Shares were defined in the Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association as follows:

Redemption Rights

The Series D-2 Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the shareholders of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares in the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2023, or (B) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders, the Majority Series B Preferred Holders, the Majority Series C Preferred Holders, the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders, the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders, or the Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders request for redemption. At the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series D-2 Preferred Holders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series D-2 Preferred Shares.

The Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, and Series C Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the shareholders of the respective series Preferred Shares in the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO in 4 years from the Closing of the respective series Preferred Shares financing, which are August 10, 2022, August 1, 2021, May 22, 2021, January 24, 2021, for Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, and Series C Preferred Shares, respectively, or (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the respective Preferred Shares Purchase Agreement) contained in the respective Preferred Shares Purchase Agreement, Shareholders' Agreement, Amended Memorandum and Articles, which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies ("companies within the Company's consolidation group"), or (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO and the Majority respective series of preferred shareholders vote in favor of such Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the controlling shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, or (D) all or substantially all of the business of Group Companies are required to be suspended or closed down by competent governmental authorities due to material breach of applicable laws in any material respect by the Group Companies, and such suspension or closedown of the business of the Group Companies are not rectified or remedied within six (6) months from the occurrence of such suspension or closedown; or (E) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders, the Majority Series B Preferred Holders, the Majority Series C Preferred Holders, the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders, or the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders request for redemption, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority respective series preferred shareholders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding respective series preferred shares.

8. MEZZANINE EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Redemption Rights (Continued)

The Series B Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the shareholders of the Series B Preferred Shares in the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2020, or (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the Series B Purchase Agreement) contained in the Series B Purchase Agreement, Shareholders' Agreement, Amended Memorandum and Articles which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies, or (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO and the Series B Director votes in favor of such Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the control shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the Directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, or (D) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders request for redemption, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series B Preferred Shares shareholders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series B Preferred Shares.

The Series A Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the shareholders of the Series A Preferred Shares in the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to the fifth (5th) anniversary of the Closing of the Series A Preferred Shares, which is August 8, 2019; or (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the Series A Purchase Agreement) contained in the Series A Purchase Agreement, Shareholders' Agreement, Amended Memorandum and Articles which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies, or (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO and the Series A Director votes in favor of such Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the control shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the Directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series A Preferred Shares shareholders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series A Preferred Shares.

The redemption preference from high priority to low priority is as follows in sequence: Series D-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares and finally Series A Preferred Shares.

For Series D-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares and Series C Preferred Shares, the redemption price shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the respective issuance price, plus an annual simple interest of eight percent (8%) of the respective issuance price over the period from the respective closing date to the date of payment in full of the respective redemption price. Because the Company failed to consummate a Qualified IPO by January 24, 2021, the Series C Preferred Shares became redeemable at the option of the shareholders of the Series C Preferred Shares from January 24, 2021 to March 22, 2021. The redemption date of Series C Preferred Shares in the event that the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO was extended to December 31, 2023 upon the issuance of Series D-2 Preferred Shares on March 22, 2021, and further extended to December 31, 2024 on May 31, 2023, which is also disclosed as below.

For Series B Preferred Shares, the redemption price shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the issue price, plus an annual simple interest of eight percent (8%) of the issuance price over the period from the issuance date

8. MEZZANINE EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Redemption Rights (Continued)

to the date of payment in full of the redemption price, provided that the redemption price shall in no event be more than one hundred and fifty percent (150%) of the issuance price. Because the Company failed to consummate a Qualified IPO by December 31, 2020, the Series B Preferred Shares became redeemable at the option of the shareholders of the Series B Preferred Shares from December 31, 2020 to March 22, 2021. The redemption date of Series B Preferred Shares in the event that the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO was extended to December 31, 2023 upon the issuance of Series D-2 Preferred Shares on March 22, 2021, and further extended to December 31, 2024 on May 31, 2023, which is also disclosed as below.

Based on the aforementioned redemption scenarios for the Series A Preferred Shares, the redemption price for the Series A Preferred Shares shall be:

- two hundred percent (200%) of the issuance price in event (A);
- one hundred percent (100%) of the issuance price, plus an annual internal rate of return of thirty percent (30%) of the issuance price over the period from issuance date to the date of payment in full of the redemption price in (i) either event (B) or event (C), and (ii) the valuation of the Company for the private placement financing, if there is any, is less than US\$200 million. Because the Company failed to consummate a Qualified IPO by August 8, 2019, the Series A Preferred Shares became redeemable at the option of the shareholders of the Series A Preferred Shares from August 8, 2019 to March 22, 2021. The redemption date of Series A Preferred Shares in the event that the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO was extended to December 31, 2023 upon the issuance of Series D-2 Preferred Shares on March 22, 2021, and further extended to December 31, 2024 on May 31, 2023, which is also disclosed as below.

The redemption dates of Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, and Series A Preferred Shares in the event that the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO was extended to December 31, 2023 after the closing of Series D-2 redeemable convertible preferred shares on March 22, 2021. The redemption dates of Series D-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, and Series A Preferred Shares in the event that the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO was further extended to December 31, 2024 on May 31, 2023.

The Company determines whether an amendment to the redemption rights of Series A, Series B, Series C, Series C-1, Series C-2 Series D-1 and Series D-2 preferred shareholders represents an extinguishment based on a fair value approach. If the fair value of the preferred shares immediately before and after the amendment is significantly different (by more than 10%), the amendment represents an extinguishment. The Company has determined that the amendment to the redemption rights of Series A, Series B, Series C, Series C-1, Series C-2 Series D-1 and Series D-2 Preferred Shares did not represent an extinguishment, and therefore modification accounting was applied by analogy to the modification guidance contained in ASC718-20, Compensation—Stock Compensation. The Company accounts for modifications that result in an increase to the fair value of the modified preferred shares as a deemed dividend reconciling net loss to net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders as there is a transfer of value from the ordinary shareholders to the preferred shareholders. The fair value of the preferred shares after the modification decreased. Modifications that result in a decrease in the fair value of the modified preferred shares were not recognized.

“Qualified IPO” means either (i) a firm commitment underwritten registered public offering by the Company (or a listing vehicle that holds the business of the Group Companies) (or depositary receipts or depositary shares thereof) of its Class A Ordinary Shares on a recognized regional or national securities exchange in the United States or Hong Kong or Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange or any other exchange in any other jurisdiction (or any combination of such exchanges and jurisdictions) acceptable to the

8. MEZZANINE EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Redemption Rights (Continued)

Majority Preferred Holders with pre-offering valuation (on a fully diluted basis) of the Company not less than US\$1,000 million (or any other currency of equivalent value) or (ii) a De-SPAC Transaction that implies a pre-combination valuation (on a fully diluted basis) of the Company (or a listing vehicle that holds the business of the Group Companies) of not less than US\$1,000 million (or any other currency of equivalent value).

Conversion Rights

Each Redeemable Convertible Preferred Share shall be convertible, at the option of the shareholders, at any time after the issuance date of preferred shares into such number of fully paid and non-assessable Class A ordinary shares as determined by dividing the applicable Redeemable Convertible Preferred Share issuance price by the respective then effective applicable conversion price. The conversion price shall initially be the applicable issuance price, resulting in an initial conversion ratio for the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares of 1:1, and shall be subject to adjustment including but not limited to share splits and combinations, ordinary share dividends and distributions, other dividends, sale of shares below the conversion price, reorganization, merger, consolidation and certain other events. The conversion price of each Redeemable Convertible Preferred Share is the same as its original issuance price and no adjustments to conversion price have occurred. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, each Redeemable Convertible Preferred Share is convertible into one ordinary share.

Each Redeemable Convertible Preferred Share shall automatically be converted, based on the then-effective applicable conversion price, into fully-paid and non-assessable ordinary shares in the event that (i) the closing of the Qualified IPO, or (ii) the date upon which the Company receives the written request from the Majority respective series preferred shareholders.

Voting Rights

Each redeemable convertible preferred share shall be entitled to that number of votes corresponding to the number of Class A ordinary shares on an as-converted basis. The holder of the Preferred Shares shall vote together with the holders of ordinary shares, and not as a separate class or series, on all matters put before the shareholders.

Dividend Rights

No dividends or other distributions shall be declared, paid, set aside or made, whether in cash, in property, or in any other shares of the Company, with respect to any other class or series of shares of the Company, unless and until the dividends of preferred shares with higher priority of preference has been likewise declared, paid, set aside or made (calculated on an as-converted basis). Dividend rights preference is as follows in sequence: Series D-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares. Series B Preferred Shares and Series A Preferred Shares have no dividend rights preference compared with ordinary shares.

Liquidation Preferences

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, shareholders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, and Series B Preferred Shares Preferred shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the applicable issuance price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid on such redeemable convertible preferred shares.

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, shareholders of Series A Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred and fifty percent (150%) of the issue price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid on such Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares.

8. MEZZANINE EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Liquidation preference is as follows in sequence: Series D-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, and Series A Preferred Shares.

If there are any assets remaining after the aggregate amount has been distributed or paid in full to the applicable holders of the redeemable convertible preferred shares, the remaining assets of the Company available for distribution shall be distributed ratably among all holders of the redeemable convertible preferred shares and the ordinary shares according to the relative number of ordinary shares on an as-converted basis.

Drag-along rights

In the event that at any time after the Closing, the Super Majority Preferred Holders (Drag-Along Preferred Holders, i.e. holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of each class of all outstanding preferred shares voting separately) and the Super Majority Ordinary Holders (Drag-Along Ordinary Holders, i.e. the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding ordinary shares) approve either: (A) transaction(s) in which a Person, or a group of related Persons, acquires all or substantially all of the equity or assets or undertaking of the Company, or (B) a transaction that qualifies as a liquidation event, in each case of (A) and (B) above with a valuation of the Company at no less than US\$800 million (any of such events described in (A) and (B) is referred to as a Sale of the Company), then each Shareholder agrees:

(a) in the event the Sale of the Company requires the approval of shareholders, to vote all Shares in favor of such Sale of the Company and in opposition of any and all other proposals that could reasonably be expected to delay or impair the ability of the Company to consummate such Sale of the Company; (b) in the event that the Sale of the Company is to be effected by the sale of shares held by another shareholder (the Selling Shareholder) without the need for shareholder approval, to sell all shares of the Company beneficially held by such shareholder (or in the event that the Selling Shareholder is selling fewer than all of its shares held in the Company, shares in the same proportion as the Selling Shareholder is selling) to the Person to whom the Selling Shareholder propose to sell its shares, for the same per-share consideration (on an as-converted basis) and on the same terms and conditions as the Selling Shareholder, except that the Shareholder will not be required to sell its shares unless the liability for indemnification, if any, of the Shareholder in such Sale of the Company is several, not joint, and is pro rata in accordance with the Shareholder's relative share ownership of the Company, and will not exceed the consideration receivable by the Shareholder, if any, in such transaction;(c) to refrain from exercising any dissenters' rights or rights of appraisal under applicable Laws at any time with respect to such Sale of the Company;(d) to execute and deliver all related documentation and take such other action in support of the Sale of the Company as shall reasonably be requested by the Company; and (e) not to deposit, and to cause their Affiliates not to deposit, except as provided in this Agreement, any voting securities owned by such Party or Affiliate in a voting trust or subject any such voting securities to any arrangement or agreement with respect to the voting of such securities, unless specifically requested to do so by the acquiror in connection with a Sale of the Company.

Accounting for the Preferred Shares

The Company has classified the preferred shares as mezzanine equity as these preferred shares are redeemable upon the occurrence of an event not solely within the control of the Company. The holders of the preferred shares have a redemption right and liquidation preference and will not receive the same form of consideration upon the occurrence of the conditional event as the ordinary shareholders would.

The Company concluded the embedded conversion and redemption option of the redeemable convertible preferred shares did not need to be bifurcated pursuant to ASC 815 because these terms do not permit net settlement, nor they can be readily settled net by a means outside the contract, nor they can provide for delivery of an asset that puts the holders in a position not substantially different from net settlement.

8. MEZZANINE EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Accounting for the Preferred Shares (Continued)

The Company also determined that there was no beneficial conversion feature attributable to the redeemable convertible preferred shares because the initial effective conversion prices of these redeemable convertible preferred shares were higher than the fair value of the Company's ordinary shares at the relevant commitment dates. The fair value of the Company's ordinary shares on the commitment date was estimated by management with the assistance of an independent valuation firm.

The Company recorded the initial carrying amount of the preferred shares with its issuance price, which approximated the issuance date fair value, after the reduction of the issuance cost. The Company recognized changes in the redemption value immediately as they occur and adjust the carrying value of the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares to equal the redemption value at the end of each reporting period, as if it were also the redemption date for the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares. The change in redemption value is recorded against retained earnings, or in the absence of retained earnings, against additional paid-in capital (APIC). Once APIC has been exhausted, additional charges are recorded by increasing the accumulated deficit.

The Company's redeemable convertible preferred shares activities for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 consisted of the following:

	Series A Preferred Shares RMB	Series B Preferred Shares RMB	Series C Preferred Shares RMB	Series C-1 Preferred Shares RMB	Series C-2 Preferred Shares RMB	Series D-1 Preferred Shares RMB	Series D-2 Preferred Shares RMB	Total RMB
Balance as of January 1, 2021	52,199	141,034	401,042	297,253	99,716	392,628	—	1,383,872
Issuance of preferred shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	747,794	747,794
Payments of issuance cost	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,418)	(4,418)
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	5,729	24,264	18,244	6,195	26,071	50,480	130,983
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3,798	(1,199)	(9,462)	(7,016)	(2,354)	(9,291)	(16,704)	(42,228)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	55,997	145,564	415,844	308,481	103,557	409,408	777,152	2,216,003
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	25,271	19,002	6,452	27,153	61,698	139,576
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	39,326	29,181	9,799	38,800	74,020	191,126
Balance as of December 31, 2022	55,997	145,564	480,441	356,664	119,808	475,361	912,870	2,546,705

If the preferred shares shareholders require that the Company redeem all of the then outstanding preferred shares as of each of the below dates, the total redemption amounts of all series of the preferred shares on those dates are listed as below (the RMB amount is translated with the exchange rate as of December 31, 2022):

December 31,	Redemption Amount	
	US\$	RMB
2023	387,991	2,702,202
2024	408,815	2,847,233
2025	429,582	2,991,867
2026	450,349	3,136,501
2027	471,116	3,281,134

9. ORDINARY SHARES (Note 15)

Upon incorporation in 2014, the Company's authorized shares were 500,000,000 shares with a par value of US\$0.0001 per share. The authorized shares of the Company were divided into 278,920,552 Class A Ordinary Shares, 100,000,000 Class B Ordinary Shares and 121,079,448 Preferred Shares as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022. 34,402,503 Class A Ordinary Shares were issued and 26,422,222 Class A Ordinary Shares were outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. 45,577,778 Class B Ordinary Shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

10. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

On December 24, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company approved and adopted the 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (the Plan), under which the Company reserved 8,000,000 Class A Ordinary Shares to motivate officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Group. Stock options granted to an employee under the 2015 Plan are generally subject to a four-year service schedule, under which 25% of the options vest on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date, and an additional 25% of the option vest on each anniversary of the vesting commencement date thereafter. The option holders can only exercise their vested options upon the occurrence of an initial public offering (IPO). If an employee leaves the Company before the IPO, both the vested and unvested options will be forfeited. The Company did not recognize any share-based compensation expense on the share options since the IPO performance condition is deemed to be not probable.

In January and August 2021, the Company extended the contractual term from 5 years to 10 years of total 1,666,781 options which were granted in 2016 through 2018. The Company accounted for these modifications as Type IV (improbable-to-improbable) modifications. There was no incremental compensation cost at the time of the modification for Type IV awards, as the modification did not impact the number of options expected to vest until the awards become probable of vesting upon IPO. The Company does not recognize any share-based compensation expense on the share options, until the awards become probable of vesting upon IPO.

The following table sets forth the stock options activity for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price US\$	Weighted remaining contractual years	Aggregate intrinsic value US\$
Outstanding as of January 1, 2021	2,699,281	0.89	2.94	1.58
Forfeited	(18,000)	1.24		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021	2,681,281	0.89	5.05	2.95
Forfeited	(270,000)	1.74		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2022	2,411,281	0.80	3.99	3.08

As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, no share options were exercisable, since their exercisability was subject to the completion of an initial public offering of the Company.

The risk-free interest rate was estimated based on the yield to maturity of U.S. treasury bonds denominated in USD for a term consistent with the expected term of the Company's options in effect at the option valuation date. The expected volatility was estimated based on the historical volatility of comparable peer public companies with a time horizon close to the contract life of the Company's options. The expected exercise multiple was estimated as the average ratio of the stock price to the exercise price of when employees would decide to voluntarily exercise their vested options. Expected dividend yield is zero as the Company has never declared or paid any cash dividends on its shares, and the Company does not anticipate any dividend payments in the foreseeable future.

Since the exercisability is dependent upon completion of an initial public offering of the Company, no compensation expense relating to the options was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

10. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

The Company will recognize compensation expenses relating to options vested cumulatively upon the completion of an initial public offering of the Company. As of December 31, 2022, there were US\$6,643 (RMB46,266) of total unrecognized compensation expenses related to share options. As of December 31, 2022, share-based compensation related to share options of US\$6,575 (RMB45,792) would be recognized immediately and the remaining amount US\$68 (RMB474) is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.84 years if the IPO Condition had been met.

Class A restricted share units

On June 14, 2021, the Company granted 5,281,000 Class A restricted share units to the Company's employees and 18,000 Class A restricted share units to directors pursuant to the 2015 Share Incentive Plan at par value of US\$0.0001 per share.

The 5,281,000 Class A restricted share units granted to employees will vest in accordance with the following schedule: 50% of the unvested restricted share units shall vest upon IPO date. 50% of the Class A restricted share units shall vest in eight equal installments quarterly from the IPO date over the two years since the IPO date.

The 18,000 Class A restricted share units granted to directors shall vest in four equal quarterly installments from the Company's IPO date. The first installment shall vest upon IPO date.

The Class A restricted share units can only vest upon the occurrence of an IPO. If a Class A restricted share units holder leaves the Company before the IPO, both the vested and unvested Class A restricted share units will be forfeited. The Company did not recognize any share-based compensation expense on the Class A restricted share units since the IPO performance condition is deemed to be not probable.

The following table sets forth the Class A restricted share units activity for the two years ended December 31, 2022:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant date fair value</u> US\$
Outstanding as of January 1, 2021	—	—
Granted	5,299,000	3.96
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022	<u>5,299,000</u>	<u>3.96</u>

As of December 31, 2022, no Class A restricted share units were vested, since their vesting schedule was subject to the completion of an initial public offering of the Company. As of December 31, 2022, there were US\$20,990 (RMB146,187) of total unrecognized compensation expenses related to Class A restricted share units. As of December 31, 2022, share-based compensation related to Class A restricted share units of US\$10,477 (RMB72,968) would be recognized immediately and the remaining amount US\$10,513 (RMB73,219) is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2 years if the IPO Condition had been met.

[Table of Contents](#)

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following tables present the fair value hierarchy for those assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively:

RMB	December 31, 2021			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Short-term investments (Note 3)	—	102,380	—	102,380

RMB	December 31, 2022			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Short-term investments (Note 3)	—	149,375	—	149,375

12. INCOME TAX

a) *Income tax*

Cayman Islands

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company is not subject to tax on income or capital gain. Additionally, the Cayman Islands does not impose a withholding tax on payments of dividends to shareholders.

Hong Kong S.A.R.

Under the current Hong Kong S.A.R. Inland Revenue Ordinance, the Company's Hong Kong S.A.R. subsidiary is subject to Hong Kong S.A.R. profits tax at the rate of 16.5% on its taxable income generated from the operations in Hong Kong S.A.R. Payments of dividends by the Hong Kong S.A.R. subsidiary to the Company is not subject to withholding tax in Hong Kong S.A.R. A two-tiered profits tax rates regime was introduced in 2018 where the first HK\$2 million of assessable profits earned by a company will be taxed at half of the current tax rate (8.25%) whilst the remaining profits will continue to be taxed at 16.5%. There is an anti-fragmentation measure where each group will have to nominate only one company in the group to benefit from the progressive rates. No provision for Hong Kong S.A.R. profits tax has been made in the financial statements as the subsidiary in Hong Kong S.A.R. have no assessable profits for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

PRC

The Group's PRC subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries are subject to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law (CIT Law) at the statutory income tax rate of 25%, unless otherwise specified. According to the CIT Law, entities that qualify as high-and-new technology enterprises (HNTE) are entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15%.

From year 2017 to year 2023, VIE received approval from the tax authority that qualified as an HNTE, and the certificate entitled VIE to the preferential income tax rate of 15%.

The components of loss before income taxes are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2021 RMB	2022 RMB
PRC, excluding Hong Kong S.A.R.	280,501	176,367
Hong Kong S.A.R.	4,955	2,823
Cayman	5,440	1,248
Others	108	—
Total	291,004	180,438

12. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

The Group had no current income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, as the entities in the Group had no taxable income in the respective year. Reconciliation of the differences between PRC statutory income tax rate and the Group's effective income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
PRC Statutory income tax rate	25.0%	25.0%
Increase (decrease) in effective income tax rate resulting from:		
Tax rate differential for non-PRC entities	(0.6%)	(0.3%)
Preferential tax rate	(0.6%)	0.5%
Research and development expenses bonus deduction	1.4%	12.2%
Other non-deductible expenses	(4.7%)	(6.8%)
Change in valuation allowance	(20.5%)	(30.6%)
Effective income tax rate	0.0%	0.0%

b) *Deferred income tax assets*

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
Deferred income tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forwards	252,635	303,409
Deductible advertising expenses	72,597	76,450
Operating lease liabilities	—	9,823
Others	2,460	294
Total deferred tax assets	327,692	389,976
Less: valuation allowance	(327,692)	(380,153)
Total deferred tax assets, net	—	9,823
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Right-of-use assets	—	9,823
Total deferred tax liabilities	—	9,823
Net deferred income tax assets	—	—

As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group had net operating loss carry forwards of RMB1,221,417 and RMB1,424,334, respectively, attributable to the PRC subsidiaries and VIE. The losses carried forward by the PRC companies will expire during the period from year 2023 to year 2027. As of December 31 2022, the Group had tax loss carry forwards for PRC income tax purpose of RMB1,424,334, which will expire if unused by the following period-end:

Year ending December 31,	RMB
2023	8,691
2024	239,409
2025	264,109
2026	3,887
2027 and thereafter	908,238

12. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

A valuation allowance is provided against deferred income tax assets when the Group determines that it is more likely than not that the deferred income tax assets will not be utilized in the foreseeable future. The Group has incurred accumulated net operating losses for income tax purposes since its inception. The Group believes that it is more likely than not that these accumulated net operating losses and other deferred tax assets will not be utilized in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Group has provided full valuation allowance for the deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

Changes in valuation allowance are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021 RMB	2022 RMB
Balance at the beginning of the year	268,278	327,692
Additions	59,488	55,128
Reduction due to expiration of temporary difference	—	(2,936)
Foreign currency translation effect	(74)	269
Balance at the end of the year	<u>327,692</u>	<u>380,153</u>

According to the PRC Tax Administration and Collection Law, the statute of limitation is three years if the underpayment of taxes is due to computational errors made by the taxpayer or the withholding agent. The statute of limitation is extended to five years under special circumstances where the underpayment of taxes is more than RMB100. In the case of transfer pricing issues, the statute of limitation is 10 years. There is no statute of limitation in the case of tax evasion. The income tax returns of the Company's PRC subsidiaries and VIE for the years from 2014 to 2022 are open to examination by the PRC tax authorities.

13. NET LOSS PER SHARE (Note 15)

The following table sets forth the basic and diluted net loss per share computation and provides a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator for the years presented:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021 RMB	2022 RMB
Numerator:		
Net loss	(291,004)	(180,438)
Accretion of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	(130,983)	(139,576)
Numerator for basic and diluted net loss per share calculation	<u>(421,987)</u>	<u>(320,014)</u>
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of Class A Ordinary Shares	26,422,222	26,422,222
Weighted average number of Class B Ordinary Shares	45,577,778	45,577,778
Denominator for basic and diluted net loss per share calculation	<u>72,000,000</u>	<u>72,000,000</u>
Net loss per ordinary share		
—Basic and diluted—Class A	(5.86)	(4.44)
—Basic and diluted—Class B	(5.86)	(4.44)

13. NET LOSS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

The potentially dilutive securities that have not been included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
Stock options	2,681,281	2,411,281
Class A restricted share units	5,299,000	5,299,000
Preferred shares	121,079,448	121,079,448

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Group is subject to a number of legal proceedings that generally arise in the ordinary course of its business. The Group does not believe that any currently pending legal proceeding to which the Group is a party will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Management has considered subsequent events through November 24, 2023, which was the date the consolidated financial statements were issued.

In May 2023, the Company's authorized shares were updated to be 2,000,000,000 shares with a par value of US\$0.0001 per share, including 1,778,920,552 Class A Ordinary Shares, 100,000,000 Class B Ordinary Shares and 121,079,448 Preferred Shares. The Company re-designated and re-classified 79,980,281 Ordinary Shares into 34,402,503 Class A Ordinary Shares and 45,577,778 Class B Ordinary Shares. Class B Ordinary Shares were held by Snoweagle-s Limited and Diamondbird-s Limited, which were beneficially owned by Mr. Peng Xue, the Company's founder, chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer. Each Class A Ordinary Share shall entitle the holder one vote on all vote on all matters subject to vote at general meetings of the Company. Each Class B Ordinary Share shall entitle the holder ten vote on all vote on all matters subject to vote at general meetings of the Company. The share, per share amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the above designation and reclassification.

16. PARENT COMPANY ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following condensed parent company financial information of BingEx Limited has been prepared using the same accounting policies as set out in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, there were no material contingencies, significant provisions of long-term obligations, mandatory dividend or redemption requirements of redeemable stocks or guarantees of BingEx Limited, except for those which have been separately disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Inter-company balances and transactions were eliminated upon consolidation in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Company. For the purpose of the Company's stand-alone financial statements, its investments in subsidiaries were reported using the equity method of accounting. The Company's share of loss from its subsidiaries was reported as a share of loss of subsidiaries in the accompanying parent company only financial statements. Ordinarily, under the equity method, an investor in an equity method investee would cease to recognize its share of the losses of an investee once the carrying value of the investment has been reduced to nil absent an undertaking by the investor to provide continuing support and fund losses. For the purpose of the parent only financial information, the Company has continued to reflect its share, based on its proportionate interest, of the losses of its subsidiaries regardless of the carrying value of the investment even though the Company is not obligated to provide continuing support or fund losses.

16. PARENT COMPANY ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(a) Condensed Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Short-term investments	32,134	33,810
Total current assets	32,134	33,810
Non-current assets		
Investments in and amount due from subsidiaries	902,650	736,909
Total non-current assets	902,650	736,909
Total assets	934,784	770,719
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Net liabilities in subsidiaries	593,291	578,898
Total current liabilities	593,291	578,898
Total liabilities	593,291	578,898
MEZZANINE EQUITY		
Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	55,997	55,997
Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	145,564	145,564
Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	415,844	480,441
Series C-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	308,481	356,664
Series C-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	103,557	119,808
Series D-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	409,408	475,361
Series D-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	777,152	912,870
Total mezzanine equity	2,216,003	2,546,705
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT: (Note 15)		
Class A Ordinary Shares	16	16
Class B Ordinary Shares	28	28
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	75,244	(85,116)
Accumulated deficit	(1,949,798)	(2,269,812)
Total shareholders' deficit	(1,874,510)	(2,354,884)
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' deficit	934,784	770,719

16. PARENT COMPANY ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)*(b) Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Loss*

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
Total operating expenses	(5,449)	(1,694)
Investment income	6	447
Share of losses from subsidiaries and the VIE	(285,561)	(179,191)
Loss before income taxes	(291,004)	(180,438)
Income tax expense	—	—
Net loss	(291,004)	(180,438)
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred shares to redemption value	(130,983)	(139,576)
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	(421,987)	(320,014)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,175	(29,674)
Comprehensive loss	(419,812)	(349,688)

(c) Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
	RMB	RMB
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,411)	(1,694)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(750,193)	1,694
Net cash provided by financing activities	743,376	—
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash	(3,826)	—
Net decrease in cash	(16,054)	—
Cash at the beginning of the year	16,054	—
Cash at the end of the year	—	—

BINGEX LIMITED

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Note	December 31, 2022 RMB	June 30, 2023 RMB US\$ (Note 1(b))	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1(d)	622,144	689,988	95,154
Term deposits		34,823	—	—
Short-term investments	2	149,375	110,655	15,260
Accounts receivable	11	12,775	7,772	1,072
Prepayments and other current assets	3	54,048	47,471	6,546
Total current assets		873,165	855,886	118,032
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment, net	4	7,448	4,812	664
Operating lease right-of-use assets	5	41,494	36,694	5,060
Other non-current assets		562	538	74
Total non-current assets		49,504	42,044	5,798
Total assets		922,669	897,930	123,830
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of VIE without recourse to the Company of RMB326,995 and RMB102,557 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)		356,136	306,267	42,236
Deferred revenue (including deferred revenue of VIE without recourse to the Company of RMB39,049 and RMB34,001 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)	11	39,049	34,001	4,689
Operating lease liabilities, current (including operating lease liabilities, current of VIE without recourse to the Company of RMB885 and RMB1,112 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)	5	11,402	11,818	1,630
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (including accrued expenses and other current liabilities of VIE without recourse to the Company of RMB175,326 and RMB117,359 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)	6	295,855	280,319	38,658
Total current liabilities		702,442	632,405	87,213
Non-current liabilities				
Operating lease liabilities, non-current (including operating lease liabilities, non-current of VIE without recourse to the Company of RMB406 and RMB809 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)	5	28,406	23,408	3,228
Total non-current liabilities		28,406	23,408	3,228
Total liabilities		730,848	655,813	90,441

Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)

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

BINGEX LIMITED
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u> <u>RMB</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2023</u> <u>RMB</u>	<u>US\$</u> <u>(Note 1(b))</u>
MEZZANINE EQUITY	7			
Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023; Redemption value of RMB55,717 and RMB57,806 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB41,788 and RMB43,355 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)		55,997	55,997	7,722
Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 11,111,111 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023; Redemption value of RMB156,704 and RMB162,581 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB104,469 and RMB108,387 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)		145,564	145,564	20,074
Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 26,111,112 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023; Redemption value of RMB480,441 and RMB511,933 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB327,336 and RMB339,613 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)		480,441	511,933	70,599
Series C-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (US\$0.0001 par value, 16,164,778 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023; Redemption value of RMB356,664 and RMB380,171 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB246,129 and RMB255,360 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)		356,664	380,171	52,428
Series C-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 4,843,800 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and 2023; Redemption value of RMB119,808 and RMB127,741 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB83,575 and RMB86,710 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)		119,808	127,741	17,616
Series D-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 14,528,465 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023; Redemption value of RMB475,361 and RMB507,665 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB351,712 and RMB364,903 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)		475,361	507,665	70,010
Series D-2 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (\$0.0001 par value, 28,320,182 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023; Redemption value of RMB912,870 and RMB980,000 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively; Liquidation value of RMB799,188 and RMB829,161 as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively)		912,870	980,000	135,148
Total mezzanine equity		<u>2,546,705</u>	<u>2,709,071</u>	<u>373,597</u>

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

BINGEX LIMITED

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u> <u>RMB</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2023</u> <u>RMB</u>	<u>US\$</u> <u>(Note 1(b))</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT (Note 8)				
Class A Ordinary Shares (US\$0.0001 par value; 1,778,920,552 shares authorized, 34,402,503 shares issued and 26,422,222 shares outstanding as of June 30, 2023)	8	16	16	2
Class B Ordinary Shares (US\$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 45,577,778 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2023)	8	28	28	4
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(85,116)	(167,885)	(23,152)
Accumulated deficit		<u>(2,269,812)</u>	<u>(2,299,113)</u>	<u>(317,062)</u>
Total shareholders' deficit		<u>(2,354,884)</u>	<u>(2,466,954)</u>	<u>(340,208)</u>
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' deficit		<u>922,669</u>	<u>897,930</u>	<u>123,830</u>

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

BINGEX LIMITED
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Note	Six Months ended June 30,		
		2022 RMB	2023 RMB	US\$ (Note 1(b))
Revenues	11	1,693,899	2,122,219	292,667
Cost of revenues		(1,622,746)	(1,939,380)	(267,453)
Gross Profit		71,153	182,839	25,214
Operating expenses:				
Selling and marketing expenses		(126,183)	(98,050)	(13,522)
General and administrative expenses		(44,253)	(52,430)	(7,230)
Research and development expenses		(59,307)	(50,730)	(6,996)
Total operating expenses		(229,743)	(201,210)	(27,748)
Loss from operations		(158,590)	(18,371)	(2,534)
Interest income		2,009	9,988	1,377
Investment income		772	2,213	305
Other income	12	4,286	48,227	6,651
Income (Loss) before income taxes		(151,523)	42,057	5,799
Income tax expense	13	—	—	—
Net income (loss)		(151,523)	42,057	5,799
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred shares to redemption value	7	(66,747)	(71,358)	(9,841)
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders		(218,270)	(29,301)	(4,042)
Net loss per ordinary share (Note 8)				
—Basic and diluted—Class A and B	14	(3.03)	(0.41)	(0.06)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding used in computing net loss per ordinary share (Note 8)				
—Basic and diluted—Class A	14	26,422,222	26,422,222	26,422,222
—Basic and diluted—Class B	14	45,577,778	45,577,778	45,577,778
Net income (loss)		(151,523)	42,057	5,799
Other comprehensive loss				
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of nil income taxes		(91,971)	(82,769)	(11,414)
Comprehensive loss		(243,494)	(40,712)	(5,615)

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

BINGEX LIMITED

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Six Months ended June 30,		
	2022	2023	
	RMB	RMB	US\$ (Note 1(b))
Operating activities:			
Net cash used in operating activities	(134,445)	(19,906)	(2,745)
Investing activities:			
Proceeds from short-term investments	339,747	366,386	50,527
Purchase of short-term investments	(389,481)	(325,623)	(44,905)
Proceeds from maturity of term deposits	846,673	35,548	4,902
Purchase of term deposits	(359,273)	(903)	(125)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	27	91	13
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,260)	(232)	(32)
Net cash provided by investing activities	435,433	75,267	10,380
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	20,899	12,483	1,721
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	321,887	67,844	9,357
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	218,527	622,144	85,797
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	540,414	689,988	95,154
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest paid	—	—	—
Income taxes paid	—	—	—

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

BINGEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of BingEx Limited (the Company), its wholly-owned subsidiaries, variable interest entity (VIE) and VIE's subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2022 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present a fair statement of the financial position as of June 30, 2023, the results of operations and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, have been made.

The preparation of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and the reported revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions reflected in the Company's financial statements include, but not limited to, estimated stand-alone selling prices of performance obligations, the realization of deferred income tax assets, and the fair value of share-based compensation awards. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and as such, differences may be material to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group's business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. The Group believe that their quarterly revenues are affected by industry buying patterns. As such, the Group generally record higher revenues in the fourth quarter. In addition, the Group typically generate lower revenues in the first quarter during or around Chinese New Year holiday and the National Holiday in the first week of October. Changes in seasonal trends may cause fluctuations in our results of operations and financial condition.

(b) Convenience translation

Translations of balances in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements from RMB into US\$ as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2023 are solely for the convenience of the readers and were calculated at the rate of US\$1.00=RMB7.2513 representing the exchange rate set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board on June 30, 2023. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted, realized or settled into US\$ at that rate on June 30, 2023, or at any other rate.

The US\$ convenience translation is not required under U.S. GAAP.

(c) Summary financial information of the Group's VIE in the condensed consolidated financial statements

The following unaudited condensed consolidated assets and liabilities information of the Group's VIE as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, and unaudited condensed consolidated revenues, net loss and cash flow information for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023 have been included in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. All intercompany transactions and balances with the VIE and its wholly-owned subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation (amounts in thousands).

[Table of Contents](#)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2023</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	161,045	180,977
Short-term investments	55,423	30,143
Accounts receivable	12,775	7,772
Prepayments and other current assets	45,799	40,459
Amounts due from inter-companies	8,148	763,097
Total current assets	283,190	1,022,448
Non-current assets		
Property and equipment, net	5,731	4,382
Operating lease right-of-use assets	2,048	2,319
Other non-current assets	562	181
Total non-current assets	8,341	6,882
Total assets	291,531	1,029,330
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	326,995	102,557
Deferred revenue	39,049	34,001
Amounts due to inter-companies	327,768	1,189,952
Operating lease liabilities, current	885	1,112
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	175,326	117,359
Total current liabilities	870,023	1,444,981
Non-current liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	406	809
Total non-current liabilities	406	809
Total liabilities	870,429	1,445,790

	Six Months ended June 30,	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Total revenues	1,693,899	583,615
Net income (loss)	(29,996)	56,869
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	5,784	(6,523)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(22,052)	26,455
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16,268)	19,932
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	106,677	161,045
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	90,409	180,977

In accordance with VIE Agreements, WFOE has the power to direct the activities of the VIE and VIE's subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company considers that there are no assets in the VIE that can only be used to settle obligations of the VIE, except for paid in capital of RMB1 million as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023. The creditors of the VIE do not have recourse to the general credit of WFOE.

[Table of Contents](#)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash at bank, term deposits, and highly liquid investments placed with banks, which have original maturities of three months or less and are readily convertible to know amounts of cash. The Group's cash and cash equivalents are deposited in financial institutions at below locations:

	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>June 30,</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Financial institutions in the mainland of the PRC		
—Denominated in RMB	259,113	390,832
—Denominated in USD	359,729	275,043
Total cash and cash equivalents balances held at mainland PRC financial institutions	618,842	665,875
Financial institution in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong S.A.R.)		
—Denominated in RMB	3	3
—Denominated in USD	1,914	22,716
—Denominated in HKD	937	953
Total cash balances held at the Hong Kong S.A.R. financial institution	2,854	23,672
Financial institution in Other Regions		
—Denominated in Malaysian Ringgit (MYR)	414	407
Total cash balances held at financial institutions in other regions	414	407
Cash on hand	34	34
Total cash and cash equivalents balances held at financial institutions	622,144	689,988

The bank deposits of each bank, including term deposits, with financial institutions in the mainland and Hong Kong of the PRC are insured by the government authorities up to RMB500 and HKD500, respectively. Total bank deposits amounting to RMB5,526 and RMB9,275 are insured as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, respectively. The Company has not experienced any losses in uninsured bank deposits and does not believe that it is exposed to any significant risks on cash held in bank accounts. To limit exposure to credit risk, the Company primarily places bank deposits with large financial institutions in the PRC and Hong Kong with acceptable credit rating.

(e) *Concentration and risk*

Concentration of customers and suppliers

There are no customers and suppliers individually represent greater than 10% of total revenues and total costs, respectively, of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Group to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, short-term investments and receivable from third-party payment platforms.

The Group's investment policy requires cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, short-term investments to be placed with high-quality financial institutions and to limit the amount of credit risk from any one issuer. The Group regularly evaluates the credit standing of the counterparties or financial institutions. The Company

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

carefully considers and monitors the creditworthiness of third-party payment service providers to mitigate any risks associated with receivables due from third-party payment platforms.

(f) Recent accounting pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The guidance replaces the incurred loss impairment methodology with an expected credit loss model for which a company recognizes an allowance based on the estimate of expected credit loss. ASU 2016-13 was further amended in November 2019 by ASU 2019-10, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), and Leases (Topic 842). As a result, ASC 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses is effective for public companies for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2019. For all other entities, it is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. As the Group is an “emerging growth company” and elects to apply for the new and revised accounting standards at the effective date for a private company, the Group adopted the new standard on January 1, 2023 and it did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

2. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2023</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Aggregate cost basis.	148,758	110,050
Gross unrealized holding gain.	617	605
Aggregate fair value.	<u>149,375</u>	<u>110,655</u>

The Group’s short-term investments represent wealth management products issued by commercial banks which are redeemed upon demand of the Group. The wealth management products are invested in debt securities issued by the government, corporate debt securities, bank deposits, central bank bills and other securities issued by other financial institutions. The Group elected the fair value option. As of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, there were no gross unrealized holding losses.

3. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepayments and other current assets as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2023</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Receivable from third-party payment platforms	24,732	21,632
Deposits	5,701	6,276
Prepaid rental fees	2,490	2,537
Prepaid profession service fees	1,263	2,467
Prepaid advertising fee	1,418	856
Deductible input VAT	2,804	36
Others (i)	15,640	13,667
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	<u>54,048</u>	<u>47,471</u>

3. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(i) Others primarily include riders' uniforms, delivery boxes, staff advances and other miscellaneous prepayments.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2023</u>
	RMB	RMB
Fixtures and electronic equipment	11,873	11,220
Office leasehold improvement	6,507	6,507
Software	1,983	1,983
Property and Equipment	20,363	19,710
Accumulated depreciation	(12,915)	(14,898)
Property and Equipment, net	<u>7,448</u>	<u>4,812</u>

Depreciation expenses on property and equipment were RMB2,589 and RMB2,815 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

5. OPERATING LEASE

The Company leases facilities under non-cancellable operating leases expiring on different dates. The terms of substantially all these leases are three years or less. When determining the lease term, the Company includes options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that it will exercise that option, if any. All the Company's leases qualify as operating leases. Variable lease cost and short-term leases (lease terms less than 12 months) are recognized as incurred.

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2023</u>
	RMB	RMB
Operating lease right-of-use assets	41,494	36,694
Operating lease liabilities, current	11,402	11,818
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	28,406	23,408
Total operating lease liabilities	<u>39,808</u>	<u>35,226</u>

The components of lease expenses were as follows:

	<u>For the six months</u> <u>ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
	RMB	RMB
Operating lease expenses	6,016	6,565
Short-term lease expenses	3,016	2,975
Total lease cost	<u>9,032</u>	<u>9,540</u>

The weighted average remaining lease term for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023 were 4.12 and 3.11 years, and the weighted average discount rate of the operating leases were both 3.7%.

5. OPERATING LEASE (CONTINUED)

The following table reconciles the undiscounted cash flows of the Company's leases as June 30, 2023 to the present value of its operating lease payments, including rental payments for lease renewal options the Company is reasonably certain to exercise:

	RMB
For the six months ending December 31, 2023	6,406
For the year ending December 31,	
2024	12,439
2025	12,466
2026	5,863
Total undiscounted lease payments	37,174
Less: imputed interest	(1,948)
Total operating lease liabilities	<u>35,226</u>

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2023
	RMB	RMB
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid for amounts included in measurement of operating leases liabilities	5,957	6,276
Lease liability arising from obtaining Right-of-use assets	981	1,010

As of June 30, 2023, the Company has no lease contract that has been entered into but not yet commenced.

The Company did not have any significant short-term commitments as of June 30, 2023.

6. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	December 31,	June 30,
	2022	2023
	RMB	RMB
VAT and other surcharges payable	129,748	131,252
Accrued payroll and welfare	143,251	128,546
Advertising and marketing fees payable	5,985	2,932
Other payables	16,871	17,589
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	<u>295,855</u>	<u>280,319</u>

7. MEZZANINE EQUITY

The redemption dates of Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, and Series A Preferred Shares in the event that the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO was extended to December 31, 2023 after the closing of Series

D-2 redeemable convertible preferred shares on March 22, 2021. The redemption dates of Series D-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred

7. MEZZANINE EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, and Series A Preferred Shares in the event that the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO was further extended to December 31, 2024 on May 31, 2023.

The Company determines whether an amendment to the redemption rights of Series A, Series B, Series C, Series C-1, Series C-2 Series D-1 and Series D-2 preferred shareholders represents an extinguishment based on a fair value approach. If the fair value of the preferred shares immediately before and after the amendment is significantly different (by more than 10%), the amendment represents an extinguishment. The Company has determined that the amendment to the redemption rights of Series A, Series B, Series C, Series C-1, Series C-2, Series D-1 and Series D-2 Preferred Shares did not represent an extinguishment, and therefore modification accounting was applied by analogy to the modification guidance contained in ASC718-20, Compensation—Stock Compensation. The Company accounts for modifications that result in an increase to the fair value of the modified preferred shares as a deemed dividend reconciling net loss to net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders as there is a transfer of value from the ordinary shareholders to the preferred shareholders. The fair value of the preferred shares after the modification decreased. Modifications that result in a decrease in the fair value of the modified preferred shares were not recognized.

The Company's redeemable convertible preferred shares activities for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023 consisted of the following:

	Series A Preferred Shares RMB	Series B Preferred Shares RMB	Series C Preferred Shares RMB	Series C-1 Preferred Shares RMB	Series C-2 Preferred Shares RMB	Series D-1 Preferred Shares RMB	Series D-2 Preferred Shares RMB	Total RMB
Balance as of								
January 1, 2022	55,997	145,564	415,844	308,481	103,557	409,408	777,152	2,216,003
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	12,085	9,087	3,085	12,985	29,505	66,747
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	22,325	16,565	5,562	22,018	41,966	108,436
Balance as of June 30, 2022	55,997	145,564	450,254	334,133	112,204	444,411	848,623	2,391,186
January 1, 2023	55,997	145,564	480,441	356,664	119,808	475,361	912,870	2,546,705
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	12,920	9,714	3,299	13,882	31,543	71,358
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	18,572	13,793	4,634	18,422	35,587	91,008
Balance as of June 30, 2023	55,997	145,564	511,933	380,171	127,741	507,665	980,000	2,709,071

8. ORDINARY SHARES

In May 2023, the Company's authorized shares were updated to be 2,000,000,000 shares with a par value of US\$0.0001 per share, including 1,778,920,552 Class A Ordinary Shares, 100,000,000 Class B Ordinary Shares and 121,079,448 Preferred Shares. The Company re-designated and re-classified 79,980,281 Ordinary Shares into 34,402,503 Class A Ordinary Shares and 45,577,778 Class B Ordinary Shares. Class B Ordinary Shares were held by Snoweagle-s Limited and Diamondbird-s Limited, which were beneficially owned by Mr. Peng Xue, the Company's founder, chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer. Each Class A Ordinary Share shall entitle the holder one vote on all vote on all matters subject to vote at general meetings of

8. ORDINARY SHARES (CONTINUED)

the Company. Each Class B Ordinary Share shall entitle the holder ten vote on all vote on all matters subject to vote at general meetings of the Company. The share, per share amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the above designation and reclassification.

9. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth the stock options activity for the six months ended June 30, 2023:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price US\$</u>	<u>Weighted remaining contractual years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value US\$</u>
Outstanding as of January 1, 2023	2,411,281	0.80	3.99	3.08
Forfeited	(6,600)	1.24		
Outstanding as of June 30, 2023	<u>2,404,681</u>	<u>0.79</u>	<u>3.48</u>	<u>3.20</u>

As of June 30, 2023, no share options were exercisable, since their exercisability was subject to the completion of an initial public offering of the Company.

Since the exercisability is dependent upon completion of an initial public offering of the Company, no compensation expense relating to the options was recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2023. The Company will recognize compensation expenses relating to options vested cumulatively upon the completion of an initial public offering of the Company. As of June 30, 2023, there were US\$6,643 (RMB48,001) of total unrecognized compensation expenses related to share options. As of June 30, 2023, share-based compensation related to share options of US\$6,588 (RMB47,600) would be recognized immediately and the remaining amount US\$55 (RMB401) is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.48 years if the IPO Condition had been met.

Class A restricted share units

The following table sets forth the Class A restricted share units activity for the six months ended June 30, 2023:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant date fair value US\$</u>
Outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023	<u>5,299,000</u>	<u>3.96</u>

As of June 30, 2023, no Class A restricted share units were vested, since their vesting schedule was subject to the completion of an initial public offering of the Company. As of June 30, 2023, there were US\$20,990 (RMB151,670) of total unrecognized compensation expenses related to Class A restricted share units. As of June 30, 2023, share-based compensation related to Class A restricted share units of US\$10,477 (RMB75,706) would be recognized immediately and the remaining amount US\$10,513 (RMB75,964) is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2 years if the IPO Condition had been met.

[Table of Contents](#)

10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following tables present the fair value hierarchy for those assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022 June 30, 2023 respectively:

RMB	December 31, 2022			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Short-term investments (Note 2)	—	149,375	—	149,375

RMB	June 30, 2023			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Short-term investments (Note 2)	—	110,655	—	110,655

The Group measures short-term investments at fair value on a recurring basis. Short-term investments include financial products issued by financial institutions, which are valued based on prices per unit quoted by issuers. They are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. As of December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2023, the carrying amounts of other financial instruments approximated to their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

11. Revenue

The Group recognizes customer advances and any other amounts collected prior to completing the delivery services as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue as of January 1, 2022 and 2023 were RMB48,274 and RMB39,049, respectively, which were all recognized as revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, respectively. The balance of RMB34,001 as of June 30, 2023 is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year. The Group conducts operations in China. Accounts receivable as of January 1, 2022 and 2023 were RMB124 and RMB12,755, respectively.

12. Other income

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2023
	RMB	RMB
Government grant	4,003	47,834
Others	283	393
Total other income	4,286	48,227

The government grant consist of financial subsidies received from various levels of local governments from time to time which are granted for general corporate purposes and to support the Group's ongoing operations in the region, and compliance with specific policies promoted by the local governments. The grants are determined at the discretion of the relevant government authorities and there are no restrictions on their use. The government grants with certain conditions are recorded as liabilities when received and will be recorded as other income when the conditions are met.

Government grants in the form of cash are RMB4,003 and RMB47,834 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, respectively, as certain Company's subsidiaries met the revenue and tax payment targets in respective regions and there were no remaining commitment or contingencies. The balances of deferred government grants included in other liabilities are RMB7,976 as of June 30, 2023, as a Company's subsidiary did not meet the tax payment target in respective region.

13. INCOME TAX

The statutory income tax rate for the Company's PRC subsidiary, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries is 25% for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023. The effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 was nil. The effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2023 differs from the PRC statutory income tax rate of 25% primarily due to the Company's PRC subsidiary, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries all have operating loss carry forwards as of June 30, 2022 and 2023 and a full valuation allowance has been recognized on both periods ends.

14. NET LOSS PER SHARE (Note 8)

The following table sets forth the basic and diluted net loss per share computation and provides a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator for the periods presented:

	Six months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2023
	RMB	RMB
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	(151,523)	42,057
Accretion to preferred share redemption value	(66,747)	(71,358)
Numerator for basic and diluted net loss per share calculation	(218,270)	(29,301)
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of Class A Ordinary Shares	26,422,222	26,422,222
Weighted average number of Class B Ordinary Shares	45,577,778	45,577,778
Denominator for basic and diluted net loss per share calculation	72,000,000	72,000,000
Net loss per ordinary share		
—Basic and diluted – Class A	(3.03)	(0.41)
—Basic and diluted – Class B	(3.03)	(0.41)

The potentially dilutive securities that have not been included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive are as follows:

	June 30,	
	2022	2023
Stock options	2,411,281	2,404,681
Class A restricted share units	5,299,000	5,299,000
Preferred shares	121,079,448	121,079,448

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Group is subject to a number of legal proceedings that generally arise in the ordinary course of its business. The Group does not believe that any currently pending legal proceeding to which the Group is a party will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

16. CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	Class A Ordinary Shares (Note 8)		Class B Ordinary Shares (Note 8)		Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' deficit
	Shares	RMB	Shares	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Balance as of January 1, 2022	26,422,222	16	45,577,778	28	75,244	(1,949,798)	(1,874,510)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	(151,523)	(151,523)
Accretion of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	—	—	—	—	—	(66,747)	(66,747)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of nil income taxes	—	—	—	—	(91,971)	—	(91,971)
Balance as of June 30, 2022	26,422,222	16	45,577,778	28	(16,727)	(2,168,068)	(2,184,751)

	Class A Ordinary Shares (Note 8)		Class B Ordinary Shares (Note 8)		Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' deficit
	Shares	RMB	Shares	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Balance as of January 1, 2023	26,422,222	16	45,577,778	28	(85,116)	(2,269,812)	(2,354,884)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	42,057	42,057
Accretion of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares	—	—	—	—	—	(71,358)	(71,358)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of nil income taxes	—	—	—	—	(82,769)	—	(82,769)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	26,422,222	16	45,577,778	28	(167,885)	(2,299,113)	(2,466,954)
Balance as of June 30, 2023- US\$(Note 1(b))	26,422,222	2	45,577,778	4	(23,152)	(317,062)	(340,208)

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Management has considered subsequent events through November 24, 2023, which was the date the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements were issued, and concluded that no subsequent events have occurred that would require recognition or disclosure in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PART II**INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS****ITEM 6. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.**

Cayman Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any such provision may be held by the Cayman Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime.

Our post-offering memorandum and articles of association that we expect to adopt and to become effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering provide that we shall indemnify our directors and officers (each an indemnified person) against all actions, proceedings, costs, charges, expenses, losses, damages or liabilities incurred or sustained by such indemnified person, other than by reason of such person's own dishonesty, willful default or fraud, in or about the conduct of our company's business or affairs (including as a result of any mistake of judgment) or in the execution or discharge of his duties, powers, authorities or discretions, including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any costs, expenses, losses or liabilities incurred by such indemnified person in defending (whether successfully or otherwise) any civil proceedings concerning our company or its affairs in any court whether in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere.

Pursuant to the indemnification agreements, the form of which is filed as Exhibit 10.2 to this registration statement, we agree to indemnify our directors and executive officers against certain liabilities and expenses incurred by such persons in connection with claims made by reason of their being such a director or officer.

The underwriting agreement, the form of which is filed as Exhibit 1.1 to this registration statement, will also provide indemnification for us and our officers and directors for certain liabilities.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

ITEM 7. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES.

In the past three years, we have issued the following securities. We believe that each of the following issuances was exempt from registration under the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act regarding transactions not involving a public offering or in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act regarding sales by an issuer in offshore transactions. No underwriters were involved in these issuances of securities.

<u>Securities/Purchaser</u>	<u>Date of Issuance</u>	<u>Number of Securities</u>	<u>Consideration</u>
Series D-2 preferred shares			
Certain investors	March 22, 2021	28,320,182	\$ 114,750,000
Restricted Share Units			
Certain employees and directors	Various dates	5,299,000 restricted shares	Past and future services provided by these individuals to us

ITEM 8. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a) Exhibits

See Exhibit Index beginning on page II-3 of this registration statement.

The agreements included as exhibits to this registration statement contain representations and warranties by each of the parties to the applicable agreement. These representations and warranties were made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement and (i) were not intended to be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate; (ii) may have been qualified in such agreement by disclosure that was made to the other party in connection with the negotiation of the applicable agreement; (iii) may apply contract standards of “materiality” that are different from “materiality” under the applicable securities laws; and (iv) were made only as of the date of the applicable agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in the agreement.

We acknowledge that, notwithstanding the inclusion of the foregoing cautionary statements, we are responsible for considering whether additional specific disclosure of material information regarding material contractual provisions is required to make the statements in this registration statement not misleading.

(b) Financial Statement Schedules

Schedules have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements or the Notes thereto.

ITEM 9. UNDERTAKINGS.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the provisions described in Item 6, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that:

- (1) For purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this registration statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the time it was declared effective.
- (2) For the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

BingEx Limited

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1*	Form of Underwriting Agreement
3.1	Ninth Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant, as currently in effect
3.2	Form of Tenth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant, effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering
4.1*	Registrant's Specimen American Depositary Receipt (included in Exhibit 4.3)
4.2*	Registrant's Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares
4.3*	Form of Deposit Agreement, among the Registrant, the depositary and the holders and beneficial owners of American Depositary Shares issued thereunder
4.4*	Tenth Amended and Restated Shareholders' Agreement between the Registrant and other parties thereto dated May 31, 2023
5.1*	Opinion of Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP regarding the validity of the ordinary shares being registered and certain Cayman Islands tax matters
8.1*	Opinion of Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP regarding certain Cayman Islands tax matters (included in Exhibit 5.1)
8.2*	Opinion of Han Kun Law Offices regarding certain PRC tax matters (included in Exhibit 99.2)
10.1	2015 Share Incentive Plan
10.2	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its directors and executive officers
10.3	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Peng Xue
10.4	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Hongjian Yu
10.5	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Le Tang
10.6*	English translation of the executed form of the Powers of Attorney granted by shareholders of the VIE, as currently in effect, and a schedule of all executed Powers of Attorney adopting the same form
10.7*	English translation of the Equity Pledge Agreement among our WFOE, the VIE and shareholders of the VIE dated May 8, 2021
10.8*	English translation of the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement between our WFOE and the VIE dated November 2, 2023
10.9*	English translation of the Exclusive Option Agreement among our WFOE, the VIE and shareholders of the VIE dated November 2, 2023
21.1	Principal subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1*	Consent of KPMG Huazhen LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm
23.2*	Consent of Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1)
23.3*	Consent of Han Kun Law Offices (included in Exhibit 99.2)
23.4	Consent of Zhihui Yang
23.5	Consent of Weili Hong
23.6	Consent of Jing Liu
24.1*	Powers of Attorney (included on signature page)
99.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant
99.2*	Opinion of Han Kun Law Offices regarding certain PRC laws matters
99.3*	Consent of Shanghai iResearch Co., Ltd.

* To be filed by amendment.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form F-1 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in Beijing, China, on _____, 2023.

BingEx Limited

By: _____
Name: Peng Xue
Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief
Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints each of Peng Xue, Hongjian Yu and Le Tang as attorneys-in-fact with full power of substitution for him or her in any and all capacities to do any and all acts and all things and to execute any and all instruments which said attorney and agent may deem necessary or desirable to enable the registrant to comply with the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and any rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission thereunder, in connection with the registration under the Securities Act of ordinary shares of the registrant (the “Shares”), including, without limitation, the power and authority to sign the name of each of the undersigned in the capacities indicated below to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 (the “Registration Statement”) to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to such Shares, to any and all amendments or supplements to such Registration Statement, whether such amendments or supplements are filed before or after the effective date of such Registration Statement, to any related Registration Statement filed pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, and to any and all instruments or documents filed as part of or in connection with such Registration Statement or any and all amendments thereto, whether such amendments are filed before or after the effective date of such Registration Statement; and each of the undersigned hereby ratifies and confirms all that such attorney and agent shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on _____, 2023.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
_____ Peng Xue	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
_____ Hongjian Yu	Director
_____ Haibo Ru	Director
_____ Le Tang	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES

Pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, the undersigned, the duly authorized representative in the United States of BingEx Limited has signed this registration statement or amendment thereto in _____ on _____, 2023.

Authorized U.S. Representative

By: _____

Name:

Title:

THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED)

OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

NINTH AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

AND

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

BingEx Limited

(As adopted by a Special Resolution passed on May 31, 2023)

THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED)

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

NINTH AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF

BingEx Limited

(Adopted by Special Resolution on May 31, 2023)

1. The name of the Company is BingEx Limited.
2. The Registered Office of the Company shall be at the offices of Quality Corporate Services Ltd., Suite 102, P.O. Box 712, Cannon Place, North Sound Rd., George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9006, Cayman Islands or at such other place as the Directors may from time to time decide.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Companies Act or any other law of the Cayman Islands.
4. Except as prohibited or limited by the Companies Act (As Revised), the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object and shall have and be capable of from time to time and at all times exercising any and all of the powers at any time or from time to time exercisable by a natural person or body corporate in doing in any part of the world whether as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise whatever may be considered by it necessary for the attainment of its objects and whatever else may be considered by it as incidental or conducive thereto or consequential thereon, including, but without in any way restricting the generality of the foregoing, the power to make any alterations or amendments to this Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the Company considered necessary or convenient in the manner set out in the Articles of Association of the Company, and the power to do any of the following acts or things:

to pay all expenses of and incidental to the promotion, formation and incorporation of the Company; to register the Company to do business in any other jurisdiction; to sell, lease or dispose of any property of the Company; to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, debentures, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; to lend money or other assets and to act as guarantors; to borrow or raise money on the security of the undertaking or on all or any of the assets of the Company including uncalled capital or without security; to invest money of the Company in such manner as the Directors determine; to promote other companies; to sell the undertaking of the Company for cash or any other consideration; to distribute assets in specie to Members of the Company; to make charitable or benevolent donations; to pay pensions or gratuities or provide other benefits in cash or kind to Directors, officers, employees, past or present and their families; to purchase Directors and officers liability insurance and to carry on any trade or business and generally to do all acts and things which, in the opinion of the Company or the Directors, may be conveniently or profitably or usefully acquired and dealt with, carried on, executed or done by the Company in connection with the aforesaid business provided that the Company shall only carry on the businesses for which a license is required under the Laws of the Cayman Islands when so licensed under the terms of such Laws.

5. The liability of each Member is limited to the amount from time to time unpaid on such Member's shares.
6. The authorized share capital of the Company is US\$200,000.00 divided into 1,778,920,552 Class A Ordinary Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each, 100,000,000 Class B Ordinary Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each, 20,000,000 convertible redeemable Series A Preferred Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each, 11,111,111 convertible redeemable Series B Preferred Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each, 26,111,112 convertible redeemable Series C Preferred Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each, 16,164,778 convertible redeemable Series C-1 Preferred Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each, 4,843,800 convertible redeemable Series C-2 Preferred Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each, 14,528,465 convertible redeemable Series D-1 Preferred Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each and 28,320,182 convertible redeemable Series D-2 Preferred Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each with power for the Company insofar as is permitted by applicable Laws and the Articles of Association (including without limitation Schedule A thereto), to redeem or purchase any of its shares and to increase or reduce the said capital and to issue any part of its capital, whether original, redeemed or increased with or without any preference, priority or special privilege or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions and so that unless the conditions of issue shall otherwise expressly declare every issue of shares whether declared to be preference or otherwise shall be subject to the powers hereinbefore contained.
7. If the Company is registered as exempted, its operations will be carried on subject to the provisions of Section 174 of the Companies Act (As Revised) and, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act (As Revised) and the Articles of Association, it shall have the power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate limited by shares under the Laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands.
8. Unless a majority of the Board agrees otherwise, the financial year of the Company shall end on December 31 in each year and, following the year of incorporation, shall begin on January 1 in each year.

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THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED)

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

NINTH AMENDED AND RESTATED ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

BingEx Limited

(Adopted by Special Resolution on May 31, 2023)

1. In these Articles, Table A in the Schedule to the Statute does not apply and, unless there is something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith:

“**Additional Equity Securities**” means all Equity Securities issued by the Company; provided that the term “Additional Equity Securities” does not include (i) Employee Compensation Shares; (ii) securities issued or issuable in connection with any share split, share dividend, combination, recapitalization or other similar transaction of the Company; (iii) securities issued or issuable upon exercise of the Preferred Shares or upon conversion or exercise of any outstanding convertible notes, warrants or options; (iv) securities issued in connection with a bona fide business acquisition by the Company of another business, whether by merger, consolidation, sale of assets, sale or exchange of stock or otherwise, with the approval of the Board, or (v) securities issued in connection with the Company’s Qualified IPO.

“**Affiliate**” means, with respect to a Person (as defined below), any other Person that, directly or indirectly, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such Person, including, without limitation any general partner, officer or director of such Person, and any venture capital fund now or hereafter existing which is controlled by or under common control with one or more general partners or shares the same management company with such Person, and the term “**affiliated**” has the meaning correlative to the foregoing.

“**Associate**” means, with respect to a natural person, (1) any corporation or organization (other than the Group Companies) of which such person is an officer or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner of ten percent (10%) or more of any class of equity securities, (2) any trust or other estate in which such person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, or (3) any relative or spouse of such person.

“**Applicable Redemption Price**”, with respect to a Series A Preferred Share, shall mean Series A Redemption Price; with respect to a Series B Preferred Share, shall mean Series B Redemption Price; with respect to a Series C Preferred Share, shall mean Series C Redemption Price; with respect to a Series C-1 Preferred Share, shall mean Series C-1 Redemption Price; with respect to a Series C-2 Preferred Share, shall mean Series C-2 Redemption Price; with respect to a Series D-1 Preferred Share, shall mean Series D-1 Redemption Price; and with respect to a Series D-2 Preferred Share, shall mean Series D-2 Redemption Price.

“**Articles**” means these Ninth Amended and Restated Articles of Association as may be amended from time to time by Special Resolution.

“**As adjusted**” means as appropriately adjusted for any subsequent bonus issue, share split, consolidation, subdivision, reclassification, recapitalization or similar arrangement.

“**Auditors**” means the Persons for the time being performing the duties of auditors of the Company.

“**Board**” means the board of directors of the Company.

“**Chairman**” means the chairman of the Board.

“**Class A Ordinary Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Class B Ordinary Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Company**” means BingEx Limited, an exempted company organized and existing under the Laws of the Cayman Islands.

“**Control**” means, when used with respect to any Person, the power or authority, whether exercised or not, to direct the business, management and policies of such Person, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise, which power or authority shall conclusively be presumed to exist upon possession of beneficial ownership or power to direct the vote of more than fifty percent (50%) of the votes entitled to be cast at a meeting of the Members or shareholders of such Person or power to control the composition of a majority of the board of directors of such Person; and the terms “**controlling**” and “**controlled**” have meanings correlative to the foregoing.

“**Control Documents**” means each of the following agreements with respect to the Domestic Company: Exclusive Technology Consulting and Service Agreement, Equity Pledge Agreement, Share Option Agreement, Operating Agreement, and Power of Attorney.

“**Conversion Price**”, with respect to a Series A Preferred Share, shall mean Series A Conversion Price; with respect to a Series B Preferred Share, shall mean Series B Conversion Price; with respect to a Series C Preferred Share, shall mean Series C Conversion Price; with respect to a Series C-1 Preferred Share, shall mean Series C-1 Conversion Price; with respect to a Series C-2 Preferred Share, shall mean Series C-2 Conversion Price; with respect to a Series D-1 Preferred Share, shall mean Series D-1 Conversion Price and with respect to a Series D-2 Preferred Share, shall mean Series D-2 Conversion Price.

“**Conversion Share**” has the meaning specified in Section 3(c) of Schedule A.

“**Debenture**” means debenture stock, mortgages, bonds and any other such securities of the Company whether constituting a charge on the assets of the Company or not.

“**De-SPAC Transaction**” means a direct or indirect business combination of the Company with a publicly-listed special purpose acquisition company, targeted acquisition company or any other publicly traded entity, or any other transaction, as a result of which the Company or a listing vehicle that holds the business of the Group Companies becomes or remains listed on a recognized regional or national securities exchange in the United States or Hong Kong or Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange, or any other exchange in any other jurisdiction (or any combination of such exchanges and jurisdictions) acceptable to the Majority Preferred Holders.

“**Director**” means a member of the Board.

“**Employee Compensation Share**” means the number of Ordinary Shares to be issued or issuable to employees, consultants or directors of the Company either in connection with the provision of services to the Company or on exercise of any options to purchase Ordinary Shares granted under a share incentive plan or other arrangement approved by the Company’s Board, including without limitation in connection with a restricted stock or other equity compensation plan or arrangement approved by the Company’s Board.

“**Equity Securities**” means any Ordinary Shares or Ordinary Share Equivalents of the Company.

“**Governmental Authority**” means the government of any nation, province, state, city, locality or other political subdivision of any thereof, any entity exercising executive, legislative, judicial, regulatory or administrative functions of or pertaining to government, regulation or compliance.

“**Group Companies**” means the Company, BingEx Global Limited (閃送有限公司), a company organized and existing under the Laws of Hong Kong (the “**HK Co**”), Beijing Shan Song Technology Co., Ltd. (北京闪送科技有限公司), a wholly foreign-owned enterprise organized and existing under the Laws of the PRC (the “**WFOE**”), Beijing Tong Cheng Bi Ying Technology Co., Ltd. (北京同城必应科技有限公司), a company organized and existing under the Laws of the PRC (the “**Domestic Company**”), and any other direct or indirect Subsidiary of any of the foregoing entities (with each of such Group Companies being referred to as a “**Group Company**”).

“**IPO**” means either (i) the first underwritten public offering of the Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company (or a listing vehicle that holds the business of the Group Companies) (or depositary receipts or depositary shares thereof) and listing on an internationally-recognized securities exchange or (ii) a De-SPAC Transaction, in each case as approved in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the Articles of the Company.

“**Key Holders**” or “**Key Holder**” means Xue Peng (薛鹏), Yu Hongjian (于红建), Snoweagle-s Limited and Diamondbird-s Limited (the equity holding companies of Xue Peng) and Y&X Changan Limited (the equity holding company of Yu Hongjian).

“**Laws**” or “**Law**” means any constitutional provision, statute or other law, rule, regulation of any jurisdiction.

“**Liquidation Event**” has the meaning specified in Section 1(b) of Schedule A.

“**Majority Preferred Holders**” shall mean holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of all outstanding Preferred Shares voting together.

“**Majority Series A Preferred Holders**” shall mean the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the then outstanding Series A Preferred Shares including any Conversion Shares.

“**Majority Series B Preferred Holders**” shall mean the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the then outstanding Series B Preferred Shares including any Conversion Shares.

“**Majority Series C Preferred Holders**” shall mean the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the then outstanding Series C Preferred Shares including any Conversion Shares.

“**Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders**” shall mean the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the then outstanding Series C-1 Preferred Shares including any Conversion Shares.

“**Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders**” shall mean the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the then outstanding Series C-2 Preferred Shares including any Conversion Shares.

“**Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders**” shall mean the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the then outstanding Series D-1 Preferred Shares including any Conversion Shares.

“**Majority Series D-2 Preferred Holders**” shall mean the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the then outstanding Series D-2 Preferred Shares including any Conversion Shares.

“**Member**” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Statute.

“**Memorandum**” means the Ninth Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association of the Company to be adopted by resolution in writing of all Members of the Company.

“**Month**” means calendar month.

“**Ordinary Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Ordinary Share Equivalents**” means any rights, options, or warrants to purchase or exercisable for Ordinary Shares, or securities of any type whatsoever that are, or may become, convertible into, exchangeable for or exercisable for said equity securities, including, without limitation, the Preferred Shares.

“Ordinary Resolutions” means a resolution approved at a duly convened and constituted meeting of Members of the Company by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the Members present at the meeting who voted or a resolution consented to in writing by the Members holding more than 50% of the issued shares of the Company which are entitled to vote thereon, in accordance with Article 29.

“Original Issue Price”, with respect to a Series A Preferred Share, shall mean Original Series A Issue Price; with respect to a Series B Preferred Share, shall mean Original Series B Issue Price; with respect to a Series C Preferred Share, shall mean Original Series C Issue Price; with respect to a Series C-1 Preferred Share, shall mean Original Series C-1 Issue Price; with respect to a Series C-2 Preferred Share, shall mean Original Series C-2 Issue Price; and with respect to a Series D-1 Preferred Share, shall mean Original Series D-1 Issue Price, and with respect to a Series D-2 Preferred Share, shall mean Original Series D-2 Issue Price.

“Original Series A Issue Price” means US\$0.20 per share, As adjusted.

“Original Series B Issue Price” means US\$1.35 per share, As adjusted.

“Original Series C Issue Price” means US\$1.80 per share, As adjusted.

“Original Series C-1 Issue Price” means US\$2.1862 per share, As adjusted.

“Original Series C-2 Issue Price” means US\$2.4774 per share, As adjusted.

“Original Series D-1 Issue Price” means US\$3.475935 per share, As adjusted.

“Original Series D-2 Issue Price” means US\$4.0519 per share, As adjusted.

“Original Series A Issue Date” means the date of issuance by the Company of its first Series A Preferred Share pursuant to the Series A Purchase Agreement.

“Original Series B Issue Date” means the date of issuance by the Company of its first Series B Preferred Share pursuant to the Series B Purchase Agreement.

“Original Series C Issue Date” means the date of issuance by the Company of its first Series C Preferred Share pursuant to the applicable Series C Purchase Agreement. For clarity purposes, the “Original Series C Issue Date” shall refer to, with respect to the Series C Preferred Shares issued to the Series C Lead Investor, the date of March 27, 2017; with respect to the Series C Preferred Shares issued to the shareholders of the Company other than the Series C Lead Investor, the date of January 24, 2017.

“Original Series C-1 Issue Date” means the date of issuance by the Company of its first Series C-1 Preferred Share pursuant to the Series C-1 Purchase Agreement.

“Original Series C-2 Issue Date” means the date of issuance by the Company of its first Series C-2 Preferred Share pursuant to the Series C-2 Purchase Agreement.

“Original Series D-1 Issue Date” means the date of issuance by the Company of its first Series D-1 Preferred Share pursuant to the Series D-1 Purchase Agreement.

“**Original Series D-2 Issue Date**” means the date of issuance by the Company of its first Series D-2 Preferred Share pursuant to the Series D-2 Purchase Agreement.

“**paid-up**” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Statute.

“**Person**” or “**person**” means any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, firm, joint venture, estate, trust, unincorporated organization, association, corporation, institution, public benefit corporation, entity or governmental or regulatory authority or other entity of any kind or nature.

“**PRC**” means the People’s Republic of China, but solely for the purposes of these Articles, excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan.

“**Preferred Shares**” shall mean the Series A Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares and Series D-2 Preferred Shares.

“**Qualified IPO**” means either (i) a firm commitment underwritten registered public offering by the Company (or a listing vehicle that holds the business of the Group Companies) (or depositary receipts or depositary shares thereof) of its Class A Ordinary Shares on a recognized regional or national securities exchange in the United States or Hong Kong or Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange or any other exchange in any other jurisdiction (or any combination of such exchanges and jurisdictions) acceptable to the Majority Preferred Holders with pre-offering valuation (on a fully diluted basis) of the Company not less than US\$1,000 million (or any other currency of equivalent value) or (ii) a De-SPAC Transaction that implies a pre-combination valuation (on a fully diluted basis) of the Company (or a listing vehicle that holds the business of the Group Companies) of not less than US\$1,000 million (or any other currency of equivalent value).

“**Redemption Amount**” has the meaning specified in Section 3(c) of Schedule A.

“**Redemption Closing**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(g) of Schedule A.

“**Redemption Date**” means the Series A Redemption Date, the Series B Redemption Date, the Series C Redemption Date, the Series C-1 Redemption Date, the Series C-2 Redemption Date, the Series D-1 Redemption Date or the Series D-2 Redemption Date, as applicable.

“**Registered office**” means the registered office for the time being of the Company.

“**Required Consenters**” has the meaning specified in Article 26.

“**Schedule A**” means Schedule A to these Articles, as amended from time to time.

“**Seal**” means the common seal of the Company and includes every duplicate seal.

“**Secretary**” includes an Assistant Secretary and any person appointed to perform the duties of Secretary of the Company.

“**Series A Conversion Price**” shall initially equal the Original Series A Issue Price, and shall be adjusted from time to time as provided in Section 3 of Schedule A. For the avoidance of doubt, the initial conversion ratio for Series A Preferred Shares to Ordinary Shares shall be 1:1.

“**Series A Preferred Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Series A Purchase Agreement**” means that certain SERIES A PREFERRED SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT dated August 8, 2014 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto regarding the issuance of the Series A Preferred Shares.

“**Series A Redemption Date**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(a)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series A Redemption Notice**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(a)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series A Redemption Price**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(a)(ii) of Schedule A.

“**Series B Conversion Price**” shall initially equal the Original Series B Issue Price, and shall be adjusted from time to time as provided in Section 3 of Schedule A. For the avoidance of doubt, the initial conversion ratio for Series B Preferred Shares to Ordinary Shares shall be 1:1.

“**Series B Preferred Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Series B Purchase Agreement**” means that certain SERIES B PREFERRED SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT dated June 29, 2015 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto regarding the issuance of the Series B Preferred Shares.

“**Series B Redemption Date**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(b)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series B Redemption Notice**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(b)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series B Redemption Price**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(b)(ii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C Conversion Price**” shall initially equal the Original Series C Issue Price, and shall be adjusted from time to time as provided in Section 3 of Schedule A. For the avoidance of doubt, the initial conversion ratio for Series C Preferred Shares to Ordinary Shares shall be 1:1.

“**Series C Lead Investor**” means SIG China Investments Master Fund IV, LLLP.

“**Series C Preferred Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Series C Purchase Agreement**” means that (i) with respect to the holders of Series C other than the Series C Lead Investor, certain SERIES C PREFERRED SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT dated January 24, 2017 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto regarding the issuance of the Series C Preferred Shares, or (ii) with respect to the Series C Lead Investor, certain SERIES C PREFERRED SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT dated March 27, 2017 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto regarding the issuance of the Series C Preferred Shares.

“**Series C Redemption Date**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(c)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C Redemption Notice**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(c)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C Redemption Price**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(c)(ii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C-1 Conversion Price**” shall initially equal the Original Series C-1 Issue Price, and shall be adjusted from time to time as provided in Section 3 of Schedule A. For the avoidance of doubt, the initial conversion ratio for Series C-1 Preferred Shares to Ordinary Shares shall be 1:1.

“**Series C-1 Preferred Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Series C-1 Purchase Agreement**” means that certain SERIES C-1 PREFERRED SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT dated May 18, 2017 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto regarding the issuance of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares.

“**Series C-1 Redemption Date**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(d)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C-1 Redemption Notice**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(d)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C-1 Redemption Price**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(d)(ii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C-2 Conversion Price**” shall initially equal the Original Series C-2 Issue Price, and shall be adjusted from time to time as provided in Section 3 of Schedule A. For the avoidance of doubt, the initial conversion ratio for Series C-2 Preferred Shares to Ordinary Shares shall be 1:1.

“**Series C-2 Preferred Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Series C-2 Purchase Agreement**” means that certain SERIES C-2 PREFERRED SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT dated July 21, 2017 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto regarding the issuance of the Series C-2 Preferred Shares.

“**Series C-2 Redemption Date**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(e)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C-2 Redemption Notice**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(e)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series C-2 Redemption Price**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(e)(ii) of Schedule A.

“**Series D-1 Conversion Price**” shall initially equal the Original Series D-1 Issue Price, and shall be adjusted from time to time as provided in Section 3 of Schedule A. For the avoidance of doubt, the initial conversion ratio for Series D-1 Preferred Shares to Ordinary Shares shall be 1:1.

“**Series D-1 Preferred Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Series D-1 Purchase Agreement**” means that certain SERIES D-1 PREFERRED SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT dated July 27, 2018 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto regarding the issuance of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares.

“**Series D-1 Redemption Date**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(f)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series D-1 Redemption Notice**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(f)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series D-1 Redemption Price**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(f)(ii) of Schedule A.

“**Series D-2 Conversion Price**” shall initially equal the Original Series D-2 Issue Price, and shall be adjusted from time to time as provided in Section 3 of Schedule A. For the avoidance of doubt, the initial conversion ratio for Series D-2 Preferred Shares to Ordinary Shares shall be 1:1.

“**Series D-2 Preferred Shares**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A.

“**Series D-2 Purchase Agreement**” means that certain SERIES D-2 PREFERRED SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT dated March 22, 2021 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto regarding the issuance of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares.

“**Series D-2 Redemption Date**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(g)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series D-2 Redemption Notice**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(g)(iii) of Schedule A.

“**Series D-2 Redemption Price**” has the meaning specified in Section 4(g)(ii) of Schedule A.

“**Shareholders’ Agreement**” means certain TENTH AMENDED AND RESTATED SHAREHOLDERS’ AGREEMENT dated May 31, 2023 entered into by and among the Company and the other parties thereto, as amended from time to time.

“**Share**” has the meaning specified in Article 6A and may also be referenced as “**share**” and includes any fraction of a share.

“**Special Resolution**”, except as otherwise provided by these Articles, has the same meaning as set forth in the Statute and includes a resolution approved in writing as described therein, provided that in respect of any of the matters set out in Section 5 of Schedule A to these Articles, such special resolution shall include the affirmative vote of the Majority Preferred Holder.

“**Statute**” means the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands, and every statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

“**Subsidiary**” or “**Subsidiaries**” means, as of the relevant date of determination, with respect to any Person (the “**subject entity**”), (i) any Person: (1) more than fifty percent (50%) of whose shares or other interests entitled to vote in the election of directors or (2) more than a fifty percent (50%) interest in the profits or capital of such Person are owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the subject entity or through one (1) or more Subsidiaries of the subject entity, (ii) any Person whose assets, or portions thereof, are consolidated with the net earnings of the subject entity and are recorded on the books of the subject entity for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP, or (iii) any Person with respect to which the subject entity has the power to otherwise direct the business and policies of that entity directly or indirectly through another Subsidiary. For the avoidance of doubt, the Subsidiaries of the Company shall include the Group Companies.

“**written**” and “**in writing**” include all modes of representing or reproducing words in visible form.

Words importing the singular number also include the plural number and vice-versa.

Words importing the masculine gender also include the feminine gender and vice-versa.

The term “**day**” means “**calendar day**”.

2. The business of the Company may be commenced as soon after incorporation as the Directors shall see fit, notwithstanding that only part of the shares may have been allotted.

3. The Directors may pay, out of the capital or any other monies of the Company, all expenses incurred in or about the formation and establishment of the Company including the expenses of registration.

CERTIFICATES FOR SHARES

4. The Company shall maintain a register of its Members. A Member shall only be entitled to a share certificate if the Directors resolve that share certificates shall be issued. Certificates representing shares of the Company shall be in such form as shall be determined by the Directors. Such certificates may be under Seal. Share certificates shall be signed by one or more Directors or other persons authorized by the Directors. The Directors may authorize certificates to be issued with the Seal and authorized signature(s) affixed by mechanical process. The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by more than one person and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them. All certificates for shares shall be consecutively numbered or otherwise identified and shall specify the shares to which they relate. The name and address of the person to whom the shares represented thereby are issued, with the number of shares and date of issue, shall be entered in the register of Members of the Company. All certificates surrendered to the Company for transfer shall be canceled and no new certificate shall be issued until the former certificate for a like number of shares shall have been surrendered and canceled.
5. Notwithstanding Article 4 of these Articles, if a share certificate is defaced, lost, stolen, or destroyed, it may be renewed on payment of a fee of one dollar (US\$1.00) or such lesser sum and on such terms (if any) as the Directors may reasonably prescribe to indemnify the Company from any loss incurred by it in connection with such certificate, including the payment of the expenses incurred by the Company in investigating evidence, as the Directors may prescribe.

ISSUE OF SHARES

6. Subject to the provisions, if any, in the Memorandum of Association and in these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), to any direction that may be given by the Company in a general meeting, the right of first offer under the Shareholders' Agreement, and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares, the Directors may allot, issue, grant options over or otherwise dispose of shares of the Company (including fractions of a share) with or without preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise and to such persons, at such times and on such other terms as they think proper. The Company shall not issue shares in bearer form.

6A CLASSES, NUMBER AND PAR VALUE OF THE SHARES

After the adoption of these Articles the authorized share capital of the Company is US\$200,000.00, divided into 1,778,920,552 Class A Ordinary Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each (the "**Class A Ordinary Shares**"), 100,000,000 Class B Ordinary Shares of US\$0.0001 par value each (the "**Class B Ordinary Shares**" and together with Class A Ordinary Shares, the "**Ordinary Shares**"), 20,000,000 convertible redeemable Series A Preferred Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share (the "**Series A Preferred Shares**"), 11,111,111 convertible redeemable Series B Preferred Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share (the "**Series B Preferred Shares**"), 26,111,112 convertible redeemable Series C Preferred Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share (the "**Series C Preferred Shares**"), 16,164,778 convertible redeemable Series C-1 Preferred Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share (the "**Series C-1 Preferred Shares**"), 4,843,800 convertible redeemable Series C-2 Preferred Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share (the "**Series C-2 Preferred Shares**"), 14,528,465 convertible redeemable Series D-1 Preferred Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share (the "**Series D-1 Preferred Shares**") and 28,320,182 convertible redeemable Series D-2 Preferred Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share (the "**Series D-2 Preferred Shares**"). The Ordinary Shares, the Series A Preferred Shares, the Series B Preferred Shares, the Series C Preferred Shares, the Series C-1 Preferred Shares, the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, the Series D-1 Preferred Shares and the Series D-2 Preferred Shares are collectively referred to herein as the "**Shares**". The rights, preferences and restrictions of the Preferred Shares are set forth in Schedule A to these Articles.

6B CLASS A ORDINARY SHARES AND CLASS B ORDINARY SHARES

- (a) Holders of Class A Ordinary Shares and Class B Ordinary Shares shall at all times vote together as one class on all resolutions submitted to a vote by the Members. Each Class A Ordinary Share shall entitle the holder thereof to one (1) vote on all matters subject to vote at general meetings of the Company, and each Class B Ordinary Share shall entitle the holder thereof to ten (10) votes on all matters subject to vote at general meetings of the Company.
- (b) Each Class B Ordinary Share is convertible into one (1) Class A Ordinary Share at any time by the holder thereof. The right to convert shall be exercisable by the holder of the Class B Ordinary Share delivering a written notice to the Company that such holder elects to convert a specified number of Class B Ordinary Shares into Class A Ordinary Shares.
- (c) Any number of Class B Ordinary Shares held by a holder thereof will be automatically and immediately converted into an equal number of Class A Ordinary Shares upon the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (i) any direct or indirect sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of such number of Class B Ordinary Shares by the holder thereof or the direct or indirect transfer or assignment of the voting power attached to such number of Class B Ordinary Shares through voting proxy or otherwise to any person that is not an Affiliate of such holder;

for the avoidance of doubt, the creation of any pledge, charge, encumbrance or other third party right of whatever description on any of Class B Ordinary Shares to secure contractual or legal obligations shall not be deemed as a sale, transfer, assignment or disposition under this clause (i) unless and until any such pledge, charge, encumbrance or other third party right is enforced and results in a third party that is not an Affiliate of such holder holding directly or indirectly beneficial ownership or voting power through voting proxy or otherwise to the related Class B Ordinary Shares, in which case all the related Class B Ordinary Shares shall be automatically converted into the same number of Class A Ordinary Shares; or

- (ii) any direct or indirect sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of a majority of the issued and outstanding voting securities of, or the direct or indirect transfer or assignment of the voting power attached to such voting securities through voting proxy or otherwise, or the direct or indirect sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of, a holder of Class B Ordinary Shares that is an entity to any person that is not an Affiliate of such holder;

for the avoidance of doubt, the creation of any pledge, charge, encumbrance or other third party right of whatever description on the issued and outstanding voting securities or the assets of a holder of Class B Ordinary Shares that is an entity to secure contractual or legal obligations shall not be deemed as a sale, transfer, assignment or disposition under this clause (ii) unless and until any such pledge, charge, encumbrance or other third party right is enforced and results in a third party that is not an Affiliate of such holder holding directly or indirectly beneficial ownership or voting power through voting proxy or otherwise to the related issued and outstanding voting securities or the assets;

- (d) Any conversion of Class B Ordinary Shares into Class A Ordinary Shares pursuant to these Articles shall be effected by means of the re-designation and re-classification of each relevant Class B Ordinary Share as a Class A Ordinary Share. Such conversion shall become effective forthwith upon entries being made in the Register to record the re-designation and re-classification of the relevant Class B Ordinary Shares as Class A Ordinary Shares.
- (e) Class A Ordinary Shares are not convertible into Class B Ordinary Shares under any circumstances.
- (f) Save and except for voting rights and conversion rights as set out in Articles 6B(a) to 6B(e) (inclusive), the Class A Ordinary Shares and the Class B Ordinary Shares shall rank *pari passu* with one another and shall have the same rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

- 7. Subject to any agreements binding on the Company, shares are transferable, and the Company will only register transfers of shares that are made in accordance with such agreements (if any) and will not register transfers of shares that are not made in accordance with such agreements (if any). The instrument of transfer of any share shall be in writing and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor, and if in respect of nil or partly paid shares or if so required by the Directors, shall also be executed by or on behalf of the transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of a share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof.

REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE OF SHARES

8. (i) Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Memorandum and these Articles (including without limitation Schedule A), shares may be issued on the terms that they are, or at the option of the Company or the holder are, to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the Company, before the issue of the shares, may by Special Resolution determine.
- (ii) Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Memorandum and these Articles (including without limitation Schedule A), the Company may purchase its own shares (including fractions of a share), including any redeemable shares, provided that the manner and terms of purchase has first been authorized by the Company in general meeting (unless the redemption is in respect of the Preferred Shares in accordance with the provisions of these Articles), and may make payment therefore in any manner authorized by the Statute (unless the redemption is in respect of the Preferred Shares in accordance with Schedule A to these Articles), including out of capital.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS OF SHARES

9. Subject to Schedule A, if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes or series of shares, the rights attached to any class or series (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class or series) may not, whether or not the Company is being wound-up, be varied without the consent in writing of the holders of at least a majority of the issued shares of that class or series, or with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class or series.

The provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall apply to every such general meeting of the holders of one class of shares except that the necessary quorum shall be one (1) person holding or representing by proxy at least one-third of the issued shares of the class and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

10. Subject to Schedule A, the rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith or any change to directors' nomination and appointment rights.

COMMISSION ON SALE OF SHARES

11. Subject to the provisions of the Statute and these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Company may (i) pay a commercially reasonable commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares of the Company, which commissions may be satisfied by the payment of cash or the lodgment of fully or partly paid-up shares or partly in one way and partly in the other and (ii) pay, on any issue of shares, such brokerage fees as may be lawful and commercially reasonable.

NON-RECOGNITION OF TRUSTS

12. No person shall be recognized by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company shall not be bound by or be compelled in any way to recognize (even when having notice thereof), any equitable, contingent, future, or partial interest in any share, or any interest in any fractional part of a share, or (except only as is otherwise provided by these Articles or the Statute) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder.

REGISTRATION OF EMPOWERING INSTRUMENTS

13. The Company shall be entitled to charge a fee not exceeding one dollar (US\$1.00) on the registration of every probate, letters of administration, certificate of death or marriage, power of attorney, or other instrument.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

14. In case of the death of a Member, the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint holder, and the legal personal representatives of the deceased where he was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares, but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of any such deceased holder from any liability in respect of any shares which had been held by him solely or jointly with other persons.
15. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution of a Member (or in any other way than by transfer) may, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Directors and, subject as hereinafter provided, elect either to be registered himself as holder of the share or to make such transfer of the share to such other person nominated by him as the deceased or bankrupt person could have made and to have such person registered as the transferee thereof, but the Directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by that Member before his death or bankruptcy as the case may be. If the person so becoming entitled shall elect to be registered himself as holder, such person shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by such person so stating such election.
16. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution of the holder (or in any other case than by voluntary transfer) shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a Member in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company; provided that the Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and if the notice is not complied with within ninety days the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other monies payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

AMENDMENT OF MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION, ALTERATION OF
CAPITAL & CHANGE OF LOCATION OF REGISTERED OFFICE

17. (a) Subject to the provisions of the Statute and these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Company may from time to time, by Ordinary Resolutions, alter or amend its Memorandum with respect to any objects, powers or other matters specified therein to:
- (i) increase the share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount or without nominal or par value as the resolution shall prescribe and with such rights, priorities and privileges annexed thereto, as the Company in general meeting may determine;
 - (ii) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
 - (iii) divide or subdivide all or any of its share capital into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum or into shares without nominal or par value;
 - (iv) cancel any shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

All new shares created hereunder shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to transfer, transmission, and otherwise as the shares in the original share capital.

Subject to the provisions of the Statute and these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Company may by Special Resolution reduce its share capital and any capital redemption reserve fund.

Subject to the provisions of the Statute and these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Company may by resolution of the Directors change the location of its registered office.

FIXING RECORD DATE

18. The Directors may fix in advance a date as the record date for any determination of Members entitled to notice of or to attend or vote at a meeting of the Members. For the purpose of determining the Members entitled to receive payment of any dividend, the Directors may, at or within thirty (30) days prior to the date of declaration of such dividend, fix a subsequent date as the record date for such determination.
19. If no record date is fixed for the determination of Members entitled to notice of or to attend or vote at a meeting of Members or Members entitled to receive payment of a dividend, the date on which notice of the meeting is mailed or the date on which the resolution of the Directors declaring such dividend is adopted, as the case may be, shall be the record date for such determination of Members. When a determination of Members entitled to attend or receive notice of, attend or vote at any meeting of Members has been made as provided in this Article 19, such determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof.

GENERAL MEETING

20. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
21. The Company may hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting but shall not (unless required by Statute) be obliged to hold an annual general meeting. The annual general meeting, if held, shall be held at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint and if no other time and place is prescribed by them, it shall be held at the principal executive offices of the Company on the second Wednesday in December of each year at ten o'clock in the morning. At these meetings, the report of the Directors (if any) shall be presented.
22. The Directors may call general meetings, and they shall, on the requisition of Members of the Company holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than ten percent (10%) of all votes attaching to all issued and outstanding Shares of the Company of the Company as at the date of the deposit carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company, forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.
23. The requisition must state the objects of the meeting and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the Company and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.
24. If the Directors do not within twenty-one (21) days from the date of the deposit of the requisition duly proceed to convene a general meeting, the requisitionists, or any of them representing not less than a majority of the aggregate voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a general meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of three (3) months after the expiration of the said twenty-one (21) days.
25. A general meeting convened as aforesaid by requisitionists shall be convened in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which general meetings are to be convened by Directors.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

26. At least five (5) days' notice shall be given of any general meeting unless such notice is waived either before, at or after such annual or other general meeting (a) in the case of a general meeting called as an annual general meeting, by all the Members entitled to attend and vote thereat or their proxies; and (b) in the case of any other general meeting, by holders of not less than the minimum number of Shares required to approve the actions submitted to the Members for approval at such meeting, or their proxies (collectively, the "**Required Consenters**"). Every notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is given or deemed to be given and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting and the general nature of the business and shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned; provided that any general meeting of the Company shall, whether or not the notice specified in this regulation has been given and whether or not the provisions of Articles 21-25 have been complied with, be deemed to have been duly convened if it is so agreed by the Required Consenters.

27. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of Members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate voting power of all of the Ordinary Shares, the holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate voting power of all of the Series A Preferred Shares, the holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate voting power of all of the Series B Preferred Shares, the holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate voting power of all of the Series C Preferred Shares, the holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate voting power of all of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares and the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, the holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate voting power of all of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares, and the holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate voting power of all of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares entitled to notice of and to attend and vote at such general meeting present in person or by proxy or if a company or other non-natural person by its duly authorized representative shall be a quorum. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), if, after the notice is duly delivered as required hereunder, the requisite holder(s) of the Series A Preferred Shares, or the requisite holder(s) of the Series B Preferred Shares, the requisite holder(s) of the Series C Preferred Shares, the requisite holder(s) of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares and the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, the requisite holder(s) of Series D-1 Preferred Shares, and the requisite holder(s) of Series D-2 Preferred Shares fail to attend in person or by proxy or as provided otherwise hereunder, the properly noticed general meeting for any reason, the notice shall be duly delivered a second time, whereupon the quorum shall not require the presence of such holder(s) of the Series A Preferred Shares, such holder(s) of the Series B Preferred Shares, such holder(s) of the Series C Preferred Shares, such holder(s) of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares and the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, such holder(s) of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares and such holder(s) of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares for the second duly called meeting, provided that at such second meeting the business not included in the notice shall not be transacted.
28. A person shall be deemed to be present at a general meeting if he participates by telephone or other electronic means and all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear each other.
29. Any Ordinary Resolution of Members and any other action that may be taken by the Members at a meeting may also be taken by a resolution of Members consented to in writing or by telex, telegram, cable, facsimile or other written electronic communication, without the need for any notice, by the Members holding more than 50% of the issued shares of the Company who would have been entitled to attend and vote at a meeting called for the purpose of passing such a resolution or taking any other action; *provided that*, if any resolution of Members is adopted otherwise than by the unanimous written consent of all Members, a copy of such resolution shall forthwith be sent to all Members not consenting to such resolution. The consent may be in the form of counterparts, each counterpart being signed by one or more Members.

30. If within thirty (30) minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of Members, shall be dissolved.
31. The chairman of the Board shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company.
32. The chairman of the general meeting may, with the consent of any general meeting duly constituted hereunder at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a general meeting is adjourned for thirty (30) days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.
33. At any general meeting, a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by the vote of the requisite majority pursuant to a poll of the Members. Unless otherwise required by Statute or these Articles, such requisite majority shall be a simple majority of votes cast.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

34. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), every Member of record present or, if such Member is a corporation or other non-natural person, such Member is present by its duly authorized representative, shall have (i) one (1) vote for each share (other than a Class B Ordinary Share) registered in his name in the register of Members or (ii) ten (10) votes for each Class B Ordinary Share registered in his name in the register of Members.
35. In the case of joint holders of record, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of Members.
36. A Member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court, having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote by his committee, receiver, curator bonis, or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis, or other person may vote by proxy.
37. No Member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless he is registered as a Member of the Company on the record date for such meeting nor unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.

38. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered and every vote not disallowed at such general meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the determination of the chairman of the general meeting to be exercised in his or her reasonable discretion.
39. Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

PROXIES

40. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and shall be executed under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorized in writing, or, if the appointor is a corporation under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized in that behalf. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.
41. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting no later than the time for holding the meeting, or adjourned meeting.
42. The instrument appointing a proxy may be in any usual or common form and may be expressed to be for a particular meeting or any adjournment thereof or generally until revoked.
43. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed, or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at the registered office before the commencement of the general meeting, or adjourned meeting at which it is sought to use the proxy.

CORPORATE MEMBERS

44. Any corporation which is a Member of record of the Company may in accordance with its articles or other governing documents, or in the absence of such provision by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorize such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of Members of the Company, and the person so authorized shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member of record of the Company.

SHARES THAT MAY NOT BE VOTED

45. Shares of its own capital belonging to the Company or held by it in a fiduciary capacity shall not be voted, directly or indirectly, at any meeting and shall not be counted in determining the total number of outstanding shares at any given time.

DIRECTORS

46. (a) Unless otherwise determined by the Shareholders in general meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than three (3) Directors.

- (b) The Chairman shall be Mr. Xue Peng (薛鹏), as long as Mr. Xue Peng is a Director. In the event that Mr. Xue Peng is not a Director, the Board shall elect and appoint a Chairman by a majority of the Directors then in office, and the period for which the Chairman will hold office will also be determined by a majority of all of the Directors then in office. The Chairman, or the proxy or alternate Director duly authorized by the Chairman, shall preside as chairman at every meeting of the Board of Directors.
- (c) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution appoint any person to be a Director.
- (d) The Board may, by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the remaining Directors present and voting at a Board meeting, appoint any person as a Director, to fill a casual vacancy on the Board, or as an addition to the existing Board.
- (e) An appointment of a Director may be on terms that the Director shall automatically retire from office (unless he has sooner vacated office) at the next or a subsequent annual general meeting or upon any specified event or after any specified period in a written agreement between the Company and the Director, if any; but no such term shall be implied in the absence of express provision. Each Director whose term of office expires shall be eligible for re-election at a meeting of the Shareholders or re-appointment by the Board.
- (f) A Director may be removed from office by Ordinary Resolution of the Company, notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim for damages under such agreement). A vacancy on the Board created by the removal of a Director under the previous sentence may be filled by Ordinary Resolution or by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the remaining Directors present and voting at a Board meeting.
- (g) A Director shall not be required to hold any Shares in the Company by way of qualification. A Director who is not a Member of the Company shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at general meetings.
47. Directors and the Board Observers shall be entitled to be reimbursed for traveling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in going to, attending and returning from meetings of the Directors, or any committee of the Directors, or general meetings of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company, or to receive a fixed allowance in respect thereof as may be determined by the Directors from time to time, or a combination partly of one such method and partly the other. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Directors may by resolution award special remuneration to any Director of the Company undertaking any special work or services for, or undertaking any special mission on behalf of, the Company other than his ordinary routine work as a Director.
48. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), a Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Directors may determine.

49. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), a Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director.
50. A shareholder qualification for Directors may be fixed by the Company in general meeting, but unless and until so fixed no qualification shall be required.
51. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), a Director of the Company may be or become a director or other officer of or otherwise interested in any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as shareholder or otherwise and no such Director shall be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director or officer of, or from his interest in, such other company.
52. In addition to any further restrictions set forth in these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), no person shall be disqualified from the office of Director or prevented by such office from contracting with the Company, either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract or any contract or transaction entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director shall be in any way interested be or be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realized by any such contract or transaction by reason of such Director holding office or of the fiduciary relation thereby established. A Director shall be at liberty to vote in respect of any contract or transaction in which he is interested; provided that the nature of the interest of any Director in any such contract or transaction shall be disclosed by him at or prior to its consideration and any vote thereon.
53. A general notice or disclosure to the Directors or otherwise contained in the minutes of a Meeting or a written resolution of the directors or any committee thereof that a Director is a member of any specified firm or company and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction with such firm or company shall be sufficient disclosure under Article 52 and after such general notice it shall not be necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

54. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors (or a sole Director if only one is appointed) who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting, registering and setting up the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not inconsistent, from time to time by the Statute, or by these Articles, or as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting provided that no regulations made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made, and provided further that, for the avoidance of doubt and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Directors shall undertake none of those acts described in Section 5 of Schedule A or in Article 9 without the prior approval therein required.

55. The Directors may from time to time and at any time by powers of attorney appoint any company, firm, person or body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purpose and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such powers of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorneys as the Directors may think fit and may also authorize any such attorney to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.
56. All checks, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments and all receipts for monies paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed as the case may be in such manner as the Directors shall from time to time by resolution determine.
57. The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose:
 - (a) of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;
 - (b) of the names of the Directors (including those represented thereat by proxy) present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of the Directors;
 - (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Directors and of committees of Directors.
58. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Directors on behalf of the Company may pay a gratuity or pension or allowance on retirement to any Director who has held any other salaried office or place of profit with the Company or to his widow or dependents and may make contributions to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such gratuity, pension or allowance.
59. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof and to issue Debentures whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

MANAGEMENT

60. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A):
 - (a) The Directors may from time to time provide for the management of the affairs of the Company in such manner as they shall think fit and the provisions contained in the three next following paragraphs shall be without prejudice to the general powers conferred by this paragraph.
 - (b) The Directors from time to time and at any time may establish any committees (including a compensation committee), local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company and may appoint any persons to be members of such committees or local boards or any managers or agents and may fix their remuneration.

- (c) The Directors from time to time and at any time may delegate to any such committee (including a compensation committee), local board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in the Directors and may authorize the members for the time being of any such local board, or any of them to fill up any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies and any such appointment or delegation may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit and the Directors may at any time remove any person so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.
- (d) Any such delegates as aforesaid may be authorized by the Directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities, and discretions for the time being vested in them.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

- 61. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Directors shall meet together for the dispatch of business, convening, adjourning and otherwise regulating their meetings as they think fit, and questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes (unless a higher vote is required pursuant to the Statute or these Articles, including but not limited to Schedule A) of the Directors present at a meeting at which there is a quorum. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman, or the proxy or alternate Director duly authorized by the Chairman, shall have a second or casting vote.
- 62. A Director may, and the secretary of the Company on the requisition of a Director, shall, at any time, summon a meeting of the Directors by at least five (5) days' notice in writing to every Director which notice shall set forth the general nature of the business to be considered; provided that notice is given pursuant to Articles 86 - 90; provided further that notice may be waived on behalf of all of the Directors before, after, or at the meeting by the vote or consent of all the Directors.
- 63. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Directors, and unless so fixed, the quorum shall be a majority of Directors then in office, including the Chairman; provided, however, a quorum shall nevertheless exist at a meeting at which a quorum would exist but for the fact that the Chairman is voluntarily absent from the meeting and notifies the Board of his decision to be absent from that meeting, before or at the meeting. A Director represented by proxy or by an alternate Director at any meeting shall be deemed to be present for the purposes of determining whether or not a quorum is present.
- 64. Subject to Article 63, the continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.
- 65. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Directors may delegate any of their powers (subject to any limitations imposed on the Directors) to committees consisting of such member or members of the Board as they think fit; any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors and by these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A). A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any committee meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present.

66. The Company shall provide that members of the Board or of any committee thereof may participate in a meeting of the Board or of such committee by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting pursuant to this provision shall constitute presence in person at such meeting; provided that a meeting of a Board or committee shall not be valid if the Company does not make such means of participation reasonably available to the members thereof.
67. A resolution in writing (in one or more counterparts), signed by all the Directors for the time being or all the members of a committee of Directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors or committee as the case may be duly convened and held.
68. A Director may be represented at any meetings of the Board by a proxy appointed by him in which event the presence or vote of the proxy shall for all purposes be deemed to be that of the Director. The provisions of Articles 40 – 43 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the appointment of proxies by Directors.

SEAL

69. The Company may, if the Directors so determine, have a Seal which shall, subject to this Article 69, only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors authorized by the Directors in that behalf and every instrument to which the Seal has been affixed shall be signed by at least one (1) person who shall be either a Director or the secretary or secretary-treasurer or some person appointed by the Directors for the purpose. The Company may have a duplicate Seal or Seals each of which shall be a facsimile of the Common Seal of the Company and, if the Directors so determine, with the addition on its face of the name of every place where it is to be used. A Director, secretary or other duly authorized officer or representative or attorney may without further authority of the Directors affix the Seal of the Company over his signature alone to any document of the Company required to be authenticated by him under Seal or to be filed with the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere wheresoever.

OFFICERS

70. The Company may have a president, a secretary or secretary-treasurer appointed by the directors who may also from time to time appoint such other officers as they consider necessary, all for such terms, at such remuneration and to perform such duties, and subject to such provisions as to disqualification and removal as the Directors from time to time prescribe.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND RESERVE

71. Subject to the Statute and the provisions of these Articles, the Directors may from time to time declare dividends (including interim dividends) and distributions on shares of the Company outstanding and authorize payment of the same out of the funds of the Company lawfully available therefor; provided, however, that any such declaration of dividends or payments must be approved unanimously by all Directors.
72. Subject to the Statute and the provisions of these Articles, the Directors may, before declaring any dividends or distributions, set aside such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall at the discretion of the Directors, be applicable for any purpose of the Company and pending such application may, at the like discretion, be employed in the business of the Company.
73. No dividend or distribution shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company, realized or unrealized, or out of the share premium account or as otherwise permitted by the Statute.
74. Subject to the rights of persons, if any, with shares with special rights as to dividends or distributions, if dividends or distributions are to be declared on a class of shares they shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the shares of such class outstanding on the record date for such dividend or distribution as determined in accordance with these Articles but no amount paid or credited as paid on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purpose of this Article 74 as paid on the share.
75. The Directors may deduct from any dividend or distribution payable to any Member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.
76. (a) Subject to these Articles, the Directors may declare that any dividend or distribution be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares or Debentures of any other company or in any one or more of such ways and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all Members and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Directors.

(b) No dividend or distribution, whether in cash, in property, or in any other shares of the Company, shall be declared, paid, set aside or made with respect to the Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, the Series C-1 Preferred Shares, the Series C Preferred Shares, the Series B Preferred Shares, Series A Preferred Shares and the Ordinary Shares, at any time unless a distribution is likewise declared, paid, set aside or made, respectively, at the same time with respect to each issued and outstanding Series D-2 Preferred Share (calculated on an as-converted basis), such that the distribution declared, paid, set aside or made to the holder thereof shall be equal to the distribution that such holder would have received if such Series D-2 Preferred Shares had been converted into Ordinary Shares immediately prior to the record date for such distribution, or if no such record date is established, the date such distribution is made.

(c) Subject to Article 76(b), no dividend or distribution, whether in cash, in property, or in any other shares of the Company, shall be declared, paid, set aside or made with respect to the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, the Series C-1 Preferred Shares, the Series C Preferred Shares, the Series B Preferred Shares, Series A Preferred Shares and the Ordinary Shares, at any time unless a distribution is likewise declared, paid, set aside or made, respectively, at the same time with respect to each issued and outstanding Series D-1 Preferred Share (calculated on an as-converted basis), such that the distribution declared, paid, set aside or made to the holder thereof shall be equal to the distribution that such holder would have received if such Series D-1 Preferred Shares had been converted into Ordinary Shares immediately prior to the record date for such distribution, or if no such record date is established, the date such distribution is made.

(d) Subject to Article 76(b) and Article 76(c), no dividend or distribution, whether in cash, in property, or in any other shares of the Company, shall be declared, paid, set aside or made with respect to the Series C-1 Preferred Shares, the Series C Preferred Shares, the Series B Preferred Shares, Series A Preferred Shares and the Ordinary Shares, at any time unless a distribution is likewise declared, paid, set aside or made, respectively, at the same time with respect to each issued and outstanding Series C-2 Preferred Share (calculated on an as-converted basis), such that the distribution declared, paid, set aside or made to the holder thereof shall be equal to the distribution that such holder would have received if such Series C-2 Preferred Shares had been converted into Ordinary Shares immediately prior to the record date for such distribution, or if no such record date is established, the date such distribution is made.

(e) Subject to Article 76(b), Article 76(c) and Article 76(d), no dividend or distribution, whether in cash, in property, or in any other shares of the Company, shall be declared, paid, set aside or made with respect to the Series C Preferred Shares, the Series B Preferred Shares, Series A Preferred Shares and the Ordinary Shares, at any time unless a distribution is likewise declared, paid, set aside or made, respectively, at the same time with respect to each issued and outstanding Series C-1 Preferred Share (calculated on an as-converted basis), such that the distribution declared, paid, set aside or made to the holder thereof shall be equal to the distribution that such holder would have received if such Series C-1 Preferred Shares had been converted into Ordinary Shares immediately prior to the record date for such distribution, or if no such record date is established, the date such distribution is made.

(f) Subject to Article 76(b), Article 76(c), Article 76(d) and Article 76(e), no dividend or distribution, whether in cash, in property, or in any other shares of the Company, shall be declared, paid, set aside or made with respect to the Series B Preferred Shares, Series A Preferred Shares and the Ordinary Shares, at any time unless a distribution is likewise declared, paid, set aside or made, respectively, at the same time with respect to each issued and outstanding Series C Preferred Share (calculated on an as-converted basis), such that the distribution declared, paid, set aside or made to the holder thereof shall be equal to the distribution that such holder would have received if such Series C Preferred Shares had been converted into Ordinary Shares immediately prior to the record date for such distribution, or if no such record date is established, the date such distribution is made.

77. Any dividend, distribution, interest or other monies payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by check or warrant sent through the post directed to the registered address of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the holder who is first named on the register of Members or to such person and to such address as such holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such check or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends, bonuses, or other monies payable in respect of the share held by them as joint holders.
78. No dividend or distribution shall bear interest against the Company.

CAPITALIZATION

79. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), upon the recommendation of the Board, the Members may by Special resolution authorize the Directors to capitalize any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) or any sum standing to the credit of profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution and to appropriate such sum to Members in the proportions in which such sum would have been divisible amongst them had the same been a distribution of profits by way of dividend and to apply such sum on their behalf in paying up in full unissued shares for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid up to and amongst them in the proportion aforesaid. In such event the Directors shall do all acts and things required to give effect to such capitalization, with full power to the Directors to make such provisions as they think fit for the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrue to the Company rather than to the Members concerned). Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Directors may authorize any person to enter into, on behalf of all of the Members interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalization and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and legally binding on all concerned.

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT

80. The Directors shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to:
 - (a) All sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matters in respect of which the receipt or expenditure takes place;
 - (b) All sales and purchases of goods by the Company; and
 - (c) The assets and liabilities of the Company.

Proper books shall not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

81. Subject to any agreement binding on the Company, the Directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of Members not being Directors, and no Member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by Statute or authorized by the Company.
82. The Directors may from time to time cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in general meeting profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and such other reports and accounts as may be required by law.

AUDIT

83. Subject to these Articles (including but not limited to Schedule A), the Board may at any time appoint or remove an Auditor or Auditors of the Company who shall hold office for a period specified by the Board.
84. Every Auditor of the Company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company and shall be entitled to require from the Directors and officers of the Company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Auditors.
85. Auditors shall, following their appointment and at any other time during their term of office, upon request of the Directors, make a report on the accounts of the Company during their tenure of office.

NOTICES

86. Notices shall be in writing and may be given by the Company or any person entitled to give notice to any Member either personally or by sending it by next-day or second-day courier service, fax, electronic mail or similar means to him or to his address as shown in the register of Members, such notice, if mailed, to be forwarded airmail if the address is outside the Cayman Islands.
87. (a) Where a notice is sent by next-day or second-day courier service, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre-paying and sending by next-day or second-day service through an internationally-recognized courier a letter containing the notice, with a confirmation of delivery, and by two (2) days having passed after the letter containing the same is sent as aforesaid.
(b) Where a notice is sent by fax or electronic mail, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected on the same day that it has been properly addressed and sent through a transmitting organization, with a reasonable confirmation of delivery.
88. A notice may be given by the Company to the joint holders of record of a share by giving the notice to the joint holder first named on the register of Members in respect of the share.

89. A notice may be given by the Company to the person or persons which the Company has been advised are entitled to a share or shares in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member by sending it, subject to Articles 87 and 88, to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description at the address supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or at the option of the Company by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.
90. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner hereinbefore authorized to:
- (a) every person shown as a Member in the register of Members as of the record date for such meeting except that in the case of joint holders the notice shall be sufficient if given to the joint holder first named in the register of Members; and
 - (b) every person upon whom the ownership of a share devolves by reason of his being a legal personal representative or a trustee in bankruptcy of a Member of record where the Member of record but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting.

No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings pursuant to these Articles.

WINDING UP

91. If the Company shall be wound up, any liquidator must be approved by a Special Resolution subject to the provisions of Schedule A.
92. If the Company shall be wound up, the assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be distributed in accordance with Section 1 of Schedule A; provided that no Member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other securities whereon there is any liability.

INDEMNITY

93. (a) To the maximum extent permitted by applicable Laws, the Directors and officers for the time being of the Company and any trustee for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company and their heirs, executors, administrators and personal representatives respectively shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company from and against all actions, proceedings, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them shall or may incur or sustain by reason of any act done or omitted in or about the execution of their duty in their respective offices or trusts, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain by or through their own willful neglect or willful default, and no such Director or officer or trustee shall be answerable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other Director or officer or trustee or for joining in any receipt for the sake of conformity or for the solvency or honesty of any banker or other persons with whom any monies or effects belonging to the Company may be lodged or deposited for safe custody or for any insufficiency of any security upon which any monies of the Company may be invested or for any other loss or damage due to any such cause as aforesaid or which may happen in or about the execution of his office or trust unless the same shall happen through the willful neglect or willful default of such Director or officer or trustee.

- (b) To the maximum extent permitted by applicable Laws, the Directors and officers for the time being of the Company and any trustee for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company and their heirs, executors, administrators and personal representatives respectively shall not be personally liable to the Company or its Members for monetary damages for breach of their duty in their respective offices, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain by or through their own willful neglect or willful default respectively.

TRANSFER BY WAY OF CONTINUATION

94. If the Company is exempted as defined in the Statute, it shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute and with the approval of (i) a Special Resolution and (ii) the holders of a majority of the then outstanding Preferred Shares (voting together as a separate class on an as-converted basis), have the power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate under the Laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands.

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SCHEDULE A

The holders of the Preferred Shares and the Ordinary Shares shall, in addition to any other rights conferred on them under the Memorandum and the Articles of Association have the rights set out in this Schedule A, which forms part of the Articles of Association of the Company. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions set out herein and other provisions of the Memorandum and the Articles of Association, the provisions set out herein shall prevail to the extent permitted by applicable Laws.

1. Liquidation Preference

- (a) Liquidation Preferences. Upon any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary:
- (i) Before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any Series A Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series D-1 Preferred Shares and/or the holders of any Ordinary Shares, each holder of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series D-2 Issue Price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid with respect thereto per Series D-2 Preferred Share then held by such holder (collectively, the “**Series D-2 Preference Amount**”). If upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the assets of the Company available for distribution to its shareholders shall be insufficient to pay the full Series D-2 Preference Amount, the holders of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares shall share ratably in any distribution of the assets available for distribution in proportion to the respective amounts which would otherwise be payable in respect of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares held by them upon such distribution if all Series D-2 Preference Amount were paid in full.
 - (ii) Subject to Section 1(a)(i) of Schedule A above, before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any Series A Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares and/or the holders of any Ordinary Shares, each holder of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series D-1 Issue Price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid with respect thereto per Series D-1 Preferred Share then held by such holder (collectively, the “**Series D-1 Preference Amount**”). If upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the assets of the Company available for distribution to its shareholders shall be insufficient to pay the full Series D-1 Preference Amount, the holders of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares shall share ratably in any distribution of the assets available for distribution in proportion to the respective amounts which would otherwise be payable in respect of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares held by them upon such distribution if all Series D-1 Preference Amount were paid in full.

- (iii) Subject to Section 1(a)(i) and Section 1(a)(ii) of Schedule A above, before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any Series A Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares and/or the holders of any Ordinary Shares, each holder of the Series C-2 Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series C-2 Issue Price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid with respect thereto per Series C-2 Preferred Share then held by such holder (collectively, the “**Series C-2 Preference Amount**”). If upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the assets of the Company available for distribution to its shareholders shall be insufficient to pay the full Series C-2 Preference Amount, the holders of the Series C-2 Preferred Shares shall share ratably in any distribution of the assets available for distribution in proportion to the respective amounts which would otherwise be payable in respect of the Series C-2 Preferred Shares held by them upon such distribution if all Series C-2 Preference Amount were paid in full.
- (iv) Subject to Section 1(a)(i), Section 1(a)(ii) and Section 1(a)(iii) of Schedule A above, before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any Series A Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares and/or the holders of any Ordinary Shares, each holder of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series C-1 Issue Price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid with respect thereto per Series C-1 Preferred Share then held by such holder (collectively, the “**Series C-1 Preference Amount**”). If upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the assets of the Company available for distribution to its shareholders shall be insufficient to pay the full Series C-1 Preference Amount, the holders of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares shall share ratably in any distribution of the assets available for distribution in proportion to the respective amounts which would otherwise be payable in respect of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares held by them upon such distribution if all Series C-1 Preference Amount were paid in full.
- (v) Subject to Section 1(a)(i), Section 1(a)(ii), Section 1(a)(iii) and Section 1(a)(iv) of Schedule A above, before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any Series A Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares and/or the holders of any Ordinary Shares, each holder of the Series C Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series C Issue Price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid with respect thereto per Series C Preferred Share then held by such holder (collectively, the “**Series C Preference Amount**”). If upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the assets of the Company available for distribution to its shareholders shall be insufficient to pay the full Series C Preference Amount, the holders of the Series C Preferred Shares shall share ratably in any distribution of the assets available for distribution in proportion to the respective amounts which would otherwise be payable in respect of the Series C Preferred Shares held by them upon such distribution if all Series C Preference Amount were paid in full.

- (vi) Subject to Section 1(a)(i), Section 1(a)(ii), Section 1(a)(iii), Section 1(a)(iv) and Section 1(a)(v) of Schedule A above, before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any Series A Preferred Shares and/or the holders of any Ordinary Shares, each holder of the Series B Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series B Issue Price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid with respect thereto per Series B Preferred Share then held by such holder (collectively, the “**Series B Preference Amount**”). If upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the assets of the Company available for distribution to its shareholders shall be insufficient to pay the full Series B Preference Amount, the holders of the Series B Preferred Shares shall share ratably in any distribution of the assets available for distribution in proportion to the respective amounts which would otherwise be payable in respect of the Series B Preferred Shares held by them upon such distribution if all Series B Preference Amount were paid in full.
- (vii) After distribution or payment in full of the Series D-2 Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(i) of Schedule A above, the Series D-1 Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(ii) of Schedule A above, the Series C-2 Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(iii) of Schedule A above, the Series C-1 Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(iv) of Schedule A above, the Series C Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(v) of Schedule A above and the Series B Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(vi) of Schedule A above, and before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any Ordinary Shares, each holder of the Series A Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to one hundred and fifty percent (150%) of the Original Series A Issue Price, plus all dividends declared and unpaid with respect thereto per Series A Preferred Share then held by such holder (collectively, the “**Series A Preference Amount**”). If upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the assets of the Company available for distribution to the holders of the Series A Preferred Shares shall be insufficient to pay the full Series A Preference Amount, the holders of the Series A Preferred Shares shall share ratably in any distribution of the assets available for distribution in proportion to the respective amounts which would otherwise be payable in respect of the Series A Preferred Shares held by them upon such distribution if all Series A Preference Amount were paid in full.
- (viii) After distribution or payment in full of the Series D-2 Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(i) of Schedule A above, Series D-1 Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(ii) of Schedule A above, the Series C-2 Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(iii) of Schedule A above, the Series C-1 Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(iv) of Schedule A above, the Series C Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(v) of Schedule A above, the Series B Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(vi) of Schedule A above and the Series A Preference Amount due pursuant to Section 1(a)(vii) of Schedule A above, the remaining assets of the Company available for distribution to Shareholders shall be distributed ratably among the holders of outstanding Ordinary Shares, the holder(s) of the Series A Preferred Shares on an as-converted basis, the holder(s) of the Series B Preferred Shares on an as-converted basis, the holder(s) of the Series C Preferred Shares on an as-converted basis, the holder(s) of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares on an as-converted basis, the holder(s) of the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, the holder(s) of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares on an as-converted basis and the holder(s) of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares on an as-converted basis.

- (b) Liquidation on Sale or Merger. The following events shall be treated as a liquidation (each, a “**Liquidation Event**”) under this Section 1(b) of Schedule A unless waived by the Majority Preferred Holders:
- (i) any consolidation, reorganization, amalgamation or merger of the Company and/or its Subsidiaries or shareholders of the Subsidiaries with or into any Person, or any other corporate reorganization or scheme of arrangement, including a sale or acquisition of Equity Securities of the Company, in which the Shareholders of the Company or shareholders of the Subsidiaries immediately before such transaction own less than fifty percent (50%) of the voting power of the surviving company immediately after such transaction (excluding any transaction effected solely for tax purposes or to change the Company’s domicile); and
 - (ii) a sale, lease, transfer or the exclusive licensing or other kinds of disposal, in a single transaction or series of related transactions, by any Group Company of all or substantially all of the assets (including the intellectual properties) of the Group Companies.

and upon any such event, any proceeds resulting to the shareholders of the Company therefrom shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of Section 1(a) of Schedule A.

- (c) Amount Deemed Paid or Distributed. The amount deemed paid or distributed to the shareholders of the Company upon any volunteer liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company or upon any such Liquidation Event shall be the cash or the value of the property, rights or securities paid or distributed to and received by such holders by the Company or the acquiring Person. If the amount deemed paid or distributed under this Section 1(c) of Schedule A is made in property other than in cash, the value of such distribution shall be the fair market value of such property, determined in good faith by the Board. Any securities not subjected to investment letter or similar restrictions on free marketability shall be valued as follows:
- (i) If traded on a securities exchange, the value shall be deemed to be the average of the security’s closing prices on such exchange over the thirty (30) day period ending one (1) day prior to the distribution;

- (ii) If traded over-the-counter, the value shall be deemed to be the average of the closing bid prices over the thirty (30) day period ending three (3) days prior to the distribution; and
- (iii) If there is no active public market, the value shall be the fair market value thereof as determined in good faith by the liquidator if one is appointed or by the Board.

The method of valuation of securities subject to investment letter or other restrictions on free marketability shall be adjusted to make an appropriate discount from the market value determined as above in clauses (i), (ii) or (iii) to reflect the fair market value thereof as determined in good faith by the liquidator or by the Board.

The Majority Preferred Holders shall have the right to challenge any determination by the liquidator or by the Board (as the case may be) of fair market value pursuant to this Section 1(c) of Schedule A, in which case the determination of fair market value shall be made by an independent appraiser selected jointly by the liquidator or the Board (as the case may be) and the challenging parties, the cost of such appraisal to be borne equally by the Company and the challenging parties.

2. Voting Rights

Subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and these Articles, at all general meetings of the Company: (i) the holder of each Class A Ordinary Share issued and outstanding shall have one (1) vote in respect of each Class A Ordinary Share held, (ii) the holder of each Preferred Share shall be entitled to such number of votes as equals the whole number of Class A Ordinary Shares into which such holder's collective Preferred Shares are convertible immediately after the close of business on the record date of the determination of the Company's shareholders entitled to vote or, if no such record date is established, at the date such vote is taken or any written consent of the Company's shareholders is first solicited, and (iii) the holder of each Class B Ordinary Share issued and outstanding shall have ten (10) votes in respect of each Class B Ordinary Share held. Subject to provisions to the contrary elsewhere in the Memorandum and these Articles, or as required by the Statute, the holder of the Preferred Shares shall vote together with the holders of Ordinary Shares, and not as a separate class or series, on all matters put before the Shareholders.

3. Conversion Rights

The holder of the Preferred Shares shall have the following rights described below with respect to the conversion of the Preferred Shares into Class A Ordinary Shares. Subject to the provisions of Section 3(b) of Schedule A, the number of Class A Ordinary Shares to which a holder shall be entitled upon conversion of any Preferred Share shall be the quotient of the Original Issue Price divided by the then-effective Conversion Price.

(a) Optional Conversion.

- (i) Subject to and in compliance with the provisions of this Section 3(a) of Schedule A, and subject to compliance with the requirements of the Statute, any Preferred Share may, at the option of the holder thereof, be converted at any time into fully-paid and nonassessable Class A Ordinary Shares based on the then-effective Conversion Price.
- (ii) The holder of any Preferred Shares who desires to convert such shares into Class A Ordinary Shares shall surrender the certificate or certificates therefor, duly endorsed, at the office of the Company or any transfer agent for the Preferred Shares, and shall give written notice to the Company at such office that such holder has elected to convert such shares. Such notice shall state the type and number of Preferred Shares being converted. In the event that such holder is unable to deliver the relevant certificate(s), such holder shall also notify the Company or its transfer agent that such certificate has been lost, stolen or destroyed and execute an agreement satisfactory to the Company to indemnify the Company from any loss incurred by it in connection with such certificate. Upon receipt of such notice and share certificate(s) or satisfactory agreement for indemnification in the case of a lost certificate, the Company shall promptly issue the relevant number of Class A Ordinary Shares to such holder by making the relevant entries in the Register of Members, and issue and deliver to such holder a certificate or certificates for the number of Class A Ordinary Shares to which the holder is entitled and shall update the Register of Members. No fractional Class A Ordinary Shares shall be issued upon conversion of the Preferred Shares, and the number of Class A Ordinary Shares to be so issued to a holder of Preferred Shares upon the conversion of such Preferred Shares (after aggregating all fractional Class A Ordinary Shares that would be issued to such holder) shall be rounded to the nearest whole share (with one-half being rounded upward). The holder of the Preferred Shares entitled to receive such Class A Ordinary Shares upon conversion shall be treated for all purpose as the record holder of such Class A Ordinary Shares on the date such holder's name is entered in the Register of Members as the holder of the relevant number of Class A Ordinary Shares issued upon conversion.

(b) Automatic Conversion.

- (i) Without any action being required by the holder of such share and whether or not the certificates representing such share are surrendered to the Company or its transfer agent, the Preferred Shares shall automatically be converted into Class A Ordinary Shares (i) upon the closing of a Qualified IPO, or (ii) with respect to the Series A Preferred Shares, the date upon which the Company receives the written request from the Majority Series A Preferred Holders, based on the then-effective Series A Conversion Price; with respect to the Series B Preferred Shares, the date upon which the Company receives the written request from the Majority Series B Preferred Holders, based on the then-effective Series B Conversion Price; with respect to the Series C Preferred Shares, the date upon which the Company receives the written request from the Majority Series C Preferred Holders, based on the then-effective Series C Conversion Price; with respect to the Series C-1 Preferred Shares, the date upon which the Company receives the written request from the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders, based on the then-effective Series C-1 Conversion Price; with respect to the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, the date upon which the Company receives the written request from the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders, based on the then-effective Series C-2 Conversion Price; with respect to the Series D-1 Preferred Shares, the date upon which the Company receives the written request from the Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders, based on the then-effective Series D-1 Conversion Price, and with respect to the Series D-2 Preferred Shares, the date upon which the Company receives the written request from the Majority Series D-2 Preferred Holders, based on the then-effective Series D-2 Conversion Price.

- (ii) The Company shall not be obligated to issue certificates for any Class A Ordinary Shares issuable upon the automatic conversion of any Preferred Shares unless the certificate or certificates evidencing such Preferred Shares is either delivered as provided below to the Company or any transfer agent for the Preferred Shares, or the holder notifies the Company or its transfer agent that such certificate has been lost, stolen or destroyed and executes an agreement satisfactory to the Company to indemnify the Company from any loss incurred by it in connection with such certificate. The Company shall, as soon as practicable after receipt of certificates for the Preferred Shares, or satisfactory agreement for indemnification in the case of a lost certificate, promptly issue the relevant number of Class A Ordinary Shares to such holder by making the relevant entries in the Register of Members, and issue and deliver at its office to the holder thereof a certificate or certificates for the number of Class A Ordinary Shares to which the holder is entitled. No fractional Class A Ordinary Shares shall be issued upon conversion of the Preferred Shares, and the number of Class A Ordinary Shares to be so issued to a holder of converting Preferred Shares (after aggregating all fractional Class A Ordinary Shares that would be issued to such holder) shall be rounded to the nearest whole share (with one-half being rounded upward). Any person entitled to receive Class A Ordinary Shares issuable upon the automatic conversion of the Preferred Shares shall be treated for all purposes as the record holder of such Class A Ordinary Shares on the date such person's name is entered into the Register of Members.
- (c) Mechanics of Conversion. The conversion hereunder of any Preferred Share (the “**Conversion Share**”) shall be effected in the following manner:
 - (i) The Company shall redeem or repurchase the Conversion Share for aggregate consideration (the “**Redemption Amount**”) equal to the aggregate par value of the Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company to be issued upon such conversion.

- (ii) Concurrent with the redemption of the Conversion Share, the Company shall apply the Redemption Amount for the benefit of the holder of the Conversion Share to pay for any Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company issuable, to such holder in connection with such conversion.
 - (iii) Upon application of the Redemption Amount, the Company shall issue to the holder of the Conversion Share all Class A Ordinary Shares issuable, upon such conversion.
- (d) Adjustments to Conversion Price.
- (i) *Adjustment for Share Splits and Combinations.* If the Company shall at any time, or from time to time, effect a subdivision of the outstanding Ordinary Shares, the Conversion Price in effect immediately prior to such subdivision shall be proportionately decreased. Conversely, if the Company shall at any time, or from time to time, combine the outstanding Ordinary Shares into a smaller number of shares, the Conversion Price in effect immediately prior to the combination shall be proportionately increased. Any adjustment under this paragraph shall become effective at the close of business on the date the subdivision or combination becomes effective.
 - (ii) *Adjustment for Ordinary Share Dividends and Distributions.* If the Company makes (or fixes a record date for the determination of holders of Ordinary Shares entitled to receive) a dividend or other distribution to the holders of Ordinary Shares payable in additional Ordinary Shares, the Conversion Price then in effect shall be decreased as of the time of such issuance (or in the event such record date is fixed, as of the close of business on such record date) by multiplying such Conversion Price then in effect by a fraction (i) the numerator of which is the total number of Ordinary Shares issued and outstanding immediately prior to the time of such issuance or the close of business on such record date, and (ii) the denominator of which is the total number of Ordinary Shares issued and outstanding immediately prior to the time of such issuance or the close of business on such record date plus the number of Ordinary Shares issuable in payment of such dividend or distribution.
 - (iii) *Adjustments for Other Dividends.* If the Company at any time, or from time to time, makes (or fixes a record date for the determination of holders of Ordinary Shares entitled to receive) a dividend or other distribution payable in securities of the Company other than Ordinary Shares or Ordinary Share Equivalents, then, and in each such event, provision shall be made so that, upon conversion of any Preferred Share thereafter, the holder thereof shall receive, in addition to the number of Ordinary Shares issuable thereon, the amount of securities of the Company which the holder of such share would have received had the Preferred Shares been converted into Class A Ordinary Shares immediately prior to such event, all subject to further adjustment as provided herein.

- (iv) *Reorganizations, Mergers, Consolidations, Reclassifications, Exchanges, Substitutions.* If at any time, or from time to time, any capital reorganization or reclassification of the Ordinary Shares (other than as a result of a share dividend, subdivision, split or combination otherwise treated above) occurs or the Company is consolidated, merged or amalgamated with or into another Person (other than a consolidation, merger or amalgamation treated as a Liquidation Event), then in any such event, provision shall be made so that, upon conversion of any Preferred Share thereafter, the holder thereof shall receive the kind and amount of shares and other securities and property which the holder of such share would have received had the Preferred Shares been converted into Class A Ordinary Shares on the date of such event, all subject to further adjustment as provided herein, or with respect to such other securities or property, in accordance with any terms applicable thereto.
- (v) *Sale of Shares below the Conversion Price.*
- (A) Adjustment of Conversion Price. Upon Issuance of Additional Equity Securities.
- (1) In the event the Company shall at any time after the Closing as specified in the Series D-2 Purchase Agreement issue Additional Equity Securities, without consideration or for a consideration per share less than the applicable Conversion Price for each class of Preferred Shares in effect immediately prior to such issue, then the applicable Conversion Price for each class of Preferred Shares shall be reduced, concurrently with such issue, to a price (calculated to the nearest one-hundredth of a cent) determined in accordance with the following formula:
- $$CP2 = CP1 * (A + B) / (A + C).$$
- (2) For purposes of the foregoing formula, the following definitions shall apply:
- (a) CP2 shall mean the Conversion Price for each class of Preferred Shares (if applicable) in effect immediately after such issue of Additional Equity Securities;

- (b) CP1 shall mean the applicable Conversion Price for each class of Preferred Shares in effect immediately prior to such issue of Additional Equity Securities;
 - (c) “A” shall mean the number of Ordinary Shares outstanding immediately prior to such issue of Additional Equity Securities, treating for this purpose as outstanding all Ordinary Shares issuable upon exercise of Options outstanding immediately prior to such issue or upon conversion or exchange of Equity Securities (including the Preferred Shares) outstanding (assuming exercise of any outstanding Ordinary Share Equivalents therefor) immediately prior to such issue;
 - (d) “B” shall mean the number of Ordinary Shares that would have been issued if such Additional Equity Securities had been issued at a price per share equal to CP1 (determined by dividing the aggregate consideration received by the Company in respect of such issue by CP1); and
 - (e) “C” shall mean the number of such Additional Equity Securities issued in such transaction.
- (B) Determination of Consideration. For the purpose of making any adjustment to any Conversion Price or the number of Ordinary Shares issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Shares, as provided above:
- (1) To the extent it consists of cash, the consideration received by the Company for any issue or sale of securities shall be computed at the net amount of cash received by the Company after deduction of any underwriting or similar commissions, compensations, discounts or concessions paid or allowed by the Company in connection with such issue or sale;
 - (2) To the extent it consists of property other than cash, consideration other than cash received by the Company for any issue or sale of securities shall be computed at the fair market value thereof (as determined in good faith by a majority of the Board), as of the date of the adoption of the resolution specifically authorizing such issue or sale, irrespective of any accounting treatment of such property; and

- (3) If additional Ordinary Shares or Ordinary Share Equivalents exercisable, convertible or exchangeable for additional Ordinary Shares are issued or sold together with other stock or securities or other assets of the Company for consideration which covers both, the consideration received for the additional Ordinary Shares or such Ordinary Share Equivalents shall be computed as that portion of the consideration received (as determined in good faith by a majority of the Board) to be allocable to such additional Ordinary Shares or Ordinary Share Equivalents.
- (C) *No Exercise.* If all of the rights to exercise, convert or exchange any Ordinary Share Equivalents shall expire without any of such rights having been exercised, the Conversion Price as adjusted upon the issuance of such Ordinary Share Equivalents shall be readjusted to the Conversion Price which would have been in effect had such adjustment been made.
- (vi) *Certificate of Adjustment.* In the case of any adjustment or readjustment of a Conversion Price, the Company, at its sole expense, shall compute such adjustment or readjustment in accordance with the provisions hereof and prepare a certificate showing such adjustment or readjustment, and shall mail such certificate, by first class mail, postage prepaid, to each registered holder of such Preferred Shares at such holder's address as shown in the Company's books. The certificate shall set forth such adjustment or readjustment, showing in detail the facts upon which such adjustment or readjustment is based, including a statement of (i) the consideration received or deemed to be received by the Company for any additional Ordinary Shares issued or sold or deemed to have been issued or sold, (ii) the number of additional Ordinary Shares issued or sold or deemed to be issued or sold, (iii) the Conversion Price in effect before and after such adjustment or readjustment, and (iv) the number of Ordinary Shares and the type and amount, if any, of other property which would be received upon conversion of such Preferred Shares after such adjustment or readjustment.
- (vii) *Notice of Record Date.* In the event the Company shall propose to take any action of the type or types requiring an adjustment to a Conversion Price or the number or character of the Preferred Shares as set forth herein, the Company shall give notice to the holder of the Preferred Shares, which notice shall specify the record date, if any, with respect to any such action and the date on which such action is to take place. Such notice shall also set forth such facts with respect thereto as shall be reasonably necessary to indicate the effect of such action (to the extent such effect may be known at the date of such notice) on the Conversion Price and the number, kind or class of shares or other securities or property which shall be deliverable upon the occurrence of such action or deliverable upon the conversion of the Preferred Shares. In the case of any action which would require the fixing of a record date, such notice shall be given at least twenty (20) days prior to the date so fixed, and in the case of all other actions, such notice shall be given at least thirty (30) days prior to the taking of such proposed action.

- (viii) *Reservation of Shares Issuable Upon Conversion.* The Company shall at all times reserve and keep available out of its authorized but unissued Class A Ordinary Shares, solely for the purpose of effecting the conversion of the Preferred Shares, such number of its Class A Ordinary Shares as shall from time to time be sufficient to effect the conversion of all outstanding Preferred Shares. If at any time the number of authorized but unissued Class A Ordinary Shares shall not be sufficient to effect the conversion of all then outstanding Preferred Shares, the Company will take such corporate action as may, in the opinion of its counsel, be necessary to increase its authorized but unissued Class A Ordinary Shares to such number of shares as shall be sufficient for such purpose.
- (ix) *Notices.* Any notice required or permitted pursuant to this Section 3 of Schedule A shall be given in writing and shall be given either personally or by sending it by next-day or second-day courier service, fax, electronic mail or similar means to each holder of record at the address of such holder appearing on the books of the Company. Where a notice is sent by next-day or second-day courier service, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre-paying and sending by next-day or second-day service through an internationally-recognized courier a letter containing the notice, with a confirmation of delivery, and to have been effected at the expiration of two (2) days after the letter containing the same is sent as aforesaid. Where a notice is sent by fax or electronic mail, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, and sending such notice through a transmitting organization, with a written confirmation of delivery, and to have been effected on the day the same is sent as aforesaid.
- (x) *Mechanics of Conversion.*
- (A) Conversions made pursuant to this Section 3(d)(x) shall be made by way of redemption or repurchase of the relevant Preferred Shares and issue of the relevant number of Ordinary Shares determined in accordance with the above sections. Upon conversion, such Preferred Shares shall be cancelled and all rights with respect to such Preferred Shares, including the rights, if any, to receive Dividends, notices and to vote, shall immediately cease and terminate, except for the right of the holders thereof to receive the Conversion Shares. Any Preferred Shares converted by way of redemption shall be cancelled and the amount of the Company's issued share capital shall be diminished by the par value of those Preferred Shares accordingly; but each conversion of the Preferred Shares shall not be taken as reducing the amount of the Company's authorized share capital.

- (B) Provided that the total nominal par value of the Preferred Shares being converted is equal to the nominal par value of the Class A Ordinary Shares into which they convert, the Company may, by special resolution of the shareholders, redesignate the Preferred Shares into Class A Ordinary Shares. Upon such resolution, each such Preferred Share to be converted shall be redesignated as an Ordinary Share with the rights, privileges, terms and obligations of such Class A Ordinary Shares and the converted Preferred Share shall henceforth form part of the Ordinary Share class into which it has been converted (and shall cease to form part of the class of the Preferred Shares from which it has converted for all purposes hereof).
- (xi) *Payment of Taxes.* The Company will pay all taxes (other than taxes based upon income) and other governmental charges that may be imposed with respect to the issue or delivery of Class A Ordinary Shares upon conversion of the Preferred Shares, excluding any tax or other charge imposed in connection with any transfer involved in the issue and delivery of Class A Ordinary Shares in a name other than that in which the Preferred Shares so converted were registered.

4. Redemption

- (a) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Schedule A, but subject to this Section 4 of the Schedule A, the Series A Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the holders of the Series A Preferred Shares as provided herein:
 - (i) Optional Redemption Date of Series A Preferred Shares. In the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2024; or (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the Series A Purchase Agreement) contained in the Series A Purchase Agreement, Shareholders' Agreement, Memorandum and Articles which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies, or (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the control shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the Directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series A Preferred Holders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series A Preferred Shares in accordance with the following terms.

- (ii) Series A Redemption Price. The redemption price for each Series A Preferred Share redeemed pursuant to this Section 4(a) of Schedule A (the “**Series A Redemption Price**”) shall be determined below:
- (A) if the redemption is made pursuant to Section 4(a)(i)(A) of Schedule A, the Series A Redemption Price shall be two hundred percent (200%) of the applicable Original Series A Issue Price;
- (B) if the redemption is made pursuant to Sections 4(a)(i)(B) or (C) of Schedule A and the valuation of the Company for the private placement financing if there is any is less than US\$200,000,000, the Series A Redemption Price shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series A Issue Price for such Series A Preferred Share, plus an annual internal rate of return of thirty percent (30%) of the Original Series A Issue Price over the period from the Original Series A Issue Date to the date of payment in full of the Series A Redemption Price.
- (iii) Series A Redemption Notice. A written notice of redemption by the Majority Series A Preferred Holders (the “**Series A Redemption Notice**”) shall be given by hand or by mail to the Company and all of the holders of Series B Preferred Shares, specifying the number of Series A Preferred Shares to be redeemed and the intended date of redemption, which date shall be no less than thirty (30) days after the date of delivery of the Series A Redemption Notice (the “**Series A Redemption Date**”). Upon the receipt of Series A Redemption Notice, the Company shall promptly give written notice of the redemption request to each non-requesting holder of record of the Series A Preferred Shares, as applicable, stating the existence of such request and the Series A Redemption Price, the Series A Redemption Date, and the mechanics of redemption, provided, however, the Series A Redemption Date shall be no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following the date on which the Series A Redemption Notice by requesting holders of Series A Preferred Shares is given.

- (b) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Schedule A, the Series B Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the holders of the Series B Preferred Shares as provided herein:
- (i) Optional Redemption Date of Series B Preferred Shares. In the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2024, (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the Series B Purchase Agreement) contained in the Series B Purchase Agreement, Shareholders' Agreement, Memorandum and Articles which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies, (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the control shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the Directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, or (D) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders request for redemption pursuant to Section 4(a)(i) of Schedule A, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series B Preferred Holders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series B Preferred Shares in accordance with the following terms.
 - (ii) Series B Redemption Price. The redemption price for each Series B Preferred Share redeemed pursuant to this Section 4(b) of Schedule A (the "**Series B Redemption Price**") shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series B Issue Price for such Series B Preferred Share, plus an annual simple interest of eight percent (8%) of the Original Series B Issue Price over the period from the Original Series B Issue Date to the date of payment in full of the Series B Redemption Price, provided that the Series B Redemption Price shall in no event be more than one hundred and fifty percent (150%) of the Original Series B Issue Price.
 - (iii) Series B Redemption Notice. A written notice of redemption by the Majority Series B Preferred Holders (the "**Series B Redemption Notice**") shall be given by hand or by mail to the Company, specifying the number of Series B Preferred Shares to be redeemed and the intended date of redemption, which date shall be no less than thirty (30) days after the date of delivery of the Series B Redemption Notice (the "**Series B Redemption Date**"). Upon the receipt of Series B Redemption Notice, the Company shall promptly give written notice of the redemption request to each non-requesting holder of record of the Series B Preferred Shares, as applicable, stating the existence of such request and the Series B Redemption Price, the Series B Redemption Date, and the mechanics of redemption, provided, however, the Series B Redemption Date shall be no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following the date on which the Series B Redemption Notice by requesting holders of Series B Preferred Shares is given.

- (c) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Schedule A, the Series C Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the holders of the Series C Preferred Shares as provided herein:
- (i) Optional Redemption Date of Series C Preferred Shares. In the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2024, (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the applicable Series C Purchase Agreement) contained in the applicable Series C Purchase Agreement, Shareholders' Agreement, Memorandum and Articles which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies, (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the control shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the Directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, or (D) all or substantially all of the business of Group Companies are required to be suspended or closed down by competent Governmental Authorities due to material breach of applicable laws in any material respect by the Group Companies, and such suspension or closedown of the business of the Group Companies are not rectified or remedied within six (6) months from the occurrence of such suspension or closedown; and (E) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders or the Majority Series B Preferred Holders request for redemption pursuant to Section 4 of Schedule A, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series C Preferred Holders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series C Preferred Shares in accordance with the following terms.
 - (ii) Series C Redemption Price. The redemption price for each Series C Preferred Share redeemed pursuant to this Section 4(c) of Schedule A (the "**Series C Redemption Price**") shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series C Issue Price for such Series C Preferred Share, plus an annual simple interest of eight percent (8%) of the Original Series C Issue Price over the period from the Original Series C Issue Date to the date of payment in full of the Series C Redemption Price.
 - (iii) Series C Redemption Notice. A written notice of redemption by the Majority Series C Preferred Holders (the "**Series C Redemption Notice**") shall be given by hand or by mail to the Company, specifying the number of Series C Preferred Shares to be redeemed and the intended date of redemption, which date shall be no less than thirty (30) days after the date of delivery of the Series C Redemption Notice (the "**Series C Redemption Date**"). Upon the receipt of Series C Redemption Notice, the Company shall promptly give written notice of the redemption request to each non-requesting holder of record of the Series C Preferred Shares, as applicable, stating the existence of such request and the Series C Redemption Price, the Series C Redemption Date, and the mechanics of redemption, provided, however, the Series C Redemption Date shall be no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following the date on which the Series C Redemption Notice by requesting holders of Series C Preferred Shares is given.

- (d) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Schedule A, the Series C-1 Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the holders of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares as provided herein:
- (i) Optional Redemption Date of Series C-1 Preferred Shares. In the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2024], (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the Series C-1 Purchase Agreement) contained in the Series C-1 Purchase Agreement, Shareholders' Agreement, Memorandum and Articles which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies, (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO and the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders vote in favor of such Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the control shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the Directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, (D) all or substantially all of the business of Group Companies are required to be suspended or closed down by competent Governmental Authorities due to material breach of applicable laws in any material respect by the Group Companies, and such suspension or closedown of the business of the Group Companies are not rectified or remedied within six (6) months from the occurrence of such suspension or closedown; or (E) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders, the Majority Series B Preferred Holders or the Majority Series C Preferred Holders request for redemption pursuant to Section 4 of Schedule A, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series C-1 Preferred Shares in accordance with the following terms.
- (ii) Series C-1 Redemption Price. The redemption price for each Series C-1 Preferred Share redeemed pursuant to this Section 4(d) of Schedule A (the "**Series C-1 Redemption Price**") shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series C-1 Issue Price for such Series C-1 Preferred Share, plus an annual simple interest of eight percent (8%) of the Original Series C-1 Issue Price over the period from the Original Series C-1 Issue Date to the date of payment in full of the Series C-1 Redemption Price.

- (iii) **Series C-1 Redemption Notice.** A written notice of redemption by the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders (the “**Series C-1 Redemption Notice**”) shall be given by hand or by mail to the Company, specifying the number of Series C-1 Preferred Shares to be redeemed and the intended date of redemption, which date shall be no less than thirty (30) days after the date of delivery of the Series C-1 Redemption Notice (the “**Series C-1 Redemption Date**”). Upon the receipt of Series C-1 Redemption Notice, the Company shall promptly give written notice of the redemption request to each non-requesting holder of record of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares, as applicable, stating the existence of such request and the Series C-1 Redemption Price, the Series C-1 Redemption Date, and the mechanics of redemption, provided, however, the Series C-1 Redemption Date shall be no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following the date on which the Series C-1 Redemption Notice by requesting holders of Series C-1 Preferred Shares is given.
- (e) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Schedule A, the Series C-2 Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the holders of the Series C-2 Preferred Shares as provided herein:
- (i) **Optional Redemption Date of Series C-2 Preferred Shares.** In the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2024], (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the Series C-2 Purchase Agreement) contained in the Series C-2 Purchase Agreement, Shareholders’ Agreement, Memorandum and Articles which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies, (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO and the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders vote in favor of such Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the control shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the Directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, (D) all or substantially all of the business of Group Companies are required to be suspended or closed down by competent Governmental Authorities due to material breach of applicable laws in any material respect by the Group Companies, and such suspension or closedown of the business of the Group Companies are not rectified or remedied within six (6) months from the occurrence of such suspension or closedown; or (E) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders, the Majority Series B Preferred Holders, the Majority Series C Preferred Holders or the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders request for redemption pursuant to Section 4 of Schedule A, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series C-2 Preferred Shares in accordance with the following terms.

- (ii) **Series C-2 Redemption Price.** The redemption price for each Series C-2 Preferred Share redeemed pursuant to this Section 4(e) of Schedule A (the “**Series C-2 Redemption Price**”) shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series C-2 Issue Price for such Series C-2 Preferred Share, plus an annual simple interest of eight percent (8%) of the Original Series C-2 Issue Price over the period from the Original Series C-2 Issue Date to the date of payment in full of the Series C-2 Redemption Price.
 - (iii) **Series C-2 Redemption Notice.** A written notice of redemption by the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders (the “**Series C-2 Redemption Notice**”) shall be given by hand or by mail to the Company, specifying the number of Series C-2 Preferred Shares to be redeemed and the intended date of redemption, which date shall be no less than thirty (30) days after the date of delivery of the Series C-2 Redemption Notice (the “**Series C-2 Redemption Date**”). Upon the receipt of Series C-2 Redemption Notice, the Company shall promptly give written notice of the redemption request to each non-requesting holder of record of the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, as applicable, stating the existence of such request and the Series C-2 Redemption Price, the Series C-2 Redemption Date, and the mechanics of redemption, provided, however, the Series C-2 Redemption Date shall be no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following the date on which the Series C-2 Redemption Notice by requesting holders of Series C-2 Preferred Shares is given.
- (f) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Schedule A, the Series D-1 Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the holders of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares as provided herein:
- (i) **Optional Redemption Date of Series D-1 Preferred Shares.** In the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2024], (B) there is an occurrence of any material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement or undertaking made by the Warrantors (as defined in the Series D-1 Purchase Agreement) contained in the Series D-1 Purchase Agreement, Shareholders’ Agreement, Memorandum and Articles which results in material adverse effect on the business of the Group Companies, (C) if the Company has met all requirements of the Qualified IPO and the Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders vote in favor of such Qualified IPO, the approval to conduct such Qualified IPO has not been passed due to the control shareholders or other shareholders of the Company, or the Qualified IPO cannot be gone through in accordance with the agreed plan and time schedule due to lack of support from the management of the Company, except that a majority of the Directors vote in favor of a non-listing, which is in the best interest of the Company or the then valuation of the Company through a private placement financing is close to the pre-offering valuation of the Qualified IPO, (D) all or substantially all of the business of Group Companies are required to be suspended or closed down by competent Governmental Authorities due to material breach of applicable laws in any material respect by the Group Companies, and such suspension or closedown of the business of the Group Companies are not rectified or remedied within six (6) months from the occurrence of such suspension or closedown; or (E) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders, the Majority Series B Preferred Holders, the Majority Series C Preferred Holders the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders or the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders request for redemption pursuant to Section 4 of Schedule A, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series D-1 Preferred Shares in accordance with the following terms.

- (ii) **Series D-1 Redemption Price.** The redemption price for each Series D-1 Preferred Share redeemed pursuant to this Section 4(f) of Schedule A (the “**Series D-1 Redemption Price**”) shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series D-1 Issue Price for such Series D-1 Preferred Share, plus an annual simple interest of eight percent (8%) of the Original Series D-1 Issue Price over the period from the Original Series D-1 Issue Date to the date of payment in full of the Series D-1 Redemption Price.
 - (iii) **Series D-1 Redemption Notice.** A written notice of redemption by the Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders (the “**Series D-1 Redemption Notice**”) shall be given by hand or by mail to the Company, specifying the number of Series D-1 Preferred Shares to be redeemed and the intended date of redemption, which date shall be no less than thirty (30) days after the date of delivery of the Series D-1 Redemption Notice (the “**Series D-1 Redemption Date**”). Upon the receipt of Series D-1 Redemption Notice, the Company shall promptly give written notice of the redemption request to each non-requesting holder of record of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares, as applicable, stating the existence of such request and the Series D-1 Redemption Price, the Series D-1 Redemption Date, and the mechanics of redemption, provided, however, the Series D-1 Redemption Date shall be no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following the date on which the Series D-1 Redemption Notice by requesting holders of Series D-1 Preferred Shares is given.
- (g) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Schedule A, the Series D-2 Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the option of the holders of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares as provided herein:
- (i) **Optional Redemption Date of Series D-2 Preferred Shares.** In the event that (A) the Company fails to consummate a Qualified IPO prior to December 31, 2024], (B) the Majority Series A Preferred Holders, the Majority Series B Preferred Holders, the Majority Series C Preferred Holders the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders or the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders or the Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders request for redemption pursuant to Section 4 of Schedule A, at the written request to the Company made by the Majority Series D-2 Preferred Holders, acting together as a single class on an as-converted basis, such holders may require that the Company redeem all or some of the then outstanding Series D-2 Preferred Shares in accordance with the following terms.

- (ii) **Series D-2 Redemption Price.** The redemption price for each Series D-2 Preferred Share redeemed pursuant to this Section 4(g) of Schedule A (the “**Series D-2 Redemption Price**”) shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the Original Series D-2 Issue Price for such Series D-2 Preferred Share, plus an annual simple interest of eight percent (8%) of the Original Series D-2 Issue Price over the period from the Original Series D-2 Issue Date to the date of payment in full of the Series D-2 Redemption Price.
- (iii) **Series D-2 Redemption Notice.** A written notice of redemption by the Majority Series D-2 Preferred Holders (the “**Series D-2 Redemption Notice**”) shall be given by hand or by mail to the Company, specifying the number of Series D-2 Preferred Shares to be redeemed and the intended date of redemption, which date shall be no less than thirty (30) days after the date of delivery of the Series D-2 Redemption Notice (the “**Series D-2 Redemption Date**”). Upon the receipt of Series D-2 Redemption Notice, the Company shall promptly give written notice of the redemption request to each non-requesting holder of record of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares, as applicable, stating the existence of such request and the Series D-2 Redemption Price, the Series D-2 Redemption Date, and the mechanics of redemption, provided, however, the Series D-2 Redemption Date shall be no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following the date on which the Series D-2 Redemption Notice by requesting holders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares is given.
- (h) **Procedure.** Before any holder of Preferred Shares shall be entitled for redemption under this Section 4 of the Schedule A, such holder shall surrender to the Company his or its certificate or certificates representing such Preferred Shares to be redeemed at the offices of the Company, and thereupon the Applicable Redemption Price with respect to such Preferred Shares shall be payable to the order of the person whose name appears on the Register of Members as the owner of such Preferred Shares and each such certificate shall be cancelled upon payment of the Applicable Redemption Price and the Register of Members shall be updated accordingly. In the event less than all the Shares represented by any such certificate are redeemed, a new certificate shall be promptly issued representing the unredeemed Shares. The closing (the “**Redemption Closing**”) of the redemption of any Preferred Shares pursuant to Section 4(a) and/or Section 4(b) and/or Section 4(c) and/or Section 4(d) and/or Section 4(e) and/or Section 4(f) and/or Section 4(g) of Schedule A will take place within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the date of the Series A Redemption Notice, Series B Redemption Notice, Series C Redemption Notice, Series C-1 Redemption Notice and/or Series C-2 Redemption Notice, Series D-1 Redemption Notice and/or Series D-2 Redemption Notice (as appropriate) at the offices of the Company, or such earlier date or other place as the Majority Series A Preferred Holders and/or the Majority Series B Preferred Holders and/or Majority Series C Preferred Holders and/or the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders and/or the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders and/or the Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders and/or the Majority Series D-2 Preferred Holders (as appropriate) and the Company may mutually agree in writing. At the Redemption Closing, subject to applicable Laws, the Company will, from any source of assets or funds legally available therefor, redeem each Preferred Share by paying in cash therefor the Applicable Redemption Price against surrender by such holder at the Company’s principal office of the certificate representing such share. From and after the Redemption Closing, subject to the holder of a Preferred Share having received in full the Applicable Redemption Price from the Company, all rights of the holder of such Preferred Share will cease with respect to such Preferred Share. Any such Preferred Shares redeemed in accordance with this Section 4 shall be cancelled and the amount of the Company’s issued share capital shall be diminished by the par value of these Preferred Shares accordingly, but each such redemption shall not be taken as reducing the amount of the Company’s authorized share capital.

- (i) Insufficient Funds. If the Company's assets or funds which are legally available on the date that any redemption payment under this Section 4 of Schedule A is due are insufficient to pay in full all redemption payments to be paid at the Redemption Closing, or if the Company is otherwise prohibited by applicable Laws from making such redemption, (x) those assets or funds which are legally available shall be firstly used to the extent permitted by applicable Laws to pay redemption payments due on such date, and (y) thereafter, all assets or funds of the Company that become legally available for the redemption of shares shall immediately be used to pay the redemption payment which the Company did not pay on the date that such redemption payments were due, and in both cases of above (x) and (y), the assets and funds which are legally available for the redemption of shares shall be paid in the following preferential sequence: (i) firstly, to the holders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares who request for share redemption until each such holder has fully received all the redemption payments payable under Section 4(g) of Schedule A, provided that if those assets and funds legally available are insufficient to pay in full all the redemption payments payable in respect of the Series D-2 Preferred Shares, such assets and funds shall be used to pay to the holders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares who request for share redemption ratably in proportion to the full amounts to which such holders to which such redemption payments are due would otherwise be respectively entitled thereon; (ii) secondly, after all the redemption payments payable to the holders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares, to the holders of Series D-1 Preferred Shares who request for share redemption until each such holder has fully received all the redemption payments payable under Section 4(f) of Schedule A, provided that if those assets and funds legally available are insufficient to pay in full all the redemption payments payable in respect of the Series D-1 Preferred Shares, such assets and funds shall be used to pay to the holders of Series D-1 Preferred Shares who request for share redemption ratably in proportion to the full amounts to which such holders to which such redemption payments are due would otherwise be respectively entitled thereon; (iii) thirdly, after all the redemption payments payable to the holders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares and the holders of Series D-1 Preferred Shares, to the holders of Series C-2 Preferred Shares who request for share redemption until each such holder has fully received all the redemption payments payable under Section 4(e) of Schedule A, provided that if those assets and funds legally available are insufficient to pay in full all the redemption payments payable in respect of the Series C-2 Preferred Shares, such assets and funds shall be used to pay to the holders of Series C-2 Preferred Shares who request for share redemption ratably in proportion to the full amounts to which such holders to which such redemption payments are due would otherwise be respectively entitled thereon; (iv) fourthly, after all the redemption payments payable to the holders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares, the holders of Series D-1 Preferred Shares and Series C-2 Preferred Shares, to the holders of Series C-1 Preferred Shares who request for share redemption until each such holder has fully received all the redemption payments payable under Section 4(d) of Schedule A, provided that if those assets and funds legally available are insufficient to pay in full all the redemption payments payable in respect of the Series C-1 Preferred Shares, such assets and funds shall be used to pay to the holders of Series C-1 Preferred Shares who request for share redemption ratably in proportion to the full amounts to which such holders to which such redemption payments are due would otherwise be respectively entitled thereon; (v) fifthly, after all the redemption payments payable to the holders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares, the holders of Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares and Series C-1 Preferred Shares, to the holders of Series C Preferred Shares who request for share redemption until each such holder has fully received all the redemption payments payable under Section 4(c) of Schedule A, provided that if those assets and funds legally available are insufficient to pay in full all the redemption payments payable in respect of the Series C Preferred Shares, such assets and funds shall be used to pay to the holders of Series C Preferred Shares who request for share redemption ratably in proportion to the full amounts to which such holders to which such redemption payments are due would otherwise be respectively entitled thereon; (vi) sixthly, after all the redemption payments payable to the holders of Series D-2 Preferred Shares, the holders of Series D-1 Preferred Shares, Series C-2 Preferred Shares, Series C-1 Preferred Shares and Series C Preferred Shares has been paid in full, to the other holders of Preferred Shares who request for share redemption, provided that if those remaining assets and funds legally available are in sufficient to pay in full all the redemption payments payable in respect of the Series A Preferred Shares and Series B Preferred Shares, such remaining assets and funds shall be used to pay to the holders of Series A Preferred Shares and the holders of Series B Preferred Shares who request for share redemption ratably in proportion to the full amounts to which such holders to which such redemption payments are due would otherwise be respectively entitled thereon. Without limiting any rights of the holders of the Preferred Shares which are set forth in these Articles, or are otherwise available under law, the balance of any shares subject to redemption hereunder with respect to which the Company has become obligated to pay the redemption payment but which it has not paid in full shall continue to have all the powers, designations, preferences and relative participating, optional, and other special rights (including, without limitation, rights to accrue dividends) which such shares had prior to such date, until the redemption payment has been paid in full with respect to such shares. Subject to the payment subsequence as provided in the foregoing of this Section 4(i) of Schedule A, in the event of the Majority Series A Preferred Holders request for redemption pursuant to Section 4(a)(i) of Schedule A, the Majority Series B Preferred Holders request for redemption due to occurrence of the circumstance (D) set forth in Section 4(b)(i) of Schedule A, the Majority Series C Preferred Holders request for redemption due to occurrence of the circumstance (E) set forth in Section 4(c)(i) of Schedule A, the Majority Series C-1 Preferred Holders request for redemption due to occurrence of the circumstance (E) set forth in Section 4(d)(i) of Schedule A, or the Majority Series C-2 Preferred Holders request for redemption due to occurrence of the circumstance (E) set forth in Section 4(e)(i) of Schedule A, the Majority Series D-1 Preferred Holders request for redemption due to occurrence of the circumstance (E) set forth in Section 4(f)(i) of Schedule A, the Majority Series D-2 Preferred Holders request for redemption pursuant to Section 4(g)(i) of Schedule A if the Company's payment of the aggregate Applicable Redemption Price may result in the total amount of cash flow on the book of the Group Companies less than the total amount of annual budget of the Group Companies duly approved by the Board of the fiscal year in which such redemption request is delivered, a portion of Applicable Redemption Price equal to the balance of the total amount of the above annual budget over the total amount of cash flow on the book of the Group Companies shall be firstly paid to the holders of Preferred Shares requesting for share redemption in accordance with the foregoing of this Section and then the unpaid Applicable Redemption Price due shall be postponed to the earlier of (x) when the cash-flow of the Company, after deducting the due Applicable Redemption Price, is no less than the total amount of annual budget of the Group Companies duly approved by the Board of the fiscal year in which such redemption request is delivered; (y) such a date as agreed to between the Investors, the other existing shareholders of the Company and the Company.

5. Acts of the Company

5.1 Acts Requiring Approval by Holders of Preferred Shares. In addition to any other vote or consent required elsewhere in these Articles or by any applicable Laws, so long as any Preferred Shares are outstanding, the Company and the other Group Companies shall not, without the prior affirmative votes or written consents of the Majority Preferred Holders, directly or indirectly take any of the following actions (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, and whether directly or indirectly, or by amendment to these Articles, merger, consolidation or otherwise), provided that where any such action requires a Special Resolution of the Shareholders in accordance with these Articles or any other applicable Laws (including the Statue) and if the shareholders of the Company vote in favour of such act but the approval of the Majority Preferred Holders has not yet been obtained, the holders of the Preferred Shares who vote against such act at a meeting of the shareholders of the Company in aggregate shall have the voting rights equal to the aggregate voting power of all the shareholders of the Company who voted in favour of such act plus one (1):

- (i) amend the rights, preferences and privileges with respect to the Preferred Shares under these Articles, other constitutional documents or any other Transaction Documents (as defined in the Shareholders' Agreement); notwithstanding the foregoing and for the avoidance of doubt, any such amendment, modification or waiver with respect to the variation of rights attached to one or more specific classes or series of Preferred Shares shall only require the written consents of the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the issued and outstanding shares of such affected classes or series and shall not be subject to the approval requirements under this Section 5.1, in addition to the approval of the shareholders of the Company at the shareholders' meetings (if applicable);

- (ii) issue, allot, purchase or redeem any shares or securities convertible into or carrying a right of subscription in respect of shares or any share warrants or grant or issue any options rights or warrants, except for (i) the repurchase of any Shares pursuant to the Share Plan of the Shareholders' Agreement, and (ii) any issue of shares by the Company already agreed and consented to by the Shareholders under the Shareholders' Agreement;
- (iii) pass any resolution for any liquidation, dissolution, winding up or Liquidation Event of the Company or undertake any merger, reconstruction, liquidation exercise or Liquidation Event concerning the Company or apply for the appointment of a receiver, manager or judicial manager or like officer;
- (iv) approve initiation of the public offering process of the Company, including selection of stock exchange for, or approval of the timing, terms and conditions, and valuation of the initial public offering;
- (v) declare or pay any dividend or other distribution on any class of shares or approve the dividend policy of the Company; or
- (vi) change the right to appoint board members by holders of shares of certain classes or series.

5.2 For the purpose of the Section 5.1, the term "Company" means, in each case, the Group Companies and any one of them, where applicable.

**THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED)
OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
TENTH AMENDED AND RESTATED
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
BingEx Limited**

(Adopted by a Special Resolution passed on May 10, 2021 and effective immediately prior to the completion of the initial public offering of the Company's American Depositary Shares representing its Class A Ordinary Shares)

1. The name of the Company is **BingEx Limited**.
2. The Registered Office of the Company will be situated at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Umland House, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, or at such other location within the Cayman Islands as the Directors may from time to time determine.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Companies Act or any other law of the Cayman Islands.
4. The Company shall have and be capable of exercising all the functions of a natural person of full capacity irrespective of any question of corporate benefit as provided by the Companies Act.
5. The Company will not trade in the Cayman Islands with any person, firm or corporation except in furtherance of the business of the Company carried on outside the Cayman Islands; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as to prevent the Company effecting and concluding contracts in the Cayman Islands, and exercising in the Cayman Islands all of its powers necessary for the carrying on of its business outside the Cayman Islands.
6. The liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the Shares held by such Shareholder.
7. The authorized share capital of the Company is US\$200,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 shares comprising of (i) 1,800,000,000 Class A Ordinary Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, (ii) 100,000,000 Class B Ordinary Shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each, and (iii) 100,000,000 shares of a par value of US\$0.0001 each of such class or classes (however designated) as the board of directors may determine in accordance with the Articles. Subject to the Companies Act and the Articles, the Company shall have power to redeem or purchase any of its Shares and to increase or reduce its authorized share capital and to sub-divide or consolidate the said Shares or any of them and to issue all or any part of its capital whether original, redeemed, increased or reduced with or without any preference, priority, special privilege or other rights or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions whatsoever and so that unless the conditions of issue shall otherwise expressly provide every issue of shares whether stated to be ordinary, preference or otherwise shall be subject to the powers on the part of the Company hereinbefore provided.
8. The Company has the power contained in the Companies Act to deregister in the Cayman Islands and be registered by way of continuation in some other jurisdiction.
9. Capitalized terms that are not defined in this Memorandum of Association bear the same meanings as those given in the Articles of Association of the Company.

**THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED)
OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
TENTH AMENDED AND RESTATED
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
BingEx Limited**

(Adopted by a Special Resolution passed on May 10, 2021 and effective immediately prior to the completion of the initial public offering of the Company's American Depositary Shares representing its Class A Ordinary Shares)

TABLE A

The regulations contained or incorporated in Table 'A' in the First Schedule of the Companies Act shall not apply to the Company and the following Articles shall comprise the Articles of Association of the Company.

INTERPRETATION

1. In these Articles the following defined terms will have the meanings ascribed to them, if not inconsistent with the subject or context:

“ADS” means an American Depositary Share representing Class A Ordinary Shares;

“Affiliate” means in respect of a Person, any other Person that, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such Person, and (i) in the case of a natural person, shall include, without limitation, such person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, a trust for the benefit of any of the foregoing, and a corporation, partnership or any other entity wholly or jointly owned by any of the foregoing, and (ii) in the case of an entity, shall include a partnership, a corporation or any other entity or any natural person which directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such entity. The term “control” shall mean the ownership, directly or indirectly, of shares possessing more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting power of the corporation, partnership or other entity (other than, in the case of a corporation, securities having such power only by reason of the happening of a contingency), or having the power to control the management or elect a majority of members to the board of directors or equivalent decision-making body of such corporation, partnership or other entity;

“Articles” means these articles of association of the Company, as amended or substituted from time to time;

“Board” and “Board of Directors” and “Directors”	means the directors of the Company for the time being, or as the case may be, the directors assembled as a board or as a committee thereof;
“Chairman”	means the chairman of the Board of Directors;
“Class” or “Classes”	means any class or classes of Shares as may from time to time be issued by the Company;
“Class A Ordinary Share”	means an Ordinary Share of a par value of US\$0.0001 in the capital of the Company, designated as a Class A Ordinary Shares and having the rights provided for in these Articles;
“Class B Ordinary Share”	means an Ordinary Share of a par value of US\$0.0001 in the capital of the Company, designated as a Class B Ordinary Share and having the rights provided for in these Articles;
“Commission”	means the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America or any other federal agency for the time being administering the Securities Act;
“Communication Facilities”	means video, video-conferencing, internet or online conferencing applications, telephone or tele-conferencing and/or any other video-communications, internet or online conferencing application or telecommunications facilities by means of which all Persons participating in a meeting are capable of hearing and being heard by each other;
“Company”	means BingEx Limited, a Cayman Islands exempted company;
“Companies Act”	means the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands and any statutory amendment or re-enactment thereof;
“Company’s Website”	means the main corporate/investor relations website of the Company, the address or domain name of which has been disclosed in any registration statement filed by the Company with the Commission in connection with its initial public offering of ADSs, or which has otherwise been notified to Shareholders;
“Designated Stock Exchange”	means the stock exchange in the United States on which any Shares or ADSs are listed for trading;
“Designated Stock Exchange Rules”	means the relevant code, rules and regulations, as amended, from time to time, applicable as a result of the original and continued listing of any Shares or ADSs on the Designated Stock Exchange;
“electronic”	has the meaning given to it in the Electronic Transactions Act and any amendment thereto or re-enactments thereof for the time being in force and includes every other law incorporated therewith or substituted therefor;
“electronic communication”	means electronic posting to the Company’s Website, transmission to any number, address or internet website or other electronic delivery methods as otherwise decided and approved by not less than two-thirds of the vote of the Board;

“Electronic Transactions Act”	means the Electronic Transactions Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands and any statutory amendment or re-enactment thereof;
“electronic record”	has the meaning given to it in the Electronic Transactions Act and any amendment thereto or re-enactments thereof for the time being in force and includes every other law incorporated therewith or substituted therefor;
“Memorandum of Association”	means the memorandum of association of the Company, as amended or substituted from time to time;
“Ordinary Resolution”	means a resolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by such Shareholders as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy or, in the case of corporations, by their duly authorized representatives, at a general meeting of the Company held in accordance with these Articles; or (b) approved in writing by all of the Shareholders entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company in one or more instruments each signed by one or more of the Shareholders and the effective date of the resolution so adopted shall be the date on which the instrument, or the last of such instruments, if more than one, is executed;
“Ordinary Share”	means a Class A Ordinary Share or a Class B Ordinary Share;
“paid up”	means paid up as to the par value in respect of the issue of any Shares and includes credited as paid up;
“Person”	means any natural person, firm, company, joint venture, partnership, corporation, association or other entity (whether or not having a separate legal personality) or any of them as the context so requires;
“Present”	means in respect of any Person, such Person’s presence at a general meeting of Shareholders (or any meeting of the holders of any Class of Shares), which may be satisfied by means of such Person or, if a corporation or other non-natural Person, its duly authorized representative (or, in the case of any Shareholder, a proxy which has been validly appointed by such Shareholder in accordance with these Articles), being: (a) physically present at the meeting; or (b) in the case of any meeting at which Communication Facilities are permitted in accordance with these Articles, including any Virtual Meeting, connected by means of the use of such Communication Facilities;
“Register”	means the register of Members of the Company maintained in accordance with the Companies Act;
“Registered Office”	means the registered office of the Company as required by the Companies Act;
“Seal”	means the common seal of the Company (if adopted) including any facsimile thereof;

“Secretary”	means any Person appointed by the Directors to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company;
“Securities Act”	means the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America, as amended, or any similar federal statute and the rules and regulations of the Commission thereunder, all as the same shall be in effect at the time;
“Share”	means a share in the share capital of the Company. All references to “Shares” herein shall be deemed to be Shares of any or all Classes as the context may require. For the avoidance of doubt in these Articles the expression “Share” shall include a fraction of a Share;
“Shareholder” or “Member”	means a Person who is registered as the holder of one or more Shares in the Register;
“Share Premium Account”	means the share premium account established in accordance with these Articles and the Companies Act;
“signed”	means bearing a signature or representation of a signature affixed by mechanical means or an electronic symbol or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic communication and executed or adopted by a Person with the intent to sign the electronic communication;
“Special Resolution”	means a special resolution of the Company passed in accordance with the Companies Act, being a resolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by such Shareholders as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy or, in the case of corporations, by their duly authorized representatives, at a general meeting of the Company of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been duly given; or (b) approved in writing by all of the Shareholders entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company in one or more instruments each signed by one or more of the Shareholders and the effective date of the special resolution so adopted shall be the date on which the instrument or the last of such instruments, if more than one, is executed;
“Treasury Share”	means a Share held in the name of the Company as a treasury share in accordance with the Companies Act; and
“United States”	means the United States of America, its territories, its possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction.
“Virtual Meeting”	means any general meeting of the Shareholders (or any meeting of the holders of any Class of Shares) at which the Shareholders (and any other permitted participants of such meeting, including without limitation the chairman of the meeting and any Directors) are permitted to attend and participate solely by means of Communication Facilities.

2. In these Articles, save where the context requires otherwise:
 - (a) words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and vice versa;
 - (b) words importing the masculine gender only shall include the feminine gender and any Person as the context may require;
 - (c) the word “may” shall be construed as permissive and the word “shall” shall be construed as imperative;
 - (d) reference to a dollar or dollars (or US\$) and to a cent or cents is reference to dollars and cents of the United States of America;
 - (e) reference to a statutory enactment shall include reference to any amendment or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;
 - (f) reference to any determination by the Directors shall be construed as a determination by the Directors in their sole and absolute discretion and shall be applicable either generally or in any particular case;
 - (g) reference to “in writing” shall be construed as written or represented by any means reproducible in writing, including any form of print, lithograph, email, facsimile, photograph or telex or represented by any other substitute or format for storage or transmission for writing including in the form of an electronic record or partly one and partly another;
 - (h) any requirements as to delivery under the Articles include delivery in the form of an electronic record or an electronic communication;
 - (i) any requirements as to execution or signature under the Articles, including the execution of the Articles themselves, can be satisfied in the form of an electronic signature as defined in the Electronic Transactions Act; and
 - (j) Sections 8 and 19(3) of the Electronic Transactions Act shall not apply.
3. Subject to the last two preceding Articles, any words defined in the Companies Act shall, if not inconsistent with the subject or context, bear the same meaning in these Articles.

PRELIMINARY

4. The business of the Company may be conducted as the Directors see fit.
5. The Registered Office shall be at such address in the Cayman Islands as the Directors may from time to time determine. The Company may in addition establish and maintain such other offices and places of business and agencies in such places as the Directors may from time to time determine.
6. The expenses incurred in the formation of the Company and in connection with the offer for subscription and issue of Shares shall be paid by the Company. Such expenses may be amortized over such period as the Directors may determine and the amount so paid shall be charged against income and/or capital in the accounts of the Company as the Directors shall determine.
7. The Directors shall keep, or cause to be kept, the Register at such place as the Directors may from time to time determine and, in the absence of any such determination, the Register shall be kept at the Registered Office.

SHARES

8. Subject to these Articles, all Shares for the time being unissued shall be under the control of the Directors who may, in their absolute discretion and without the approval of the Members, cause the Company to:
- (a) issue, allot and dispose of Shares (including, without limitation, preferred shares) (whether in certificated form or non-certificated form) to such Persons, in such manner, on such terms and having such rights and being subject to such restrictions as they may from time to time determine;
 - (b) grant rights over Shares or other securities to be issued in one or more classes or series as they deem necessary or appropriate and determine the designations, powers, preferences, privileges and other rights attaching to such Shares or securities, including dividend rights, voting rights, conversion rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, any or all of which may be greater than the powers, preferences, privileges and rights associated with the then issued and outstanding Shares, at such times and on such other terms as they think proper; and
 - (c) grant options with respect to Shares and issue warrants or similar instruments with respect thereto.
9. The Directors may authorize the division of Shares into any number of Classes and the different Classes shall be authorized, established and designated (or re-designated as the case may be) and the variations in the relative rights (including, without limitation, voting, dividend and redemption rights), restrictions, preferences, privileges and payment obligations as between the different Classes (if any) may be fixed and determined by the Directors or by an Ordinary Resolution. The Directors may issue Shares with such preferred or other rights, all or any of which may be greater than the rights of Ordinary Shares, at such time and on such terms as they may think appropriate. Notwithstanding Article 18, the Directors may issue from time to time, out of the authorised share capital of the Company (other than the authorised but unissued Ordinary Shares), series of preferred shares in their absolute discretion and without approval of the Members; provided, however, before any preferred shares of any such series are issued, the Directors shall by resolution of Directors determine, with respect to any series of preferred shares, the terms and rights of that series, including:
- (a) the designation of such series, the number of preferred shares to constitute such series and the subscription price thereof if different from the par value thereof;
 - (b) whether the preferred shares of such series shall have voting rights, in addition to any voting rights provided by law, and, if so, the terms of such voting rights, which may be general or limited;
 - (c) the dividends, if any, payable on such series, whether any such dividends shall be cumulative, and, if so, from what dates, the conditions and dates upon which such dividends shall be payable, and the preference or relation which such dividends shall bear to the dividends payable on any shares of any other class or any other series of shares;
 - (d) whether the preferred shares of such series shall be subject to redemption by the Company, and, if so, the times, prices and other conditions of such redemption;
 - (e) whether the preferred shares of such series shall have any rights to receive any part of the assets available for distribution amongst the Members upon the liquidation of the Company, and, if so, the terms of such liquidation preference, and the relation which such liquidation preference shall bear to the entitlements of the holders of shares of any other class or any other series of shares;

- (f) whether the preferred shares of such series shall be subject to the operation of a retirement or sinking fund and, if so, the extent to and manner in which any such retirement or sinking fund shall be applied to the purchase or redemption of the preferred shares of such series for retirement or other corporate purposes and the terms and provisions relative to the operation thereof;
- (g) whether the preferred shares of such series shall be convertible into, or exchangeable for, shares of any other class or any other series of preferred shares or any other securities and, if so, the price or prices or the rate or rates of conversion or exchange and the method, if any, of adjusting the same, and any other terms and conditions of conversion or exchange;
- (h) the limitations and restrictions, if any, to be effective while any preferred shares of such series are outstanding upon the payment of dividends or the making of other distributions on, and upon the purchase, redemption or other acquisition by the Company of, the existing shares or shares of any other class of shares or any other series of preferred shares;
- (i) the conditions or restrictions, if any, upon the creation of indebtedness of the Company or upon the issue of any additional shares, including additional shares of such series or of any other class of shares or any other series of preferred shares; and
- (j) any other powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights, and any qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof;

and, for such purposes, the Directors may reserve an appropriate number of Shares for the time being unissued. The Company shall not issue Shares to bearer.

- 10. The Company may insofar as may be permitted by law, pay a commission to any Person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any Shares. Such commissions may be satisfied by the payment of cash or the lodgment of fully or partly paid-up Shares or partly in one way and partly in the other. The Company may also pay such brokerage as may be lawful on any issue of Shares.
- 11. The Directors may refuse to accept any application for Shares, and may accept any application in whole or in part, for any reason or for no reason.

CLASS A ORDINARY SHARES AND CLASS B ORDINARY SHARES

- 12. Holders of Class A Ordinary Shares and Class B Ordinary Shares shall at all times vote together as one class on all resolutions submitted to a vote by the Members. Each Class A Ordinary Share shall entitle the holder thereof to one (1) vote on all matters subject to vote at general meetings of the Company, and each Class B Ordinary Share shall entitle the holder thereof to ten (10) votes on all matters subject to vote at general meetings of the Company.
- 13. Each Class B Ordinary Share is convertible into one (1) Class A Ordinary Share at any time by the holder thereof. The right to convert shall be exercisable by the holder of the Class B Ordinary Share delivering a written notice to the Company that such holder elects to convert a specified number of Class B Ordinary Shares into Class A Ordinary Shares.

14. Any number of Class B Ordinary Shares held by a holder thereof will be automatically and immediately converted into an equal number of Class A Ordinary Shares upon the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (a) any direct or indirect sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of such number of Class B Ordinary Shares by the holder thereof or the direct or indirect transfer or assignment of the voting power attached to such number of Class B Ordinary Shares through voting proxy or otherwise to any person that is not an Affiliate of such holder;

for the avoidance of doubt, the creation of any pledge, charge, encumbrance or other third party right of whatever description on any of Class B Ordinary Shares to secure contractual or legal obligations shall not be deemed as a sale, transfer, assignment or disposition under this clause (a) unless and until any such pledge, charge, encumbrance or other third party right is enforced and results in a third party that is not an Affiliate of such holder holding directly or indirectly beneficial ownership or voting power through voting proxy or otherwise to the related Class B Ordinary Shares, in which case all the related Class B Ordinary Shares shall be automatically converted into the same number of Class A Ordinary Shares; or
 - (b) any direct or indirect sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of a majority of the issued and outstanding voting securities of, or the direct or indirect transfer or assignment of the voting power attached to such voting securities through voting proxy or otherwise, or the direct or indirect sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of, a holder of Class B Ordinary Shares that is an entity to any person that is not an Affiliate of such holder;

for the avoidance of doubt, the creation of any pledge, charge, encumbrance or other third party right of whatever description on the issued and outstanding voting securities or the assets of a holder of Class B Ordinary Shares that is an entity to secure contractual or legal obligations shall not be deemed as a sale, transfer, assignment or disposition under this clause (b) unless and until any such pledge, charge, encumbrance or other third party right is enforced and results in a third party that is not an Affiliate of such holder holding directly or indirectly beneficial ownership or voting power through voting proxy or otherwise to the related issued and outstanding voting securities or the assets;
15. Any conversion of Class B Ordinary Shares into Class A Ordinary Shares pursuant to these Articles shall be effected by means of the re-designation and re-classification of each relevant Class B Ordinary Share as a Class A Ordinary Share. Such conversion shall become effective forthwith upon entries being made in the Register to record the re-designation and re-classification of the relevant Class B Ordinary Shares as Class A Ordinary Shares.
16. Class A Ordinary Shares are not convertible into Class B Ordinary Shares under any circumstances.
17. Save and except for voting rights and conversion rights as set out in Articles 12 to 16 (inclusive), the Class A Ordinary Shares and the Class B Ordinary Shares shall rank *pari passu* with one another and shall have the same rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions.

MODIFICATION OF RIGHTS

18. Whenever the capital of the Company is divided into different Classes the rights attached to any such Class may, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Class, only be materially adversely varied with the consent in writing of the holders of all of the issued Shares of that Class or with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the Shares of that Class. To every such separate meeting all the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings of the Company or to the proceedings thereat shall, mutatis mutandis, apply, except that the necessary quorum shall be one or more Persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third (1/3) in nominal or par value amount of the issued Shares of the relevant Class (but so that if at any adjourned meeting of such holders a quorum as above defined is not present, those Shareholders who are Present shall form a quorum) and that, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to the Shares of that Class, every Shareholder of the Class shall on a poll have one vote for each Share of the Class held by him. For the purposes of this Article the Directors may treat all the Classes or any two or more Classes as forming one Class if they consider that all such Classes would be affected in the same way by the proposals under consideration, but in any other case shall treat them as separate Classes.
19. The rights conferred upon the holders of the Shares of any Class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to the Shares of that Class, be deemed to be materially adversely varied by, inter alia, the creation, allotment or issue of further Shares ranking *pari passu* with or subsequent to them or the redemption or purchase of any Shares of any Class by the Company. The rights of the holders of Shares shall not be deemed to be materially adversely varied by the creation or issue of Shares with preferred or other rights including, without limitation, the creation of Shares with enhanced or weighted voting rights.

CERTIFICATES

20. Every Person whose name is entered as a Member in the Register may, without payment and upon its written request, request a certificate within two calendar months after allotment or lodgment of transfer (or within such other period as the conditions of issue shall provide) in the form determined by the Directors. All certificates shall specify the Share or Shares held by that Person, provided that in respect of a Share or Shares held jointly by several Persons the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a Share to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all. All certificates for Shares shall be delivered personally or sent through the post addressed to the Member entitled thereto at the Member's registered address as appearing in the Register.
21. Every share certificate of the Company shall bear legends required under the applicable laws, including the Securities Act.
22. Any two or more certificates representing Shares of any one Class held by any Member may at the Member's request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such Shares issued in lieu on payment (if the Directors shall so require) of one dollar (US\$1.00) or such smaller sum as the Directors shall determine.
23. If a share certificate shall be damaged or defaced or alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, a new certificate representing the same Shares may be issued to the relevant Member upon request, subject to delivery up of the old certificate or (if alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed) compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out-of-pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the Directors may think fit.
24. In the event that Shares are held jointly by several Persons, any request may be made by any one of the joint holders and if so made shall be binding on all of the joint holders.

FRACTIONAL SHARES

25. The Directors may issue fractions of a Share and, if so issued, a fraction of a Share shall be subject to and carry the corresponding fraction of liabilities (whether with respect to nominal or par value, premium, contributions, calls or otherwise), limitations, preferences, privileges, qualifications, restrictions, rights (including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, voting and participation rights) and other attributes of a whole Share. If more than one fraction of a Share of the same Class is issued to or acquired by the same Shareholder such fractions shall be accumulated.

LIEN

26. The Company has a first and paramount lien on every Share (whether or not fully paid) for all amounts (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that Share. The Company also has a first and paramount lien on every Share registered in the name of a Person indebted or under liability to the Company (whether he is the sole registered holder of a Share or one of two or more joint holders) for all amounts owing by him or his estate to the Company (whether or not presently payable). The Directors may at any time declare a Share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The Company's lien on a Share extends to any amount payable in respect of it, including but not limited to dividends.
27. The Company may sell, in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion think fit, any Share on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless an amount in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable nor until the expiration of fourteen calendar days after a notice in writing, demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the Share, or the Persons entitled thereto by reason of his death or bankruptcy.
28. For giving effect to any such sale the Directors may authorize a Person to transfer the Shares sold to the purchaser thereof. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the Shares comprised in any such transfer and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the Shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.
29. The proceeds of the sale after deduction of expenses, fees and commission incurred by the Company shall be received by the Company and applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the Shares prior to the sale) be paid to the Person entitled to the Shares immediately prior to the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

30. Subject to the terms of the allotment, the Directors may from time to time make calls upon the Shareholders in respect of any moneys unpaid on their Shares, and each Shareholder shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen calendar days' notice specifying the time or times of payment) pay to the Company at the time or times so specified the amount called on such Shares. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorizing such call was passed.
31. The joint holders of a Share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay calls in respect thereof.
32. If a sum called in respect of a Share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of eight percent per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the Directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

33. The provisions of these Articles as to the liability of joint holders and as to payment of interest shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a Share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the Share, or by way of premium, as if the same had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
34. The Directors may make arrangements with respect to the issue of partly paid Shares for a difference between the Shareholders, or the particular Shares, in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.
35. The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any Shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any partly paid Shares held by him, and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding without the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution, eight percent per annum) as may be agreed upon between the Shareholder paying the sum in advance and the Directors. No such sum paid in advance of calls shall entitle the Member paying such sum to any portion of a dividend declared in respect of any period prior to the date upon which such sum would, but for such payment, become presently payable.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

36. If a Shareholder fails to pay any call or instalment of a call in respect of partly paid Shares on the day appointed for payment, the Directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.
37. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen calendar days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the Shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
38. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any Share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.
39. A forfeited Share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit.
40. A Person whose Shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a Shareholder in respect of the forfeited Shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were payable by him to the Company in respect of the Shares forfeited, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company receives payment in full of the amount unpaid on the Shares forfeited.
41. A certificate in writing under the hand of a Director that a Share has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the facts in the declaration as against all Persons claiming to be entitled to the Share.

42. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for a Share on any sale or disposition thereof pursuant to the provisions of these Articles as to forfeiture and may execute a transfer of the Share in favor of the Person to whom the Share is sold or disposed of and that Person shall be registered as the holder of the Share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the Shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the disposition or sale.
43. The provisions of these Articles as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which by the terms of issue of a Share becomes due and payable, whether on account of the amount of the Share, or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

44. The instrument of transfer of any Share shall be in writing and in any usual or common form or such other form as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, approve and be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and if in respect of a nil or partly paid up Share, or if so required by the Directors, shall also be executed on behalf of the transferee and shall be accompanied by the certificate (if any) of the Shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer. The transferor shall be deemed to remain a Shareholder until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of the relevant Shares.
45. (a) The Directors may in their absolute discretion decline to register any transfer of Shares which is not fully paid up or on which the Company has a lien.
- (b) The Directors may also decline to register any transfer of any Share unless:
- (i) the instrument of transfer is lodged with the Company, accompanied by the certificate for the Shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
 - (ii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one Class of Shares;
 - (iii) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required;
 - (iv) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the Share is to be transferred does not exceed four; and
 - (v) a fee of such maximum sum as the Designated Stock Exchange may determine to be payable, or such lesser sum as the Board of Directors may from time to time require, is paid to the Company in respect thereof.
46. The registration of transfers may, on ten calendar days' notice being given by advertisement in such one or more newspapers, by electronic means or by any other means in accordance with the Designated Stock Exchange Rules, be suspended and the Register closed at such times and for such periods as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, from time to time determine, provided always that such registration of transfer shall not be suspended nor the Register closed for more than thirty calendar days in any calendar year.
47. All instruments of transfer that are registered shall be retained by the Company. If the Directors refuse to register a transfer of any Shares, they shall within three calendar months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company send notice of the refusal to each of the transferor and the transferee.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

48. The legal personal representative of a deceased sole holder of a Share shall be the only Person recognized by the Company as having any title to the Share. In the case of a Share registered in the name of two or more holders, the survivors or survivor, or the legal personal representatives of the deceased survivor, shall be the only Person recognized by the Company as having any title to the Share.
49. Any Person becoming entitled to a Share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Shareholder shall, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Directors, have the right either to be registered as a Shareholder in respect of the Share or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the Share as the deceased or bankrupt Person could have made; but the Directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the Share by the deceased or bankrupt Person before the death or bankruptcy.
50. A Person becoming entitled to a Share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a Shareholder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered Shareholder, except that he shall not, before being registered as a Shareholder in respect of the Share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company, provided however, that the Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such Person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the Share, and if the notice is not complied with within ninety calendar days, the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other monies payable in respect of the Share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

REGISTRATION OF EMPOWERING INSTRUMENTS

51. The Company shall be entitled to charge a fee not exceeding one U.S. dollar (US\$1.00) on the registration of every probate, letters of administration, certificate of death or marriage, power of attorney, notice in lieu of distringas, or other instrument.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

52. The Company may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into Shares of such Classes and amount, as the resolution shall prescribe.
53. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution:
 - (a) increase its share capital by new Shares of such amount as it thinks expedient;
 - (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into Shares of a larger amount than its existing Shares;
 - (c) subdivide its Shares, or any of them, into Shares of an amount smaller than that fixed by the Memorandum, provided that in the subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced Share shall be the same as it was in case of the Share from which the reduced Share is derived; and
 - (d) cancel any Shares that, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any Person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the Shares so cancelled.
54. The Company may by Special Resolution reduce its share capital and any capital redemption reserve in any manner authorized by the Companies Act.

REDEMPTION, PURCHASE AND SURRENDER OF SHARES

55. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and these Articles, the Company may:
- (a) issue Shares that are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Shareholder or the Company. The redemption of Shares shall be effected in such manner and upon such terms as may be determined, before the issue of such Shares, by either the Board or by the Shareholders by Special Resolution;
 - (b) purchase its own Shares (including any redeemable Shares) on such terms and in such manner and terms as have been approved by the Board or by the Members by Ordinary Resolution, or are otherwise authorized by these Articles; and
 - (c) make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own Shares in any manner permitted by the Companies Act, including out of capital.
56. The purchase of any Share shall not oblige the Company to purchase any other Share other than as may be required pursuant to applicable law and any other contractual obligations of the Company.
57. The holder of the Shares being purchased shall be bound to deliver up to the Company the certificate(s) (if any) thereof for cancellation and thereupon the Company shall pay to him the purchase or redemption monies or consideration in respect thereof.
58. The Directors may accept the surrender for no consideration of any fully paid Share.

TREASURY SHARES

59. The Directors may, prior to the purchase, redemption or surrender of any Share, determine that such Share shall be held as a Treasury Share.
60. The Directors may determine to cancel a Treasury Share or transfer a Treasury Share on such terms as they think proper (including, without limitation, for nil consideration).

GENERAL MEETINGS

61. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
62. (a) The Company may (but shall not be obliged to) in each calendar year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the Directors.
- (b) At these meetings the report of the Directors (if any) shall be presented.
63. (a) The Chairman or the Directors (acting by a resolution of the Board) may call general meetings, and they shall on a Shareholders' requisition forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.
- (b) A Shareholders' requisition is a requisition of Members holding at the date of deposit of the requisition Shares which carry in aggregate not less than one-third (1/3) of all votes attaching to all issued and outstanding Shares of the Company that as at the date of the deposit carry the right to vote at general meetings of the Company.

- (c) The requisition must state the objects of the meeting and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the Registered Office, and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.
- (d) If there are no Directors as at the date of the deposit of the Shareholders' requisition, or if the Directors do not within twenty-one (21) calendar days from the date of the deposit of the requisition duly proceed to convene a general meeting to be held within a further twenty-one calendar days, the requisitionists, or any of them representing more than one-half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a general meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of three calendar months after the expiration of the said twenty-one calendar days.
- (e) A general meeting convened as aforesaid by requisitionists shall be convened in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which general meetings are to be convened by Directors.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- 64. At least seven (7) calendar days' notice shall be given for any general meeting. Every notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is given or deemed to be given and of the day for which it is given and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting and the general nature of the business and shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner if any as may be prescribed by the Company, provided that a general meeting of the Company shall, whether or not the notice specified in this Article has been given and whether or not the provisions of these Articles regarding general meetings have been complied with, be deemed to have been duly convened if it is so agreed:
 - (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the Shareholders (or their proxies) entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
 - (b) in the case of an extraordinary general meeting, by a majority of the Shareholders having a right to attend and vote at the meeting and Present at the meeting.
- 65. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to or the non-receipt of a notice of a meeting by any Shareholder shall not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 66. No business except for the appointment of a chairman for the meeting shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of Shareholders is Present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. One or more Shareholders holding Shares which carry in aggregate (or representing by proxy) not less than one-third (1/3) of all votes attaching to all Shares in issue and entitled to vote at such general meeting Present shall be a quorum for all purposes.
- 67. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not Present, the meeting shall be dissolved.
- 68. If the Directors wish to make this facility available for a specific general meeting or all general meetings of the Company, attendance and participation in any general meeting of the Company may be by means of Communication Facilities. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Directors may determine that any general meeting may be held as a Virtual Meeting. The notice of any general meeting at which Communication Facilities will be utilized (including any Virtual Meeting) must disclose the Communication Facilities that will be used, including the procedures to be followed by any Shareholder or other participant of the meeting who wishes to utilize such Communication Facilities for the purposes of attending and participating in such meeting, including attending and casting any vote thereat.

69. The Chairman, if any, shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company. If there is no such Chairman, or if at any general meeting he is not Present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairman of the meeting, any Director or Person nominated by the Directors shall preside as chairman of that meeting, failing which the Shareholders Present shall choose any Person Present to be chairman of that meeting.
70. The chairman of any general meeting (including any Virtual Meeting) shall be entitled to attend and participate at any such general meeting by means of Communication Facilities, and to act as the chairman of such general meeting, in which event the following provisions shall apply:
 - 70.1 The chairman of the meeting shall be deemed to be Present at the meeting; and
 - 70.2 If the Communication Facilities are interrupted or fail for any reason to enable the chairman of the meeting to hear and be heard by all other Persons participating in the meeting, then the other Directors Present at the meeting shall choose another Director Present to act as chairman of the meeting for the remainder of the meeting; provided that if no other Director is Present at the meeting, or if all the Directors Present decline to take the chair, then the meeting shall be automatically adjourned to the same day in the next week and at such time and place as shall be decided by the Board of Directors.
71. The chairman of the meeting may with the consent of any general meeting at which a quorum is Present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting, or adjourned meeting, is adjourned for fourteen calendar days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
72. The Directors may cancel or postpone any duly convened general meeting at any time prior to such meeting, except for general meetings requisitioned by the Shareholders in accordance with these Articles, for any reason or for no reason, upon notice in writing to Shareholders. A postponement may be for a stated period of any length or indefinitely as the Directors may determine.
73. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by the chairman of the meeting or any Shareholder holding not less than ten percent (10%) of the votes attaching to the Shares Present, and unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book of the proceedings of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of, or against, that resolution.
74. If a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

75. All questions submitted to a meeting shall be decided by an Ordinary Resolution except where a greater majority is required by these Articles or by the Companies Act. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
76. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman of the meeting or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs.

VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

77. Subject to any rights and restrictions for the time being attached to any Share, on a show of hands every Shareholder Present at the meeting shall, at a general meeting of the Company, each have one vote and on a poll every Shareholder Present at the meeting shall have one (1) vote for each Class A Ordinary Share and ten (10) votes for each Class B Ordinary Share of which he is the holder.
78. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy (or, if a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorized representative or proxy) shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register.
79. Shares carrying the right to vote that are held by a Shareholder of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may be voted, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, or other Person in the nature of a committee appointed by that court, and any such committee or other Person may vote in respect of such Shares by proxy.
80. No Shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting of the Company unless all calls, if any, or other sums presently payable by him in respect of Shares carrying the right to vote held by him have been paid.
81. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.
82. Each Shareholder, other than a recognized clearing house (or its nominee(s)) or depositary (or its nominee(s)), may only appoint one proxy on a show of hand. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorized in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under Seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized. A proxy need not be a Shareholder.
83. An instrument appointing a proxy may be in any usual or common form or such other form as the Directors may approve.
84. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the Registered Office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company:
 - (a) not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
 - (b) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

- (c) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman of the meeting or to the secretary or to any Director;

provided that the Directors may in the notice convening the meeting, or in an instrument of proxy sent out by the Company, direct that the instrument appointing a proxy may be deposited at such other time (no later than the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting) at the Registered Office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company. The chairman of the meeting may in any event at his discretion direct that an instrument of proxy shall be deemed to have been duly deposited. An instrument of proxy that is not deposited in the manner permitted shall be invalid.

85. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.
86. A resolution in writing signed by all the Shareholders for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company (or being corporations by their duly authorized representatives) shall be as valid and effective as if the same had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held.

CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES AT MEETINGS

87. Any corporation which is a Shareholder or a Director may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorize such Person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any meeting of holders of a Class or of the Directors or of a committee of Directors, and the Person so authorized shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual Shareholder or Director.

DEPOSITARY AND CLEARING HOUSES

88. If a recognized clearing house (or its nominee(s)) or depositary (or its nominee(s)) is a Member of the Company it may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorize such Person(s) as it thinks fit to act as its representative(s) at any general meeting of the Company or of any Class of Shareholders provided that, if more than one Person is so authorized, the authorization shall specify the number and Class of Shares in respect of which each such Person is so authorized. A Person so authorized pursuant to this Article shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the recognized clearing house (or its nominee(s)) or depositary (or its nominee(s)) which he represents as that recognized clearing house (or its nominee(s)) or depositary (or its nominee(s)) could exercise if it were an individual Member holding the number and Class of Shares specified in such authorization, including the right to vote individually on a show of hands.

DIRECTORS

89. (a) Unless otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than three (3) Directors, the exact number of Directors to be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors.
- (b) The Chairman shall be Mr. Peng Xue, as long as Mr. Peng Xue is a Director. In the event that Mr. Peng Xue is not a Director, the Board of Directors shall elect and appoint a Chairman by a majority of the Directors then in office, and the period for which the Chairman will hold office will also be determined by a majority of all of the Directors then in office. The Chairman shall preside as chairman at every meeting of the Board of Directors. To the extent the Chairman is not present at a meeting of the Board of Directors within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the attending Directors may choose one of their number to be the chairman of the meeting.

- (c) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution appoint any person to be a Director.
 - (d) The Board may, by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the remaining Directors present and voting at a Board meeting, appoint any person as a Director, to fill a casual vacancy on the Board, or as an addition to the existing Board.
 - (e) An appointment of a Director may be on terms that the Director shall automatically retire from office (unless he has sooner vacated office) at the next or a subsequent annual general meeting or upon any specified event or after any specified period in a written agreement between the Company and the Director, if any; but no such term shall be implied in the absence of express provision. Each Director whose term of office expires shall be eligible for re-election at a meeting of the Shareholders or re-appointment by the Board.
90. A Director may be removed from office by Ordinary Resolution of the Company, notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim for damages under such agreement). A vacancy on the Board created by the removal of a Director under the previous sentence may be filled by Ordinary Resolution or by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the remaining Directors present and voting at a Board meeting.
91. The Board may, from time to time, and except as required by applicable law or Designated Stock Exchange Rules, adopt, institute, amend, modify or revoke the corporate governance policies or initiatives of the Company and determine on various corporate governance related matters of the Company as the Board shall determine by resolution of Directors from time to time.
92. A Director shall not be required to hold any Shares in the Company by way of qualification. A Director who is not a Member of the Company shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at general meetings.
93. The remuneration of the Directors may be determined by the Directors or by Ordinary Resolution.
94. The Directors shall be entitled to be paid for their travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in going to, attending and returning from meetings of the Directors, or any committee of the Directors, or general meetings of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company, or to receive such fixed allowance in respect thereof as may be determined by the Directors from time to time, or a combination partly of one such method and partly the other.

ALTERNATE DIRECTOR OR PROXY

95. Any Director may in writing appoint another Person to be his alternate and, save to the extent provided otherwise in the form of appointment, such alternate shall have authority to sign written resolutions on behalf of the appointing Director, but shall not be required to sign such written resolutions where they have been signed by the appointing director, and to act in such Director's place at any meeting of the Directors at which the appointing Director is unable to be present. Every such alternate shall be entitled to attend and vote at meetings of the Directors as a Director when the Director appointing him is not personally present and where he is a Director to have a separate vote on behalf of the Director he is representing in addition to his own vote. A Director may at any time in writing revoke the appointment of an alternate appointed by him. Such alternate shall be deemed for all purposes to be a Director and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him. The remuneration of such alternate shall be payable out of the remuneration of the Director appointing him and the proportion thereof shall be agreed between them.

96. Any Director may appoint any Person, whether or not a Director, to be the proxy of that Director to attend and vote on his behalf, in accordance with instructions given by that Director, or in the absence of such instructions at the discretion of the proxy, at a meeting or meetings of the Directors which that Director is unable to attend personally. The instrument appointing the proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointing Director and shall be in any usual or common form or such other form as the Directors may approve, and must be lodged with the chairman of the meeting of the Directors at which such proxy is to be used, or first used, prior to the commencement of the meeting.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

97. Subject to the Companies Act, these Articles and any resolutions passed in a general meeting, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in setting up and registering the Company and may exercise all powers of the Company. No resolution passed by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors that would have been valid if that resolution had not been passed.
98. Subject to these Articles, the Directors may from time to time appoint any natural person or corporation, whether or not a Director to hold such office in the Company as the Directors may think necessary for the administration of the Company, including but not limited to, chief executive officer, one or more other executive officers, president, one or more vice-presidents, treasurer, assistant treasurer, manager or controller, and for such term and at such remuneration (whether by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or partly in one way and partly in another), and with such powers and duties as the Directors may think fit. Any natural person or corporation so appointed by the Directors may be removed by the Directors. The Directors may also appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director upon like terms, but any such appointment shall ipso facto terminate if any managing director ceases for any cause to be a Director, or if the Company by Ordinary Resolution resolves that his tenure of office be terminated.
99. The Directors may appoint any natural person or corporation to be a Secretary (and if need be an assistant Secretary or assistant Secretaries) who shall hold office for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions and with such powers as they think fit. Any Secretary or assistant Secretary so appointed by the Directors may be removed by the Directors or by the Company by Ordinary Resolution.
100. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors.
101. The Directors may from time to time and at any time by power of attorney (whether under Seal or under hand) or otherwise appoint any company, firm or Person or body of Persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the attorney or attorneys or authorized signatory (any such Person being an "Attorney" or "Authorized Signatory", respectively) of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretion (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such power of attorney or other appointment may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of Persons dealing with any such Attorney or Authorized Signatory as the Directors may think fit, and may also authorize any such Attorney or Authorized Signatory to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretion vested in him.

102. The Directors may from time to time provide for the management of the affairs of the Company in such manner as they shall think fit and the provisions contained in the three next following Articles shall not limit the general powers conferred by this Article.
103. The Directors from time to time and at any time may establish any committees, local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company and may appoint any natural person or corporation to be a member of such committees or local boards and may appoint any managers or agents of the Company and may fix the remuneration of any such natural person or corporation.
104. The Directors from time to time and at any time may delegate to any such committee, local board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in the Directors and may authorize the members for the time being of any such local board, or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies and any such appointment or delegation may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit and the Directors may at any time remove any natural person or corporation so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no Person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.
105. Any such delegates as aforesaid may be authorized by the Directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities, and discretion for the time being vested in them.

BORROWING POWERS OF DIRECTORS

106. The Directors may from time to time at their discretion exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof, to issue debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

THE SEAL

107. The Seal shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the Directors provided always that such authority may be given prior to or after the affixing of the Seal and if given after may be in general form confirming a number of affixings of the Seal. The Seal shall be affixed in the presence of a Director or a Secretary (or an assistant Secretary) or in the presence of any one or more Persons as the Directors may appoint for the purpose and every Person as aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the Seal is so affixed in their presence.
108. The Company may maintain a facsimile of the Seal in such countries or places as the Directors may appoint and such facsimile Seal shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the Directors provided always that such authority may be given prior to or after the affixing of such facsimile Seal and if given after may be in general form confirming a number of affixings of such facsimile Seal. The facsimile Seal shall be affixed in the presence of such Person or Persons as the Directors shall for this purpose appoint and such Person or Persons as aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the facsimile Seal is so affixed in their presence and such affixing of the facsimile Seal and signing as aforesaid shall have the same meaning and effect as if the Seal had been affixed in the presence of and the instrument signed by a Director or a Secretary (or an assistant Secretary) or in the presence of any one or more Persons as the Directors may appoint for the purpose.

109. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Secretary or any assistant Secretary shall have the authority to affix the Seal, or the facsimile Seal, to any instrument for the purposes of attesting authenticity of the matter contained therein but which does not create any obligation binding on the Company.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

110. The office of Director shall be vacated, if the Director:
- (a) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors;
 - (b) dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind;
 - (c) resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company;
 - (d) without special leave of absence from the Board, is absent from meetings of the Board for three consecutive meetings and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or
 - (e) is removed from office pursuant to any other provision of these Articles.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

111. The Directors may meet together (either within or outside the Cayman Islands) for the dispatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. At any meeting of the Directors, each Director present in person or represented by his proxy or alternate shall be entitled to one vote. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may, and a Secretary or assistant Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.
112. A Director may participate in any meeting of the Directors, or of any committee appointed by the Directors of which such Director is a member, by means of telephone or similar communication equipment by way of which all Persons participating in such meeting can communicate with each other and such participation shall be deemed to constitute presence in person at the meeting.
113. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Directors, and unless so fixed, the quorum shall be a majority of Directors then in office, including the Chairman; provided, however, a quorum shall nevertheless exist at a meeting at which a quorum would exist but for the fact that the Chairman is voluntarily absent from the meeting and notifies the Board of his decision to be absent from that meeting, before or at the meeting. A Director represented by proxy or by an alternate Director at any meeting shall be deemed to be present for the purposes of determining whether or not a quorum is present.
114. A Director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at a meeting of the Directors. A general notice given to the Directors by any Director to the effect that he is a member of any specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or transaction which may thereafter be made with that company or firm shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of interest in regard to any contract so made or transaction so consummated. Subject to the Designated Stock Exchange Rules and disqualification by the chairman of the relevant Board meeting, a Director may vote in respect of any contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction notwithstanding that he may be interested therein and if he does so his vote shall be counted and he may be counted in the quorum at any meeting of the Directors at which any such contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction shall come before the meeting for consideration.

115. A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and on such terms (as to remuneration and otherwise) as the Directors may determine and no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either with regard to his tenure of any such other office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realized by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relation thereby established. A Director, notwithstanding his interest, may be counted in the quorum present at any meeting of the Directors whereat he or any other Director is appointed to hold any such office or place of profit under the Company or whereat the terms of any such appointment are arranged and he may vote on any such appointment or arrangement.
116. Any Director may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company, and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director; provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize a Director or his firm to act as auditor to the Company.
117. The Directors shall cause minutes to be made for the purpose of recording:
 - (a) all appointments of officers made by the Directors;
 - (b) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of the Directors; and
 - (c) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company, and of the Directors and of committees of Directors.
118. When the chairman of a meeting of the Directors signs the minutes of such meeting the same shall be deemed to have been duly held notwithstanding that all the Directors have not actually come together or that there may have been a technical defect in the proceedings.
119. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors or all the members of a committee of Directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of Directors or committee of Directors, as the case may be (an alternate Director, subject as provided otherwise in the terms of appointment of the alternate Director, being entitled to sign such a resolution on behalf of his appointer), shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a duly called and constituted meeting of Directors or committee of Directors, as the case may be. When signed a resolution may consist of several documents each signed by one or more of the Directors or his duly appointed alternate.
120. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body but if and for so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these Articles as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number, or of summoning a general meeting of the Company, but for no other purpose.

121. Subject to any regulations imposed on it by the Directors, a committee appointed by the Directors may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the committee members present may choose one of their members to be chairman of the meeting.
122. A committee appointed by the Directors may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Subject to any regulations imposed on it by the Directors, questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the committee members present and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
123. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors, or by any Person acting as a Director, shall notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Director or Person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such Person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

PRESUMPTION OF ASSENT

124. A Director who is present at a meeting of the Board of Directors at which an action on any Company matter is taken shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his dissent shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting or unless he shall file his written dissent from such action with the person acting as the chairman or secretary of the meeting before the adjournment thereof or shall forward such dissent by registered post to such person immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. Such right to dissent shall not apply to a Director who voted in favor of such action.

DIVIDENDS

125. Subject to any rights and restrictions for the time being attached to any Shares, the Directors may from time to time declare dividends (including interim dividends) and other distributions on Shares in issue and authorize payment of the same out of the funds of the Company lawfully available therefor.
126. Subject to any rights and restrictions for the time being attached to any Shares, the Company by Ordinary Resolution may declare dividends, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.
127. The Directors may, before recommending or declaring any dividend, set aside out of the funds legally available for distribution such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, in the absolute discretion of the Directors, be applicable for meeting contingencies or for equalizing dividends or for any other purpose to which those funds may be properly applied, and pending such application may in the absolute discretion of the Directors, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (other than Shares of the Company) as the Directors may from time to time think fit.
128. Any dividend payable in cash to the holder of Shares may be paid in any manner determined by the Directors. If paid by cheque it will be sent by mail addressed to the holder at his address in the Register, or addressed to such person and at such addresses as the holder may direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall, unless the holder or joint holders otherwise direct, be made payable to the order of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the order of the holder whose name stands first on the Register in respect of such Shares, and shall be sent at his or their risk and payment of the cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall constitute a good discharge to the Company.

129. The Directors may determine that a dividend shall be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets (which may consist of the shares or securities of any other company) and may settle all questions concerning such distribution. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Directors may fix the value of such specific assets, may determine that cash payment shall be made to some Shareholders in lieu of specific assets and may vest any such specific assets in trustees on such terms as the Directors think fit.
130. Subject to any rights and restrictions for the time being attached to any Shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the Shares, but if and for so long as nothing is paid up on any of the Shares dividends may be declared and paid according to the par value of the Shares. No amount paid on a Share in advance of calls shall, while carrying interest, be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid on the Share.
131. If several Persons are registered as joint holders of any Share, any of them may give effective receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of the Share.
132. No dividend shall bear interest against the Company.
133. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of six calendar years from the date of declaration of such dividend may be forfeited by the Board of Directors and, if so forfeited, shall revert to the Company.

ACCOUNTS, AUDIT AND ANNUAL RETURN AND DECLARATION

134. The books of account relating to the Company's affairs shall be kept in such manner as may be determined from time to time by the Directors.
135. The books of account shall be kept at the Registered Office, or at such other place or places as the Directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors.
136. The Directors may from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of Shareholders not being Directors, and no Shareholder (not being a Director) shall have any right to inspect any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or authorized by the Directors or by Ordinary Resolution.
137. The accounts relating to the Company's affairs shall be audited in such manner and with such financial year end as may be determined from time to time by the Directors or failing any determination as aforesaid shall not be audited.
138. The Directors may appoint an auditor of the Company who shall hold office until removed from office by a resolution of the Directors and may fix his or their remuneration.
139. Every auditor of the Company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company and shall be entitled to require from the Directors and officers of the Company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the auditors.
140. The auditors shall, if so required by the Directors, make a report on the accounts of the Company during their tenure of office at the next annual general meeting following their appointment, and at any time during their term of office, upon request of the Directors or any general meeting of the Members.

141. The Directors in each calendar year shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, an annual return and declaration setting forth the particulars required by the Companies Act and deliver a copy thereof to the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands.

CAPITALIZATION OF RESERVES

142. Subject to the Companies Act, the Directors may:

- (a) resolve to capitalize an amount standing to the credit of reserves (including a Share Premium Account, capital redemption reserve and profit and loss account), which is available for distribution;
- (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalized to the Shareholders in proportion to the nominal amount of Shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively and apply that sum on their behalf in or towards:
 - (i) paying up the amounts (if any) for the time being unpaid on Shares held by them respectively, or
 - (ii) paying up in full unissued Shares or debentures of a nominal amount equal to that sum,

and allot the Shares or debentures, credited as fully paid, to the Shareholders (or as they may direct) in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but the Share Premium Account, the capital redemption reserve and profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this Article, only be applied in paying up unissued Shares to be allotted to Shareholders credited as fully paid;

- (c) make any arrangements they think fit to resolve a difficulty arising in the distribution of a capitalized reserve and in particular, without limitation, where Shares or debentures become distributable in fractions the Directors may deal with the fractions as they think fit;
- (d) authorize a Person to enter (on behalf of all the Shareholders concerned) into an agreement with the Company providing for either:
 - (i) the allotment to the Shareholders respectively, credited as fully paid, of Shares or debentures to which they may be entitled on the capitalization, or
 - (ii) the payment by the Company on behalf of the Shareholders (by the application of their respective proportions of the reserves resolved to be capitalized) of the amounts or part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing Shares,

and any such agreement made under this authority being effective and binding on all those Shareholders; and

- (e) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to the resolution.

143. Notwithstanding any provisions in these Articles and subject to the Companies Act, the Directors may resolve to capitalize an amount standing to the credit of reserves (including the share premium account, capital redemption reserve and profit and loss account) or otherwise available for distribution by applying such sum in paying up in full unissued Shares to be allotted and issued to:
- (a) employees (including Directors) or service providers of the Company or its Affiliates upon exercise or vesting of any options or awards granted under any share incentive scheme or employee benefit scheme or other arrangement which relates to such persons that has been adopted or approved by the Directors or the Members;
 - (b) any trustee of any trust or administrator of any share incentive scheme or employee benefit scheme to whom shares are to be allotted and issued by the Company in connection with the operation of any share incentive scheme or employee benefit scheme or other arrangement which relates to such persons that has been adopted or approved by the Directors or Members; or
 - (c) any depository of the Company for the purposes of the issue, allotment and delivery by the depository of ADSs to employees (including Directors) or service providers of the Company or its Affiliates upon exercise or vesting of any options or awards granted under any share incentive scheme or employee benefit scheme or other arrangement which relates to such persons that has been adopted or approved by the Directors or the Members.

SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT

144. The Directors shall in accordance with the Companies Act establish a Share Premium Account and shall carry to the credit of such account from time to time a sum equal to the amount or value of the premium paid on the issue of any Share.
145. There shall be debited to any Share Premium Account on the redemption or purchase of a Share the difference between the nominal value of such Share and the redemption or purchase price provided always that at the discretion of the Directors such sum may be paid out of the profits of the Company or, if permitted by the Companies Act, out of capital.

NOTICES

146. Except as otherwise provided in these Articles, any notice or document may be served by the Company or by the Person entitled to give notice to any Shareholder either personally, or by posting it by airmail or a recognized courier service in a prepaid letter addressed to such Shareholder at his address as appearing in the Register, or by electronic mail to any electronic mail address such Shareholder may have specified in writing for the purpose of such service of notices, or by facsimile to any facsimile number such Shareholder may have specified in writing for the purpose of such service of notices, or by placing it on the Company's Website should the Directors deem it appropriate. In the case of joint holders of a Share, all notices shall be given to that one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the joint holding, and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.
147. Notices sent from one country to another shall be sent or forwarded by prepaid airmail or a recognized courier service.
148. Any Shareholder present, either personally or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company shall for all purposes be deemed to have received due notice of such meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which such meeting was convened.
149. Any notice or other document, if served by:
- (a) post, shall be deemed to have been served five calendar days after the time when the letter containing the same is posted;

- (b) facsimile, shall be deemed to have been served upon production by the transmitting facsimile machine of a report confirming transmission of the facsimile in full to the facsimile number of the recipient;
- (c) recognized courier service, shall be deemed to have been served 48 hours after the time when the letter containing the same is delivered to the courier service; or
- (d) electronic means, shall be deemed to have been served immediately (i) upon the time of the transmission to the electronic mail address supplied by the Shareholder to the Company or (ii) upon the time of its placement on the Company's Website.

In proving service by post or courier service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice or documents was properly addressed and duly posted or delivered to the courier service.

150. Any notice or document delivered or sent by post to or left at the registered address of any Shareholder in accordance with the terms of these Articles shall notwithstanding that such Shareholder be then dead or bankrupt, and whether or not the Company has notice of his death or bankruptcy, be deemed to have been duly served in respect of any Share registered in the name of such Shareholder as sole or joint holder, unless his name shall at the time of the service of the notice or document have been removed from the Register as the holder of the Share, and such service shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service of such notice or document on all Persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the Share.
151. Notice of every general meeting of the Company shall be given to:
- (a) all Shareholders holding Shares with the right to receive notice and who have supplied to the Company an address for the giving of notices to them; and
 - (b) every Person entitled to a Share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Shareholder, who but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting.

No other Person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

INFORMATION

152. Subject to the relevant laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company, no Member shall be entitled to require discovery of any information in respect of any detail of the Company's trading or any information which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret or secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which in the opinion of the Board would not be in the interests of the Members of the Company to communicate to the public.
153. Subject to due compliance with the relevant laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company, the Board shall be entitled to release or disclose any information in its possession, custody or control regarding the Company or its affairs to any of its Members including, without limitation, information contained in the Register and transfer books of the Company.

INDEMNITY

154. Every Director (including for the purposes of this Article any alternate Director appointed pursuant to the provisions of these Articles), Secretary, assistant Secretary, or other officer for the time being and from time to time of the Company (but not including the Company's auditors) and the personal representatives of the same (each an "Indemnified Person") shall be indemnified and secured harmless against all actions, proceedings, costs, charges, expenses, losses, damages or liabilities incurred or sustained by such Indemnified Person, other than by reason of such Indemnified Person's own dishonesty, willful default or fraud, in or about the conduct of the Company's business or affairs (including as a result of any mistake of judgment) or in the execution or discharge of his duties, powers, authorities or discretions, including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any costs, expenses, losses or liabilities incurred by such Indemnified Person in defending (whether successfully or otherwise) any civil proceedings concerning the Company or its affairs in any court whether in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere.
155. No Indemnified Person shall be liable:
- (a) for the acts, receipts, neglects, defaults or omissions of any other Director or officer or agent of the Company; or
 - (b) for any loss on account of defect of title to any property of the Company; or
 - (c) on account of the insufficiency of any security in or upon which any money of the Company shall be invested; or
 - (d) for any loss incurred through any bank, broker or other similar Person; or
 - (e) for any loss occasioned by any negligence, default, breach of duty, breach of trust, error of judgement or oversight on such Indemnified Person's part; or
 - (f) for any loss, damage or misfortune whatsoever which may happen in or arise from the execution or discharge of the duties, powers, authorities, or discretions of such Indemnified Person's office or in relation thereto;
- unless the same shall happen through such Indemnified Person's own dishonesty, willful default or fraud.

FINANCIAL YEAR

156. Unless the Directors otherwise prescribe, the financial year of the Company shall end on December 31st in each calendar year and shall begin on January 1st in each calendar year.

NON-RECOGNITION OF TRUSTS

157. No Person shall be recognized by the Company as holding any Share upon any trust and the Company shall not, unless required by law, be bound by or be compelled in any way to recognize (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any Share or (except only as otherwise provided by these Articles or as the Companies Act requires) any other right in respect of any Share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in each Shareholder registered in the Register.

WINDING UP

158. If the Company shall be wound up the liquidator may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Companies Act, divide amongst the Members in species or in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may for that purpose value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the Members or different classes of Members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit, but so that no Member shall be compelled to accept any asset upon which there is a liability.

159. If the Company shall be wound up, and the assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the share capital, such assets shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the Members in proportion to the par value of the Shares held by them. If in a winding up the assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus shall be distributed amongst the Members in proportion to the par value of the Shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up subject to a deduction from those Shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to the Company for unpaid calls or otherwise. This Article is without prejudice to the rights of the holders of Shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

160. Subject to the Companies Act, the Company may at any time and from time to time by Special Resolution alter or amend these Articles in whole or in part.

CLOSING OF REGISTER OR FIXING RECORD DATE

161. For the purpose of determining those Shareholders that are entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at any meeting of Shareholders or any adjournment thereof, or those Shareholders that are entitled to receive payment of any dividend, or in order to make a determination as to who is a Shareholder for any other purpose, the Directors may provide that the Register shall be closed for transfers for a stated period which shall not exceed in any case thirty calendar days in any calendar year.
162. In lieu of or apart from closing the Register, the Directors may fix in advance a date as the record date for any such determination of those Shareholders that are entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at a meeting of the Shareholders and for the purpose of determining those Shareholders that are entitled to receive payment of any dividend the Directors may, at or within ninety calendar days prior to the date of declaration of such dividend, fix a subsequent date as the record date for such determination.
163. If the Register is not so closed and no record date is fixed for the determination of those Shareholders entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at a meeting of Shareholders or those Shareholders that are entitled to receive payment of a dividend, the date on which notice of the meeting is posted or the date on which the resolution of the Directors declaring such dividend is adopted, as the case may be, shall be the record date for such determination of Shareholders. When a determination of those Shareholders that are entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at a meeting of Shareholders has been made as provided in this Article, such determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof.

REGISTRATION BY WAY OF CONTINUATION

164. The Company may by Special Resolution resolve to be registered by way of continuation in a jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands or such other jurisdiction in which it is for the time being incorporated, registered or existing. In furtherance of a resolution adopted pursuant to this Article, the Directors may cause an application to be made to the Registrar of Companies to deregister the Company in the Cayman Islands or such other jurisdiction in which it is for the time being incorporated, registered or existing and may cause all such further steps as they consider appropriate to be taken to effect the transfer by way of continuation of the Company.

DISCLOSURE

165. The Directors, or any service providers (including the officers, the Secretary and the registered office provider of the Company) specifically authorized by the Directors, shall be entitled to disclose to any regulatory or judicial authority or to any stock exchange on which securities of the Company may from time to time be listed any information regarding the affairs of the Company including without limitation information contained in the Register and books of the Company.

EXCLUSIVE FORUM

166. For the avoidance of doubt and without limiting the jurisdiction of the Cayman Courts to hear, settle and/or determine disputes related to the Company, the courts of the Cayman Islands shall be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Company, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any Director, officer, or other employee of the Company to the Company or the Members, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Companies Act or these Articles including but not limited to any purchase or acquisition of Shares, security, or guarantee provided in consideration thereof, or (iv) any action asserting a claim against the Company which if brought in the United States of America would be a claim arising under the internal affairs doctrine (as such concept is recognized under the laws of the United States from time to time).
167. Unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or, if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, the state courts in New York County, New York) shall be the exclusive forum within the United States for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising out of or relating in any way to the federal securities laws of the United States, regardless of whether such legal suit, action, or proceeding also involves parties other than the Company. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any Share or other securities in the Company, or purchasing or otherwise acquiring American depository shares issued pursuant to deposit agreements, shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of this Article. Without prejudice to the foregoing, if the provision in this Article is held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, the legality, validity or enforceability of the rest of these Articles shall not be affected and this Article shall be interpreted and construed to the maximum extent possible to apply in the relevant jurisdiction with whatever modification or deletion may be necessary so as best to give effect to the intention of the Company.

BINGEX LIMITED

SHARE INCENTIVE PLAN

股份激励计划

注：中文翻译仅供参考，具体内容请以英文原文为准

TABLE OF CONTENTS 目录

1.	PURPOSE OF THE PLAN 本计划的目的.	1
2.	ADMINISTRATION 管理.	2
2.1	Administrator 管理人.	2
2.2	Plan Awards; Interpretation; Powers of Administrator 计划奖励；解释；管理人的权力	2
2.3	Binding Determinations 具有约束力的决定	4
2.4	Reliance on Experts 依靠专家	5
2.5	Delegation 授权	5
3.	ELIGIBILITY 资格要求.	5
4.	SHARES SUBJECT TO THE PLAN 本计划项下的股份.	6
4.1	Shares Available 可用股份	6
4.2	Share Limits 股份上限.	7
4.3	Replenishment and Reissue of Unvested Awards 未释放奖励的补充和再次发行	7
4.4	Reservation of Shares 股份的预留	8
5.	OPTION GRANT PROGRAM 期权授予计划.	8
5.1	Option Grants in General 期权授予总则	8
5.2	Types of Options 期权的种类	9
5.3	Option Price 期权价格.	9
5.4	Vesting; Term; Exercise Procedure 释放；期限；行权程序.	13
5.5	Limitations on Grant and Terms of Incentive Stock Options 授予限制和激励性股票期权条款.	15
5.6	Limits on 10% Holders 对持股 10% 的股东的限制	16
5.7	Effects of Termination of Employment on Options 雇佣关系终止对期权的影响.	16
5.8	Option repricing/cancellation and regrant/waiver of restrictions 期权重新定价/撤销和重新授予/限制的放弃.	18
5.9	Early Exercise Options 提前行使期权.	18
6.	SHARE AWARD PROGRAM 股份奖励计划	19
6.1	Share Awards in General 股份奖励总则.	19
6.2	Types of Share Awards 股份奖励的种类	19
6.3	Purchase Price 购买价格.	20
6.4	Vesting 释放	20

6.5	Term 期限	21
6.6	Share Certificates; Fractional Shares 股权证书；零星股份.	21
6.7	Dividend and Voting Rights 分红和表决权	21
6.8	Termination of Employment; Return to the Company 雇佣关系终止；返还给公司.	21
6.9	Waiver of Restrictions 限制的放弃	22
7.	RESTRICTED SHARE UNIT AWARD PROGRAM 限制性股份单位奖励计划	22
7.1	Restricted Share Units in General 限制性股份单位总则.	22
7.2	Dividend and Voting Rights 分红和表决权	23
8.	PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL AWARDS 适用于所有奖励的规定.	23
8.1	Rights of Eligible Persons, Participants and Beneficiaries 合格人士、参与人和受益人的权利.	23
8.2	No Transferability; Limited Exception to Transfer Restrictions 不可转让；转让限制的有限例外.	25
8.3	Adjustments; Changes in Control 调整；控制权变更.	27
8.4	Termination of Employment or Services 雇佣或服务关系的终止.	34
8.5	Compliance with Laws 遵守法律.	35
8.6	Tax Withholding 预提税.	38
8.7	Plan and Award Amendments, Termination and Suspension 计划和奖励修订、终止和暂停.	40
8.8	Privileges of Share Ownership 股份所有权的特权	41
8.9	Share-Based Awards in Substitution for Awards Granted by Other Company 用基于股份的奖励替代其他公司授予的奖励	42
8.10	Effective Date of the Plan 本计划生效日期.	42
8.11	Term of the Plan 本计划期限	42
8.12	Governing Law/Severability 适用法律/可分割性.	43
8.13	Captions 标题	43
8.14	Non-Exclusivity of Plan 本计划的非排他性	43
8.15	No Restriction on Corporate Powers 不对法人权限构成限制.	44
8.16	Other Company Compensation or Benefit Programs 公司的其他薪酬或福利计划.	44
9.	DEFINITIONS 定义.	44

BINGEX LIMITED
SHARE INCENTIVE PLAN
股份激励计划

PREFACE
引言

This Plan is divided into three separate equity programs: (1) the option grant program set forth in Section 5 under which Eligible Persons (as defined in Section 3) may, at the discretion of the Administrator, be granted Options, (2) the share award program set forth in Section 6 under which Eligible Persons may, at the discretion of the Administrator, be awarded restricted or unrestricted Ordinary Shares, and (3) the restricted share unit award program set forth in Section 7 under which Eligible Persons may, at the discretion of the Administrator, be awarded restricted share units. Section 2 of this Plan contains the general rules regarding the administration of this Plan. Section 3 sets forth the requirements for eligibility to receive an Award grant under this Plan. Section 4 describes the authorized shares of the Company that may be subject to Awards granted under this Plan. Section 8 contains other provisions applicable to all Awards granted under this Plan. Section 9 provides definitions for certain capitalized terms used in this Plan and not otherwise defined herein.

本计划由三个独立的股权计划组成：(1) 期权授予计划，其中规定了管理人可根据第 5 条向合格人士（定义见第 3 条）酌情授予期权，(2) 股份奖励计划，其中规定了管理人可根据第 6 条向合格人士酌情奖励限制性或非限制性普通股，以及 (3) 限制性股份单位奖励计划，其中规定了管理人可根据第 7 条向合格人士酌情奖励限制性股份单位。本计划第 2 条规定了管理本计划的一般规则。第 3 条规定了获得本计划项下奖励的资格要求。第 4 条说明了可根据本计划项下奖励授予的公司法定股份。第 8 条包含本计划项下所有奖励适用的其他条款。第 9 条定义了本计划中使用但未定义的某些术语。

1. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN. 本计划的目的

The purpose of this Plan is to promote the success of the Company and the interests of its shareholders by providing a means through which the Company may grant equity-based incentives to attract, motivate, retain and reward certain officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons and to further link the interests of Award recipients with those of the Company's shareholders generally.

本计划的目的是为公司提供授予股权激励的渠道，以此来吸引、激励、留住和奖励某些高级职员、雇员、董事和其他合格人士，以及将奖励获授人的利益与公司普通股东的利益更加紧密地联系起来，从而推动公司取得成功并促进公司股东的利益。

2. ADMINISTRATION.管理

2.1 Administrator. 管理人 This Plan shall be administered by, and all Awards under this Plan shall be authorized by, the Administrator. The “Administrator” means the Board or one or more committees appointed by the Board or another committee (within its delegated authority) to administer all or certain aspects of this Plan. Any such committee shall be comprised solely of one or more directors or such number of directors as may be required under applicable law. A committee may delegate some or all of its authority to another committee so constituted. The Board or a committee comprised solely of directors may also delegate, to the extent permitted by the Companies Law (2013 Revision) of the Cayman Islands and any other applicable law, to one or more officers of the Company, its powers under this Plan (a) to designate the officers and employees of the Company and its Affiliates who will receive grants of Awards under this Plan, and (b) to determine the number of shares subject to, and the other terms and conditions of, such Awards. The Board may delegate different levels of authority to different committees with administrative and grant authority under this Plan. Unless otherwise provided in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company or the applicable charter of any Administrator: (a) a majority of the members of the acting Administrator shall constitute a quorum, and (b) the vote of a majority of the members (including the affirmative vote(s) of a majority of the Preferred Share Directors as defined in the Memorandum of Association of the Company) present assuming the presence of a quorum or the unanimous written consent of the members of the Administrator shall constitute action by the acting Administrator.

本计划由管理人管理，本计划项下所有奖励也由管理人授权。“管理人”指的是负责管理本计划全部或部分事宜的董事会，或董事会或其他委员会（若具有相关授权）任命的一个或多个委员会。此等委员会完全由董事组成，人数为一人或一人以上或依相关法律规定。委员会可将其部分或全部权力授予按同样方式产生的其他委员会。在开曼群岛公司法（2013年修订版）和其他适用法律允许的范围内，董事会或完全由董事组成的委员会，也可将其在本计划项下的以下权力授予一名或多名公司高级职员：(a) 指定将获得本计划项下奖励的公司及其关联机构的高级职员和员工，以及 (b) 确定此等奖励的股份数量以及此等奖励的其他条款和条件。董事会可将不同程度的权力授予在本计划下拥有管理和授予权力的不同委员会。除非公司章程及细则或管理人适用的章程中另有规定，否则：(a) 管理人的大多数成员应构成法定人数，以及 (b) 构成法定人数的大多数成员的投票（包括公司章程中定义的优先股董事中的多数投票赞成票）或管理人成员的一致书面同意应构成管理人的行为。

2.2 Plan Awards; Interpretation; Powers of Administrator. 计划奖励；解释；管理人的权力 Subject to the express provisions of this Plan, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to do all things it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the authorization of Awards and the administration of this Plan (in the case of a committee or delegation to one or more officers, within the authority delegated to that committee or person(s)), including, without limitation, the authority to:

本计划明确规定，管理人在授权奖励和管理本计划时，有权采取其认为必要或适当的任何行动（若管理人为委员会或管理人将权力授予一名或多名高级职员，则此等委员会或高级职员的行动不得超出授予其的权力范围），包括但不限于：

- (a) determine eligibility and, from among those persons determined to be eligible, the particular Eligible Persons who will receive Awards;

确定奖励资格条件，并从经认定合格人士中确定将获得奖励的具体人员；

- (b) grant Awards to Eligible Persons, determine the price and number of securities to be offered or awarded to any of such persons, determine the other specific terms and conditions of Awards consistent with the express limits of this Plan, establish the installments (if any) in which such Awards will become exercisable or will vest (which may include, without limitation, performance and/or time-based schedules) or determine that no delayed exercisability or vesting is required, establish any applicable performance targets, and establish the events of termination or reversion of such Awards;

向合格人士授予奖励，确定向此类人员授予或奖励的证券的价格和数量，根据本计划的明确限制确定奖励的其他具体条款和条件，制定分期（如有）行使或释放奖励的计划（包括但不限于基于绩效和/或时间的计划）或确定不允许延期行权或释放，制定相关绩效目标，以及规定终止或收回奖励的事件；

- (c) approve the forms of Award Agreements, which need not be identical either as to type of Award or among Participants;

批准奖励协议格式，但不同类型奖励或不同参与人的奖励协议格式不必完全相同；

- (d) construe and interpret this Plan and any Award Agreement or other agreements defining the rights and obligations of the Company, its Affiliates, and Participants under this Plan, make factual determinations with respect to the administration of this Plan, further define the terms used in this Plan, and prescribe, amend and rescind rules and regulations relating to the administration of this Plan or the Awards;

解释本计划、奖励协议或明确公司、公司关联机构以及本计划项下参与人的权利和义务的其他协议，作出与本计划的管理有关的事实认定，进一步明确本计划中的条款，规定、修订和撤销与本计划或奖励的管理有关的规则和条例；

- (e) cancel, modify, or waive the Company's rights with respect to, or modify, discontinue, suspend, or terminate any or all outstanding Awards, subject to any required consent under Section 8.7.4;

在取得第 8.7.4 条所需的同意的前提下，取消、修改或放弃公司对任何或所有已授予奖励的权利，或修改、中止、暂停或终止此等已授予奖励；

- (f) accelerate or extend the vesting or exercisability or extend the term of any or all outstanding Awards (within the maximum five-year term of Awards under Sections 5.4.2 and 6.5) in such circumstances as the Administrator may deem appropriate (including, without limitation, in connection with a termination of employment or services or other events of a personal nature);
在管理人认为适当的情形下（包括但不限于，雇佣或服务终止时或发生其他属个人性质的事件时），加速或延长释放及行权，或延长任何或所有已授予奖励的期限（不超过第 5.4.2 条和第 6.5 条规定的五年最长奖励期限）；
- (g) determine Fair Market Value for purposes of this Plan and Awards;
出于本计划和奖励的目的，确定公平市场价值；
- (h) determine the duration and purposes of leaves or absence that may be granted to Participants without constituting a termination of their employment for purposes of this Plan; and
出于本计划的目的，确定参与人可以在多长时间内以及出于何种目的请假或休假，而不导致雇佣关系终止；以及
- (i) determine whether, and the extent to which, adjustments are required pursuant to Section 8.3 hereof and authorize the termination, conversion, substitution or succession of awards upon the occurrence of an event of the type described in Section 8.3.
确定是否要根据第 8.3 条作出调整以及作出多大程度的调整，并在发生第 8.3 条中所述的事件时，授权终止、转换、替换或继续奖励。

2.3 Binding Determinations. 具有约束力的决定 Any action taken by, or inaction of, the Company, any Affiliate, the Board or the Administrator relating or pursuant to this Plan or under applicable law shall be within the absolute discretion of that entity or body and shall be conclusive and binding upon all persons. Neither the Board nor the Administrator, nor any member thereof or person acting at the direction thereof, shall be liable for any act, omission, interpretation, construction or determination made in good faith in connection with this Plan (or any Award), and all such persons shall be entitled to indemnification and reimbursement by the Company in respect of any claim, loss, damage or expense (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees) arising or resulting therefrom to the fullest extent permitted by law and/or under any directors and officers liability insurance coverage that may be in effect from time to time.

公司、任何关联机构、董事会或管理人的任何作为或不作为，不论是与本计划或适用法律有关的，还是根据本计划或适用法律作出的，均在此等实体或机构的绝对酌情权范围之内，对所有相关人员都是终局的，都具有约束力。董事会、管理人、前两者的成员或按前三者的指示行事的人员，无须就其善意作出的与本计划（或任何奖励）有关的任何作为、不作为、解释、阐释或决定而承担任何责任，而对于因此等情形产生和/或导致的任何索赔、损失、损害或支出（包括但不限于律师费），公司应在法律允许的最大范围内和/或在董事和高级职员不时生效的责任保险范围内，对此等人员给予赔偿和补偿。

2.4 Reliance on Experts. 依靠专家 In making any determination or in taking or not taking any action under this Plan, the Administrator or the Board, as the case may be, may obtain and may rely upon the advice of experts, including employees of and professional advisors to the Company. No director, officer or agent of the Company or any of its Affiliates shall be liable for any such action or determination taken or made or omitted in good faith.

根据本计划作出任何决定，或采取或不采取任何行动时，管理人或董事会可以视具体情况，听取和采纳专家的意见，包括公司雇员和专业顾问的意见。公司及关联机构的任何董事、高级职员或代理人无须就此等行动、此等决定或善意不作为而承担任何责任。

2.5 Delegation. 授权 The Administrator may delegate ministerial, non-discretionary functions to individuals who are officers or employees of the Company or any of its Affiliates or to third parties.

管理人可以将其不涉及酌情决定权的执行性职能授予公司和关联机构的高级职员或雇员，或授予第三方。

3. ELIGIBILITY. 资格要求

Awards may be granted under this Plan only to those persons that the Administrator determines to be Eligible Persons. An “**Eligible Person**” means any person who qualifies as one of the following at the time of grant of the respective Award and who has executed a written employment agreement with the Company or one of its Affiliates pursuant to which such person has committed to a period of service for at least four years from the grant date of the Option (the “**Committed Service Period**”):

本计划项下奖励只能授予经管理人认定的合格人士。“**合格人士**”是指已与公司或其关联机构签署书面雇佣协议并在此雇佣协议中承诺了从期权授予之日起至少四年的服务期（以下简称“**承诺服务期**”），而且在授予相应奖励时符合以下条件的人员：

- (a) an officer (whether or not a director) or employee of the Company or any of its Affiliates;
公司或其关联机构的高级职员（不论是否是董事）或雇员；
- (b) any member of the Board; or
董事会成员；或
- (c) any director of one of the Company’s Affiliates, or any individual consultant or advisor who renders or has rendered bona fide services (other than services in connection with the offering or sale of securities of the Company or one of its Affiliates, as applicable, in a capital raising transaction or as a market maker or promoter of that entity’s securities) to the Company or one of its Affiliates.

公司关联机构的董事，或正向或已向公司或其关联机构提供善意服务（不包括在融资交易中或以做市商或发起人的身份参与公司或其关联机构证券的发行或出售时提供的服务）的顾问本人。

An advisor or consultant may be selected as an Eligible Person pursuant to clause (c) above only if such person's participation in this Plan would not adversely affect (1) the Company's eligibility to rely on an exemption from registration under the Securities Act for the offering of shares issuable under this Plan by the Company, such as under Rule 701, or (2) the Company's compliance with any other applicable laws.

若要根据上述第 (c) 项，将顾问选为合格人士，则必须确保此等人员参与本计划不会不利于 (1) 公司为本计划项下可发行股获得《证券法》的豁免登记（例如 701 规则）的资格，或 (2) 公司遵守任何其他适用法律。

An Eligible Person may, but need not, be granted one or more Awards pursuant to Section 5 and/or more Awards pursuant to Section 6. An Eligible Person who has been granted an Award under this Plan may, if otherwise eligible, be granted additional Awards under this Plan if the Administrator so determines. However, a person's status as an Eligible Person is not a commitment that any Award will be granted to that person under this Plan. Furthermore, an Eligible Person who has been granted an Award under Section 5 is not necessarily entitled to an Award under Section 6, or vice versa, unless otherwise expressly determined by the Administrator.

合格人士可以（但未必会）获授第 5 条项下一种或多种奖励和/或第 6 条项下多种奖励。如果已获授本计划项下奖励的合格人士，在其他方面也符合奖励资格，则经管理人认定后，可获授本计划项下其他奖励。但是，具备合格人士的身份并不是一项按照本计划授予该人奖励的承诺。此外，除非管理人另有明确决定，已获授第 5 条项下奖励的合格人士未必会获授第 6 条项下的奖励，反之亦然。

Each Award granted under this Plan must be approved by the Administrator at or prior to the grant of the Award.

授予本计划项下奖励时或授予之前，必须经管理人批准。

4. SHARES SUBJECT TO THE PLAN. 本计划项下的股份

4.1 Shares Available. 可用股份 Subject to the provisions of Section 8.3.1, the shares that may be delivered under this Plan will be the Company's authorized but unissued Ordinary Shares. The Ordinary Shares issued and delivered may be issued and delivered for any lawful consideration.

在第 8.3.1 条规定的前提下，本计划项下交付的股份应为公司未发行的法定普通股。已发行和已交付的普通股可为获取合法对价而进行发行和交付。

4.2 Share Limits. 股份上限 Subject to the provisions of Section 8.3.1 and further subject to the share counting rules of Section 4.3, the maximum number of Ordinary Shares that may be delivered pursuant to Awards granted under this Plan will not exceed 8,000,000 shares (the “**Share Limit**”) in the aggregate.* As required under U.S. Treasury Regulation Section 1.422-2(b)(3)(i), in no event will the number of Ordinary Shares that may be delivered pursuant to Incentive Stock Options granted under this Plan exceed the Share Limit.

在第 8.3.1 条规定的前提下以及在第 4.3 条股份计算规则的前提下，可根据本计划项下奖励交付的普通股最大数量总计不得超过 8,000,000 股（以下简称“**股份上限**”）。*美国财政部规章第 1.422-2(b)(3)(i) 条规定，在任何情况下，根据本计划项下激励性股票期权交付的普通股数量都不得超过股份上限。

4.3 Replenishment and Reissue of Unvested Awards. 未释放奖励的补充和再次发行 To the extent that an Award is settled in cash or a form other than Ordinary Shares, the shares that would have been delivered had there been no such cash or other settlement shall not be counted against the shares available for issuance under this Plan. No Award may be granted under this Plan unless, on the date of grant, the sum of (a) the maximum number of Ordinary Shares issuable at any time pursuant to such Award, plus (b) the number of Ordinary Shares that have previously been issued pursuant to Awards granted under this Plan, plus (c) the maximum number of Ordinary Shares that may be issued at any time after such date of grant pursuant to Awards that are outstanding on such date, does not exceed the Share Limit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Ordinary Shares that are subject to or underlie Options granted under this Plan that expire or for any reason are canceled or terminated without having been exercised (or Ordinary Shares subject to or underlying the unexercised portion of such Options in the case of Options that were partially exercised) as well as Ordinary Shares that are subject to Share Awards made under this Plan that are forfeited to the Company or otherwise repurchased by the Company prior to the vesting of such shares for a price not greater than the original purchase or issue price of such shares (as adjusted pursuant to Section 8.3.1) will again, except to the extent prohibited by law or applicable listing or regulatory requirements (and subject to any applicable limitations of the Code in the case of Awards intended to be Incentive Stock Options), be available for subsequent Award grants under this Plan. Shares that are exchanged by a Participant or withheld by the Company as full or partial payment in connection with any Award under this Plan, as well as any shares exchanged by a Participant or withheld by the Company or one of its Affiliates to satisfy the tax withholding obligations related to any Award, shall be available for subsequent awards under this Plan.

* Award grants (including the number of shares subject to Awards granted) must be structured to satisfy the requirements of Rule 701 promulgated under the Securities Act and applicable “blue sky” laws. Unless a higher percentage is approved by at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, at no time shall the total number of shares subject to this Plan exceed a number of shares which is equal to 30% of the then-outstanding number of the Company’s Ordinary Shares (convertible preferred or convertible senior Ordinary Shares will be counted on an as if converted basis).

* 奖励授予（包括授予的奖励下的股份数量）必须结构化，以满足按《证券法》颁布的 701 规则和适用的“蓝天”法律的要求。除非享有表决权的三分之二以上已发行在外的股份批准了更高的比例，否则在任何情况下，本计划项下股份总数量不得超过当时已发行在外的公司普通股的 30%（可转换优先股或可转换优先普通股按已转换计）。

如果奖励以现金或普通股以外的其他形式兑现，则不以此等现金或其他形式兑现时本应交付的股份，不应从本计划项下可发行的股份中扣减。本计划不得授予任何奖励，除非在授予日，(a) 根据此等奖励在任何时候可发行的普通股最大数量，(b) 先前已根据本计划项下奖励发行的普通股数量，以及 (c) 根据此授予日已授予奖励而可在此授予日之后任何时候发行的普通股最大数量这三者之和，没有超过股份上限。尽管有以上规定，本计划项下尚未行权即到期或因任何原因取消或终止的期权对应的普通股（或者如果期权已部分行权，则期权未行权部分对应的普通股），以及本计划项下遭到公司没收的股份奖励或在释放之前被公司以低于原始购买价格或发行价格回购的股份奖励对应的普通股（根据第 8.3.1 条进行调整），可以再次用于本计划项下的后续奖励，但法律或适用的上市或监管要求禁止的除外（如果奖励是激励性股份期权，还应遵守法典的适用限制）。为支付本计划项下奖励的全部或部分款项，而由参与人交易的或由公司扣缴的股份，以及为履行与奖励有关的预提税义务，而由参与人交易的或由公司或其关联机构扣缴的股份，可以用于本计划项下的后续奖励。

4.4 Reservation of Shares. 股份的预留 The Company shall at all times reserve a number of Ordinary Shares sufficient to cover the Company's obligations and contingent obligations to deliver shares with respect to Awards then outstanding under this Plan.

公司在任何时候都应预留足够数量的普通股，以备履行公司义务和或有义务，即交付与本计划项下已授予奖励有关的股份。

5. OPTION GRANT PROGRAM. 期权授予计划

5.1 Option Grants in General. 期权授予总则 Each Option shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement in the form approved by the Administrator. The Award Agreement evidencing an Option shall contain the terms established by the Administrator for that Option, as well as any other terms, provisions, or restrictions that the Administrator may impose on the Option or any Ordinary Shares subject to the Option; in each case subject to the applicable provisions and limitations of this Section 5 and the other applicable provisions and limitations of this Plan. The Administrator may require that the recipient of an Option promptly execute and return to the Company his or her Award Agreement evidencing the Option. In addition, the Administrator may require that the spouse of any married recipient of an Option also promptly execute and return to the Company the Award Agreement evidencing the Option granted to the recipient or such other spousal consent form that the Administrator may require in connection with the grant of the Option.

每份期权由格式经管理人批准的奖励协议予以证明。证明期权的奖励协议应包含管理人就该期权制定的条款，以及管理人就该期权或该期权项下普通股实行的其他条款、规定或限制；这些内容在任何情况下均应符合第 5 条中的适用规定和限制以及本计划中的其他适用规定和限制。管理人可要求期权获授人及时签署并向公司交回用于证明期权的奖励协议。此外，管理人可要求期权的已婚获授人的配偶及时签署并向公司交回用于证明授予获授人期权的奖励协议或管理人授予期权时可能需要的配偶同意书。

5.2 Types of Options. 期权的种类 The Administrator will designate each Option granted under this Plan to a U.S. resident as either an Incentive Stock Option or a Nonqualified Option, and such designation shall be set forth in the applicable Award Agreement. Any Option granted under this Plan to a U.S. resident that is not expressly designated in the applicable Award Agreement as an Incentive Stock Option will be deemed to be designated a Nonqualified Option under this Plan and not an “incentive stock option” within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code. Incentive Stock Options shall be subject to the provisions of Section 5.5 in addition to the provisions of this Plan applicable to Options generally. The Administrator may designate any Option granted under this Plan to a non-U.S. resident in accordance with the rules and regulations applicable to options in the jurisdiction in which such person is a resident. The Administrator may, in its discretion, designate any Option as an Early Exercise Option pursuant to Section 5.9.

管理人可根据本计划授予美国居民的每项期权指定为激励性股票期权或非法定期权，并在相关奖励协议中注明此类指定。如果相关奖励协议并未将根据本计划授予美国居民的任何期权明确指定为激励性股票期权，则会将此类期权视为本计划下的非法定期权，而不是法典第 422 条所指的“激励性股票期权”。除遵守本计划中普遍适用于期权的条款之外，激励性股票期权还应遵守第 5.5 条的规定。根据本计划将期权授予非美国居民时，管理人可根据此人的居民身份所在的管辖区域内适用于期权的法规和条例，指定此类期权。管理人可根据第 5.9 条将任何期权酌情指定为提早行使期权。

5.3 Option Price. 期权价格

5.3.1 Pricing Limits. 定价下限 Subject to the following provisions of this Section 5.3.1, the Administrator will determine the purchase price per share of the Ordinary Shares covered by each Option (the “exercise price” of the Option) at the time of the grant of the Option, and such exercise price will be set forth in the applicable Award Agreement. In no case will the exercise price of an Option be less than the greater of:

根据第 5.3.1 条中的以下规定，管理人将在期权授予之时，确定每项期权项下每股普通股的购买价格（即期权的“行权价格”），并且此等行权价格应在相关奖励协议中注明。在任何情况下，期权的行权价格不得低于以下价值（以较高者为准）：

- (a) the par value of the Ordinary Shares;
普通股的票面价值；
- (b) in the case of an Incentive Stock Option and subject to clause (c) below, or as otherwise required by applicable law, 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Ordinary Shares on the date of grant; or
如果是激励性股票期权且不违反下述第 (c) 项，或根据适用法律的规定，授予日普通股 100% 的公平市场价值；或

- (c) in the case of an Incentive Stock Option granted to a Participant described in Section 5.6, 110% of the Fair Market Value of the Ordinary Shares on the date of grant.

如果是授予给第 5.6 条中所述参与人的激励性股票期权，授予日普通股 110% 的公平市场价值。

5.3.2 Payment Provisions. 支付条款 The Company will not be obligated to deliver certificates for the Ordinary Shares to be purchased on exercise of an Option unless and until it receives full payment of the exercise price therefor, all related withholding obligations under Section 8.6 have been satisfied, and all other conditions to the exercise of the Option set forth herein or in the Award Agreement have been satisfied. The purchase price of any Ordinary Shares purchased on exercise of an Option must be paid in full at the time of each purchase in such lawful consideration as may be permitted or required by the Administrator, which may include, without limitation, one or a combination of the following methods:

公司将无义务交付行使期权时购买的普通股的股权证书，除非公司收到普通股行权价格的全部款项，第 8.6 条规定的所有相关预提税义务都已履行，且本计划或奖励协议中的所有其他行权条件都已满足。行权时购买的普通股的购买价格必须在每次购买时，以管理人允许或要求的合法对价全额支付，支付方式包括但不限于以下任何一种方式或以下方式的组合：

- (a) cash, check payable to the order of the Company, or electronic funds transfer;
现金、以公司为收款人的支票或电子转账；
- (b) notice and third party payment in such manner as may be authorized by the Administrator;
按照管理人授权的方式发出通知并由第三方付款；
- (c) the delivery of previously owned Ordinary Shares;
交付以前持有的普通股；
- (d) by a reduction in the number of Ordinary Shares otherwise deliverable pursuant to the Award;
扣减本应根据奖励交付的一定数量普通股；
- (e) subject to such procedures as the Administrator may adopt, pursuant to a “cashless exercise”; or

在遵守管理人制定的程序的的前提下，采取“非现金行权方式”；或者

- (f) if authorized by the Administrator or specified in the applicable Award Agreement, by a promissory note of the Participant consistent with the requirements of Section 5.3.3.

如果管理人授权或相关奖励协议规定，在遵守第 5.3.3 条规定的情况下通过参与人签发的本票支付。

In no event shall any shares newly-issued by the Company be issued for less than the minimum lawful consideration for such shares or for consideration other than consideration permitted by applicable law. In the event that the Administrator allows a Participant to exercise an Award by delivering Ordinary Shares previously owned by such Participant and unless otherwise expressly provided by the Administrator, any shares delivered which were initially acquired by the Participant from the Company (upon exercise of an option or otherwise) must have been owned by the Participant for at least six months as of the date of delivery or such other period, if any, as the Administrator prescribes based on accounting or other applicable rules then in effect. Ordinary Shares used to satisfy the exercise price of an Option (whether previously-owned shares or shares otherwise deliverable pursuant to the terms of the Option) shall be valued at their Fair Market Value on the date of exercise. Unless otherwise expressly provided in the applicable Award Agreement, the Administrator may eliminate or limit a Participant's ability to pay the purchase or exercise price of any Award by any method other than cash payment to the Company. The Administrator may take all actions necessary to alter the method of Option exercise and the exchange and transmittal of proceeds with respect to Participants resident in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") not having permanent residence in a country other than the PRC in order to comply with applicable PRC foreign exchange and tax regulations.

在任何情况下，公司新发行的任何股份的发行对价，都不得低于其最低合法对价或适用法律所允许对价以外的对价。如果管理人允许参与人通过交付其以前持有的普通股来行使奖励，除非管理人另有明确规定，否则参与人交付的股份必须是参与人最初从公司购买的（通过行使期权或其他方式），也必须由参与人在截止交付之日持有至少六个月，或管理人根据当时生效的会计规则或其他适用规则规定的其他期限（如有）。用于支付期权行权价格的普通股（无论是之前持有的股份，还是根据期权相关条款应予交付的股份）应按行权日当天的公平市场价值进行估值。除非相关奖励协议另有明确规定，管理人可禁止或限制参与人通过现金支付以外的其他方式，支付任何奖励的购买价格或行权价格。针对居住在中华人民共和国（以下简称“中国”）且除了中国以外没有其他国家永久居住权的参与人，为遵守适用的中国外汇和税务管理条例，管理人可采取任何必要措施，更改期权的行权方式以及收益的兑换和汇款方式。

5.3.3 Acceptance of Notes to Finance Exercise. 允许使用本票支付行权价格 The Company may, with the Administrator's approval in each specific case, accept one or more promissory notes from any Eligible Person in connection with the exercise of any Option; provided that any such note shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

经管理人视每次的具体情况作出批准后，公司可以接受合格人士为行使期权而签发的一张或多张本票，但此等本票应符合以下条款和条件：

- (a) The principal of the note shall not exceed the amount required to be paid to the Company upon the exercise, purchase or acquisition of one or more Awards under this Plan and the note shall be delivered directly to the Company in consideration of such exercise, purchase or acquisition.
本票本金不得超过行使、购买或获得本计划项下一项或多项奖励时应向公司支付的金额，而且本票应以此等行使、购买或获得的对价直接交付给公司。
- (b) The initial term of the note shall be determined by the Administrator; provided that the term of the note, including extensions, shall not exceed a period of five years.
本票的初始期限应由管理人确定；本票的期限，包括延展期限在内，不得超过五年。
- (c) The note shall provide for full recourse to the Participant and shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Administrator, but not less than the interest rate necessary to avoid the imputation of interest under the Code and to avoid any adverse accounting consequences in connection with the exercise, purchase or acquisition.
本票对参与人具有完全追索权，并计利息，利率由管理人确定，但不得低于必要的水平，以避免要根据法典规定估算利息，以及避免行使、购买或获得引起不良会计后果。
- (d) If the employment or services of the Participant by or to the Company and its Affiliates terminates, the unpaid principal balance of the note shall become due and payable on the 30th business day after such termination; provided, however, that if a sale of the shares acquired on exercise of the Option would cause such Participant to incur liability under Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act, the unpaid balance shall become due and payable on the 10th business day after the first day on which a sale of such shares could have been made without incurring such liability assuming for these purposes that there are no other transactions (or deemed transactions) in securities of the Company by the Participant subsequent to such termination.

如果参与人与公司及其关联机构的雇佣或服务关系终止，本票中未支付的本金余额应在此等终止之后第 30 个工作日到期应付；但是，如果出售行权时购买的股份，可能会导致参与人需要承担《证券交易法》第 16(b) 条款下的法律责任，则未支付的余额应在出售股份不会带来此等法律责任的第一天后的第 10 个工作日到期应付，前提是参与人在此等终止之后，并无对公司证券的其他交易行为（或视同交易行为）。

- (e) If required by the Administrator or by applicable law, the note shall be secured by a pledge of any shares or rights financed thereby or other collateral, in compliance with applicable law.

如果管理人或适用法律规定，本票应根据适用法律，用通过本票购买的股份或权利或其他抵押物进行担保。

The terms, repayment provisions, and collateral release provisions of the note and the pledge securing the note shall conform to all applicable rules and regulations, including those of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States and any applicable law, as then in effect.

本票以及为本票作担保的抵押物的条款、偿还条款及抵押物解押条款应符合所有适用规则和条例（包括当时生效的美国联邦储备委员会颁布的规则和条例）和任何适用法律。

5.4 **Vesting; Term; Exercise Procedure. 释放；期限；行权程序**

5.4.1 Vesting. 释放 Except as provided in Section 5.9, an Option may be exercised only to the extent that it is vested and exercisable. The Administrator will determine the vesting and/or exercisability provisions of each Option (which may be based on performance criteria, passage of time or other factors or any combination thereof), which provisions will be set forth in the applicable Award Agreement. Unless the Administrator otherwise expressly provides, once exercisable an Option will remain exercisable until the expiration or earlier termination of the Option. To the extent required to satisfy applicable securities laws and subject to Section 5.7, no Option (except an Option granted to an officer, director, or consultant of the Company or any of its Affiliates) shall vest and become exercisable at a rate of less than 20% per year over five years after the date the Option is granted.

除非第 5.9 条另有规定，期权只能在释放和可行权之后行权。管理人将制定每份期权的释放和 / 或行权条款（可能取决于绩效标准、时间期限或其他要素或此等要素的组合），并在相关奖励协议中注明。除非管理人另有明确规定，期权可行权后将一直可行权，直到该期权到期或提前终止。在符合适用证券法的要求的范围内，以及在不违反第 5.7 条规定的前提下，期权（授予公司或其关联机构高级职员、董事或顾问的期权除外）自授予日起五年内，每年的释放和可行权比例不得低于 20%。

5.4.2 Term. 期限 Each Option shall expire five years after its date of grant. Each Option will be subject to earlier termination as provided in or pursuant to Sections 5.7 and 8.3. Any payment of cash or delivery of shares in payment of or pursuant to an Option may be delayed until a future date if specifically authorized by the Administrator in writing and by the Participant.

每份期权自授予日起，期限为五年。每份期权均可按照第 5.7 条和第 8.3 条的规定提前终止。为支付期权或按期权规定支付现金或交付股份的，支付现金或交付股份的日期可延长至未来某个日期，但这需要管理人的专门书面授权和参与人的专门授权。

5.4.3 Exercise Procedure. 行权程序 Any exercisable Option will be deemed to be exercised when the Company receives written notice of such exercise from the Participant (on a form and in such manner as may be required by the Administrator), together with any required payment made in accordance with Section 5.3 and Section 8.6 and any written statement required pursuant to Section 8.5.1.

公司收到参与人（按照管理人要求的格式和方式）发出的行权书面通知，以及根据第 5.3 条和第 8.6 条支付的款项以及第 8.5.1 条要求提供的书面声明，即视为对可行权的期权进行行权。

5.4.4 Voting Rights. 表决权 A Participant shall duly sign a power of attorney for the authorization of all the voting and signing rights of the Ordinary Shares acquired upon exercise of the Option in substantially the form attached to the Award Agreement.

参与人应正式签署一份授权委托书，委托行权获得的普通股的所有表决权和签署权，该授权委托书的格式应与奖励协议所附格式大体相同。

5.4.5 Fractional Shares/Minimum Issue. 零星股份/最低发行股份 Fractional share interests will be disregarded, but may be accumulated. The Administrator, however, may determine that cash, other securities, or other property will be paid or transferred in lieu of any fractional share interests. No fewer than 100 shares (subject to adjustment pursuant to Section 8.3.1) may be purchased on exercise of any Option at one time unless the number purchased is the total number at the time available for purchase under the Option.

零星股份权益将不计入，但可以累积。但管理人可决定用支付或转让现金、其他证券或其他财产的方式代替零星股份权益。每次通过行权购买的股份不得少于 100 股普通股（可能会根据第 8.3.1 条加以调整），除非购买的股份数量是期权项下可购买的股份总数。

5.5 Limitations on Grant and Terms of Incentive Stock Options. 授予限制和激励性股票期权条款

5.5.1 US\$100,000 Limit. 100,000 美元上限 To the extent that the aggregate Fair Market Value of shares with respect to which incentive stock options are exercisable for the first time by a Participant in any calendar year exceeds US\$100,000, taking into account both Ordinary Shares subject to Incentive Stock Options under this Plan and shares subject to incentive stock options under all other plans of the Company or any of its Affiliates, such options will be treated as nonqualified options. For this purpose, the Fair Market Value of the shares subject to options will be determined as of the date the options were awarded. In reducing the number of options treated as incentive stock options to meet the US\$100,000 limit, the most recently granted options will be reduced (recharacterized as nonqualified options) first. To the extent a reduction of simultaneously granted options is necessary to meet the US\$100,000 limit, the Administrator may, in the manner and to the extent permitted by law, designate which Ordinary Shares are to be treated as shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of an incentive stock option.

如果参与人在任一日历年首次可行权的激励性股票期权对应的股份（包括本计划项下激励性股票期权对应的普通股以及公司或其关联机构的所有其他计划项下的激励性股票期权对应的股份）的公平市场价值总额超过 100,000 美元，则此等期权应被视为非法定期权。在此条中，期权项下股份的公平市场价值按期权授予日当日的公平市场价值确定。为符合 100,000 美元上限，而减少被视为激励性股票期权的期权数量时，将首先减少最近授予的期权（将其重新定性为非法定期权）。为符合 100,000 美元上限，而有必要减少同时授予的期权时，管理人可以按法律允许的方式，在法律允许的范围内，指定哪些普通股将被视为通过行使激励性股票期权而获得的股份。

5.5.2 Other Code Limits. 其他法典限制 Incentive Stock Options may only be granted to individuals that are employees of the Company or one of its Affiliates and satisfy the other eligibility requirements of the Code. Any Award Agreement relating to Incentive Stock Options will contain or shall be deemed to contain such other terms and conditions as from time to time are required in order that the Option be an “incentive stock option” as that term is defined in Section 422 of the Code.

激励性股票期权的授予对象只能是公司或其关联机构的员工，还要符合法典规定的其他资格要求。激励性股票期权的奖励协议将包含或应视为包含，为确保期权属于法典第 422 条定义的“激励性股票期权”，而不时需要的其他条款和条件。

5.5.3 ISO Notice of Sale Requirement. ISO 出售通知要求 Any Participant who exercises an Incentive Stock Option shall give prompt written notice to the Company of any sale or other transfer of the Ordinary Shares acquired on such exercise if the sale or other transfer occurs within (a) one year after the exercise date of the Option, or (b) two years after the grant date of the Option.

如果行使激励性股票期权的参与者 (a) 自期权行使之日起一年内, 或 (b) 自期权授予之日起两年内, 出售或以其他方式转让行权获得的普通股, 则应将此事立即书面通知公司。

5.6 Limits on 10% Holders. 对持股 10% 的股东的限制 No Incentive Stock Option may be granted to any person who, at the time the Incentive Stock Option is granted, owns (or is deemed to own under Section 424(d) of the Code) outstanding shares of the Company (or any of its Affiliates) possessing more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of shares of the Company (or any of its Affiliates), unless the exercise price of such Incentive Stock Option is at least 110% of the Fair Market Value of the shares subject to the Incentive Stock Option and such Incentive Stock Option by its terms is not exercisable after the expiration of [four] years from the date such Incentive Stock Option is granted.

如果某人在激励性股票期权授予之时所持有的 (或根据法典第 424(d) 条视为持有的) 公司 (或其关联机构) 已发行在外的股份, 占公司 (或其关联机构) 所有种类股份的合计总表决权 10% 以上, 那么除非此等激励性股票期权的行权价格至少是激励性股票期权项下股份的公平市场价值的 110%, 并且此激励性股票期权的条款规定其自授予之日起 [四] 年届满后不可行权, 否则不得向此人授予激励性股票期权。

5.7 Effects of Termination of Employment on Options. 雇佣关系终止对期权的影响

5.7.1 Termination for Cause. 根据终止事由解雇 Unless otherwise provided in the Award Agreement or determined by the Administrator in its discretion, and subject to earlier termination pursuant to or as contemplated by Section 5.4.2 or 8.3, if a Participant's employment by or service to the Company or any of its Affiliates is terminated by such entity for Cause, all of the Participant's Options, whether or not vested and/or exercisable, shall immediately become null and void, and the Participant shall have no entitlement and will forfeit any rights to any issuance of Shares under Options awarded under this Plan.

除奖励协议另有规定或管理人酌情另行决定, 以及根据第 5.4.2 条或第 8.3 条提前终止之外, 如果参与人与公司或其关联机构的雇佣或服务关系由此等实体根据终止事由终止, 则参与人的所有期权, 无论是否已释放和 /或可行使, 都将立即失效, 参与者将无权且丧失获得期权计划项下发行的股份的任何权利。

5.7.2 Death or Disability. 死亡或残疾 Unless otherwise provided in the Award Agreement (consistent with applicable securities laws) and subject to earlier termination pursuant to or as contemplated by Section 5.4.2 or 8.3, if a Participant's employment by or service to the Company or any of its Affiliates terminates as a result of the Participant's death or Total Disability:

除奖励协议另有规定（符合适用证券法）以及根据第 5.4.2 条或第 8.3 条提前终止之外，如果参与人与公司或其关联机构的雇佣或服务关系因参与人死亡或完全残疾而终止：

- (a) the Participant (or his or her Personal Representative or Beneficiary, in the case of the Participant's Total Disability or death, respectively), will have until the date that is 12 months after the Participant's Severance Date to exercise the Participant's Option (or portion thereof) to the extent that it was vested and exercisable on the Severance Date;

参与人（或者参与人完全残疾或死亡的，则其个人代表或受益人）必须在离职之日起 12 个月内的某个日期，行使离职之日已释放且可行权的期权（或部分期权）；

- (b) the Option, to the extent not vested and exercisable on the Participant's Severance Date, shall terminate on the Severance Date; and

参与人离职之日未释放且不可行权的期权应于离职之日终止；以及

- (c) the Option, to the extent exercisable for the 12-month period following the Participant's Severance Date and not exercised during such period, shall terminate at the close of business on the last day of the 12-month period.

自参与人离职之日起 12 个月内可以行权但在此期间没有行权的期权，应于 12 个月期限的最后一日的营业时间结束之时终止。

5.7.3 Other Terminations of Employment. 其他雇佣关系终止 Unless otherwise provided in the Award Agreement (consistent with applicable securities laws) and subject to earlier termination pursuant to or as contemplated by Section 5.4.2 or 8.3, if a Participant's employment by or service to the Company or any of its Affiliates terminates for any reason other than a termination by such entity for Cause or because of the Participant's death or Total Disability:

除奖励协议另有规定（符合适用证券法）以及根据第 5.4.2 条或第 8.3 条提前终止之外，如果参与人与公司或其关联机构的雇佣或服务关系并非由此等实体根据终止事由终止或因参与人死亡或完全残疾而终止，而是因任何其他原因而终止：

- (a) the Participant will have until the date that is 90 days after the Participant's Severance Date to exercise his or her Option (or portion thereof) to the extent that it was vested and exercisable on the Severance Date;
参与人必须在离职之日起 90 日内的某个日期, 行使离职之日已释放且可行权的期权 (或部分期权) ;
- (b) the Option, to the extent not vested and exercisable on the Participant's Severance Date, shall terminate on the Severance Date; and
参与人离职之日未释放且不可行权的期权应于离职之日终止; 以及
- (c) the Option, to the extent exercisable for the 90-day period following the Participant's Severance Date and not exercised during such period, shall terminate at the close of business on the last day of the 90-day period.
自参与人离职之日起 90 日内可以行权但在此期间没有行权的期权, 应于 90 日期限的最后一日的营业时间结束之时终止。

5.8 Option repricing/Cancellation and Regrant/Waiver of Restrictions. 期权重新定价/撤销和重新授予/限制的放弃 Subject to Section 4 and Section 8.7 and the specific limitations on Options contained in this Plan, the Administrator from time to time may authorize, generally or in specific cases only, for the benefit of any Eligible Person, any adjustment in the exercise price, the vesting schedule, the number of shares subject to, or the term of, an Option granted under this Plan by cancellation of an outstanding Option and a subsequent regranting of the Option, by amendment, by substitution of an outstanding Option, by waiver or by other legally valid means. Such amendment or other action may result in, among other changes, an exercise price that is higher or lower than the exercise price of the original or prior Option, provide for a greater or lesser number of Ordinary Shares subject to the Option, or provide for a longer or shorter vesting or exercise period.

在不违反第 4 条和第 8.7 条以及本计划中对期权的特定限制的前提下, 管理人可不时作出有益于合格人士的一般性或特定授权, 即授权通过撤销已授予期权并在后续重新授予期权, 通过修订, 通过替代已授予期权, 通过弃权, 或通过其他合法方式, 调整本计划项下期权的行权价格、释放计划、股份数量或期限。此类修订或其他行动可能会导致, 行权价格高于或低于原始或以前的行权价格, 期权项下普通股的数量增加或减少, 或释放期限或行权期限延长或缩短, 或导致其他变化。

5.9 Early Exercise Options. 提前行使期权 The Administrator may, in its discretion, designate any Option as an Early Exercise Option which, by express provision in the applicable Award Agreement, may be exercised prior to the date such Option has vested. If the Participant elects to exercise all or a portion of an Early Exercise Option before it is vested, the Ordinary Shares acquired under the Option which are attributable to the unvested portion of the Option shall be Restricted Shares. The applicable Award Agreement will specify the extent (if any) to which and the time (if ever) at which the Participant will be entitled to dividends, voting and other rights in respect of such Restricted Shares prior to vesting, and the restrictions imposed on such shares and the conditions of release or lapse of such restrictions. Unless otherwise expressly provided in the applicable Award Agreement, such Restricted Shares shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 6.6 through 6.9, below.

管理人可酌情将任一期权指定为提前行使期权，此等期权可根据相关奖励协议的明确规定，在其释放日之前行权。如果参与者选择行使尚未释放的全部或部分提前行使期权，由此获得的普通股为限制性股份。相关奖励协议将规定参与者可以在多大程度上（如有）以及在何时（如有）可以享受此类尚未释放的限制性股份的分红、表决权和其他权利，以及此类股份受到的限制以及此类限制的解除或失效条件。除非相关适用奖励协议另有明确规定，此等限制性股份应遵守下文第 6.6 条至第 6.9 条的规定。

6. SHARE AWARD PROGRAM 股份奖励计划

6.1 Share Awards in General. 股份奖励总则 Each Share Award shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement in the form approved by the Administrator. The Award Agreement evidencing a Share Award shall contain the terms established by the Administrator for that Share Award, as well as any other terms, provisions, or restrictions that the Administrator may impose on the Share Award; in each case subject to the applicable provisions and limitations of this Section 6 and the other applicable provisions and limitations of this Plan. The Administrator may require that the recipient of a Share Award promptly execute and return to the Company his or her Award Agreement evidencing the Share Award. In addition, the Administrator may require that the spouse of any married recipient of a Share Award also promptly execute and return to the Company the Award Agreement evidencing the Share Award granted to the recipient or such other spousal consent form that the Administrator may require in connection with the grant of the Share Award.

每份股份奖励由格式经管理人批准的奖励协议予以证明。证明股份奖励的奖励协议应包含管理人就该股份奖励制定的条款，以及管理人就该股份奖励实行的其他条款、规定或限制；这些内容在任何情况下均应符合第 6 条中的适用规定和限制以及本计划中的其他适用规定和限制。管理人可要求股份奖励获授人及时签署并向公司交回用于证明股份奖励的奖励协议。此外，管理人可要求股份奖励的已婚获授人的配偶及时签署并向公司交回用于证明授予获授人股份奖励的奖励协议或管理人授予股份奖励时可能需要的配偶同意书。

6.2 Types of Share Awards. 股份奖励的种类 The Administrator shall designate whether a Share Award shall be a Restricted Share Award, and such designation shall be set forth in the applicable Award Agreement.

管理人须指定股份奖励是否为限制性股份奖励，并在相关奖励协议中注明此类指定。

6.3 Purchase Price. 购买价格

6.3.1 Pricing Limits. 定价下限 Subject to the following provisions of this Section 6.3, the Administrator will determine the purchase price, if any, per share of the Ordinary Shares covered by each Share Award at the time of grant of the Award. In no case will such purchase price be less than the par value of the Ordinary Shares.

根据第 6.3 条中的以下规定，管理人将在奖励授予之时，确定每项股份奖励项下每股普通股的购买价格（如有）。在任何情况下，购买价格都不得低于普通股的票面价值。

6.3.2 Payment Provisions. 支付条款 The Company will not be obligated to record in the Company's register of members, or issue certificates evidencing, Ordinary Shares awarded under this Section 6 unless and until it receives full payment of the purchase price, if applicable, therefor and all other conditions to the purchase, as determined by the Administrator, have been satisfied, at which point the relevant shares shall be issued and noted in the Company's register of members. The purchase price of any shares subject to a Share Award must be paid in full at the time of the purchase in such lawful consideration as may be permitted or required by the Administrator, which may include, without limitation, one or a combination of the methods set forth in clauses (a) through (f) in Section 5.3.2 and/or past services rendered to the Company or any of its Affiliates.

公司没有义务将根据第 6 条授予的普通股登记到股东名册或发放股权证书予以证明，除非公司收到购买价格的全部款项（如适用），且管理人确定的所有其他购买条件均已满足，也只有在这时，相关股份才会发放并登记到公司股东名册。股份奖励项下股份的购买价格必须在购买时，以管理人允许或要求的合法对价全额支付，支付方式包括但不限于第 5.3.2 条第 (a) 项至第 (f) 项中规定的一种方式或多种方式的组合和/或过往向公司或其关联机构提供的服务。

6.4 Vesting. 释放 The restrictions imposed on the Ordinary Shares subject to a Restricted Share Award (which may be based on performance criteria, passage of time or other factors or any combination thereof) will be set forth in the applicable Award Agreement. To the extent required to satisfy applicable securities laws, the restrictions imposed on the Ordinary Shares subject to a Restricted Share Award (other than an Award granted to an officer, director, or consultant of the Company or any of its Affiliates, which may include more restrictive provisions) shall lapse as to such shares, subject to Section 6.8, at a rate of at least 20% of the shares subject to the Award per year over the [five] years after the date the Award is granted.

对限制性股份奖励项下普通股实行的限制（可能取决于绩效标准、时间期限或其他要素或此等要素的组合），将在相关奖励协议中注明。在符合适用证券法要求的前提下，对限制性股份奖励项下普通股（并非授予公司或其关联机构高级职员、董事和顾问的奖励，此类奖励可能包括更多的限制性条款）实行的限制，应在不违反第 6.8 条规定的前提下，自奖励授予之日起 [五] 年内，按照每年至少 20% 的比例（以奖励项下股份计）失效。

6.5 Term. 期限 A Share Award shall either vest or be repurchased by the Company five years after the Award Date. Each Share Award will be subject to earlier repurchase as provided in or pursuant to Sections 6.8 and 8.3. Any payment of cash or delivery of shares in payment for a Share Award may be delayed until a future date if specifically authorized by the Administrator in writing and by the Participant.

股份奖励自奖励之日起五年内释放，或由公司回购。每项股份奖励均可按照第 6.8 条和第 8.3 条的规定提前回购。为支付股份奖励而支付现金或交付股份的，支付现金或交付股份的日期可延长至未来某个日期，但这需要管理人的专门书面授权和参与人的专门授权。

6.6 Share Certificates; Fractional Shares. 股权证书；零星股份 Share certificates evidencing Restricted Shares will bear a legend making appropriate reference to the restrictions imposed hereunder and will be held by the Company or by a third party designated by the Administrator until the restrictions on such shares have lapsed, the shares have vested in accordance with the provisions of the Award Agreement and Section 6.4, and any related loan has been repaid. Fractional share interests will be disregarded, but may be accumulated. The Administrator, however, may determine that cash, other securities, or other property will be paid or transferred in lieu of any fractional share interests.

证明限制性股份的股权证书上应印制说明文字，恰当引用本计划中实行的限制。该等股权证书由公司或管理人指定的第三方持有，直到对限制性股份实行的限制失效，股份已按照奖励协议和第 6.4 条的规定释放，且任何相关贷款均已偿还。零星股份权益将不计入，但可以累积。但管理人可决定用支付或转让现金、其他证券或其他财产的方式代替零星股份权益。

6.7 Dividend and Voting Rights. 分红和表决权 Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Award Agreement, a Participant holding Restricted Shares will be entitled to cash dividend and voting rights for all Restricted Shares issued even though they are not vested, but such rights will terminate immediately as to any Restricted Shares which are repurchased by the Company.

除非相关奖励协议另有规定，持有限制性股份的参与人有权享有已发行的所有限制性股份（尽管未释放）的现金分红和表决权，但公司一旦回购限制性股份，参与人对其享有的此等权利将立即终止。

6.8 Termination of Employment; Return to the Company. 雇佣关系终止；返还给公司 Unless the Administrator otherwise expressly provides, Restricted Shares subject to an Award that remain subject to vesting conditions that have not been satisfied by the earlier of (a) the Expiration Date specified in the applicable Award Agreement (which may include, without limitation, the Participant's Severance Date) or (b) the date on which such Award Agreement is terminated, will not vest and will be reacquired by the Company in such manner and on such terms as the Administrator provides, which terms shall include return or repayment of the lower of (a) the Fair Market Value of the Restricted Shares at the time of the termination, or (b) the original purchase price of the Restricted Shares, without interest, to the Participant to the extent not prohibited by law. The Award Agreement shall specify any other terms or conditions of the repurchase if the Award fails to vest.

除非管理人另有明确规定，奖励项下限制性股份若仍受制于释放条件，而且 (a) 相关奖励协议中规定的到期日期（可能包括但不限于参与人的离职日期）或 (b) 奖励协议的终止日期这两者中的较早者不满足释放条件的要求，则此等限制性股份不会释放，并且公司会按照管理人规定的方式和条款回购此等限制性股份，此等条款应包括在法律允许的范围内，将 (a) 终止时限制性股份的公平市场价值或 (b) 限制性股份的原始购买价格（不计利息）这两者中的较低者返还或支付给参与人。奖励协议应规定奖励未能释放时的其他回购条款或条件。

6.9 Waiver of Restrictions. 限制的放弃。 Subject to Sections 4 and 8.7 and the specific limitations on Share Awards contained in this Plan, the Administrator from time to time may authorize, generally or in specific cases only, for the benefit of any Eligible Person, any adjustment in the vesting schedule, or the restrictions upon or the term of, a Share Award granted under this Plan by amendment, by substitution of an outstanding Share Award, by waiver or by other legally valid means.

在不违反第 4 条和第 8.7 条以及本计划中对股份奖励的特定限制的前提下，管理人可不时作出有益于合格人士的一般性或特定授权，即授权通过修订，通过替代已授予股份奖励，通过弃权，或通过其他合法方式，调整本计划项下股份奖励的释放计划、限制或期限。

7. RESTRICTED SHARE UNIT AWARD PROGRAM 限制性股份单位奖励计划

7.1 Restricted Share Units in General. 限制性股份单位总则 Each Award of Restricted Share Units shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement in the form approved by the Administrator. The Award Agreement evidencing a Restricted Share Unit Award shall contain the terms established by the Administrator for that Restricted Share Unit Award, as well as any other terms, provisions, or restrictions that the Administrator may impose on the Restricted Share Unit Award; in each case subject to the applicable provisions and limitations of this Section 7 and the other applicable provisions and limitations of this Plan. In addition, the Administrator may require that the spouse of any married recipient of a Restricted Share Unit Award also promptly execute and return to the Company the Award Agreement evidencing the Restricted Share Unit Award granted to the recipient or such other spousal consent form that the Administrator may require in connection with the grant of the Restricted Share Unit Award.

每项限制性股份单位奖励由格式经管理人批准的奖励协议予以证明。证明限制性股份单位奖励的奖励协议应包含管理人就该限制性股份单位奖励制定的条款，以及管理人就该限制性股份单位奖励实行的其他条款、规定或限制；这些内容在任何情况下均应符合第 7 条中的适用规定和限制以及本计划中的其他适用规定和限制。此外，管理人可要求限制性股份单位奖励的已婚获授人的配偶及时签署并向公司交回用于证明授予获授人限制性股份单位奖励的奖励协议或管理人授予限制性股份单位奖励时可能需要的配偶同意书。

7.2 Dividend and Voting Rights. 分红和表决权 A Participant holding Restricted Share Units will not be entitled to cash dividend and voting rights for the Shares underlying such Restricted Share Units until such Shares are issued under the Participant.

持有限制性股份单位的参与人无权享有限制性股份单位项下股份的现金分红和表决权，直到该等股份发放到该参与人名下。

8. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL AWARDS. 适用于所有奖励的规定

8.1 Rights of Eligible Persons, Participants and Beneficiaries. 合格人士、参与人和受益人的权利

8.1.1 Employment Status. 雇佣状态 No person shall have any claim or rights to be granted an Award (or additional Awards, as the case may be) under this Plan, subject to any express contractual rights (set forth in a document other than this Plan) to the contrary.

任何人不具有获授本计划项下奖励（或其他奖励，具体视情况而定）的主张或权利，除非合同中明订的权利（在本计划以外的文件中规定）就此作出了相反的规定。

8.1.2 No Employment/Service Contract. 无雇佣/服务合同 Nothing contained in this Plan or Award Agreement (or in any other documents under this Plan or related to any Award) shall confer upon any Eligible Person or Participant any right to continue in the employ or other service of the Company or any of its Affiliates, constitute any contract or agreement of employment or other service or affect an employee's status as an employee at will, nor shall interfere in any way with the right of the Company or any Affiliate to change such person's compensation or other benefits, or to terminate his or her employment or other service, with or without cause at any time. Nothing in this Section 8.1.2, or in Section 8.3 or 8.15, however, is intended to adversely affect any express independent right of such person under a separate employment or service contract. An Award Agreement shall not constitute a contract of employment or service.

本计划或奖励协议（或本计划项下或与奖励有关的任何其他文件）中的任何条款，不得授予任何合格人士或参与人继续受雇公司或其关联机构或继续为其提供其他服务的权利，不得构成任何雇佣或其他服务的合同或协议或影响员工作为自由雇佣员工的状态，也不得以任何方式妨碍公司或其关联机构改变此等人员薪酬或其他福利的权利或因故或无故随时终止其雇佣或服务关系的权利。但是，本第 8.1.2 条、第 8.3 条或第 8.15 条中的任何规定均不会损害此等人员在独立的雇佣或服务合同项下享有的任何明订的独立权利。奖励协议不构成雇佣或服务合同。

8.1.3 Plan Not Funded. 没有为计划提供资金 Awards payable under this Plan will be payable in Ordinary Shares or from the general assets of the Company, and (except as to the share reservation provided in Section 4.4) no special or separate reserve, fund or deposit will be made to assure payment of such Awards. No Participant, Beneficiary or other person will have any right, title or interest in any fund or in any specific asset (including Ordinary Shares, except as expressly provided) of the Company or any of its Affiliates by reason of any Award hereunder. Neither the provisions of this Plan (or of any related documents), nor the creation or adoption of this Plan, nor any action taken pursuant to the provisions of this Plan will create, or be construed to create, a trust of any kind or a fiduciary relationship between the Company or any of its Affiliates and any Participant, Beneficiary or other person. To the extent that a Participant, Beneficiary or other person acquires a right to receive payment pursuant to any Award hereunder, such right will be no greater than the right of any unsecured general creditor of the Company.

本计划项下应支付的奖励以普通股支付，或从公司一般资产中支付，而且（除了第 4.4 条规定的股份预留外），公司不会提供专项或单独的储备金、资金或存款用以保证奖励的支付。参与者、受益人或其他人员不会因本计划项下的奖励而享有公司或其关联机构的资金或特定资产（包括普通股，但明确规定的除外）的任何权利、所有权或权益。本计划（或任何相关文件）的条款，或本计划的制定或采用，或根据本计划条款所采取的任何行动，均不会在公司或其关联机构与参与者、受益人或其他人员之间形成或被视为形成任何形式的委托或信托关系。如果参与者、受益人或其他人员获得根据本计划项下任何奖励得到付款的权利，则此等权利不会高于公司无担保普通债权人的权利。

8.1.4 Charter Documents. 章程文件 The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, as may lawfully be amended from time to time, may provide for additional restrictions and limitations with respect to the Ordinary Shares (including additional restrictions and limitations on the voting or transfer of Ordinary Shares) or priorities, rights and preferences as to securities and interests prior in rights to the Ordinary Shares. To the extent that these restrictions and limitations are greater than those set forth in this Plan or any Award Agreement, such restrictions and limitations shall apply to any Ordinary Shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of Awards and are incorporated herein by this reference.

公司章程及细则可能会依法不时修订，并可能会制定与普通股有关的附加限制（包括对普通股表决权或转让的附加限制）或规定证券和权益的优先级、权利和优先权比普通股在先。如果此等限制大于本计划或任何奖励协议中所述的限制，则此等限制适用于通过行使奖励所获得的普通股，且以引用的方式并入本计划。

8.2 No Transferability; Limited Exception to Transfer Restrictions. 不可转让；转让限制的有限例外

8.2.1 Limit On Exercise and Transfer. 行使和转让限制 Unless otherwise expressly provided in (or pursuant to) this Section 8.2, by applicable law and by the Award Agreement, as the same may be amended:

除非可能会修订的第 8.2 条（或根据此条）、适用法律和奖励协议另有明确规定：

- (a) all Awards are non-transferable and will not be subject in any manner to sale, transfer, anticipation, alienation, assignment, pledge, encumbrance or charge;
所有奖励均不可转让，不得以任何形式出售、转让、预支、让渡、让与、质押或抵押；
- (b) Awards will be exercised only by the Participant; and
奖励只能由参与人行使；以及
- (c) amounts payable or shares issuable pursuant to an Award will be delivered only to (or for the account of), and, in the case of Ordinary Shares, registered in the name of, the Participant.
奖励项下应支付的金额或应发行的股份将仅交付给参与者或代参与者交付，而如果奖励是普通股，还将登记到参与人名下。

In addition, the shares shall be subject to the restrictions set forth in the applicable Award Agreement.

此外，股份应遵守相关奖励协议中所述的限制。

8.2.2 Further Exceptions to Limits On Transfer. 转让限制的其他例外 The exercise and transfer restrictions in Section 8.2.1 will not apply to:

第 8.2.1 中的行使和转让限制不适用于：

- (a) transfers to the Company;
转让给公司；
- (b) transfers by gift to “immediate family” as that term is defined in SEC Rule 16a-1(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act;
以赠与方式转让给按《证券交易法》颁布的 SEC 规则 16a-1(e) 中所指的“直系亲属”；
- (c) the designation of a Beneficiary to receive benefits if the Participant dies or, if the Participant has died, transfers to or exercises by the Participant’s Beneficiary, or, in the absence of a validly designated Beneficiary, transfers by will or the laws of descent and distribution; or

参与人死亡或已经死亡且指定了受益人的，则向参与人的受益人进行的转让或由参与人的受益人进行的行使；没有合法指定受益人的，则依据遗嘱或法定继承进行的转让；或者

- (d) if the Participant has suffered a disability, permitted transfers or exercises on behalf of the Participant by the Participant's duly authorized legal representative.

参与人身患残疾的，则参与人的正式授权法定代表进行的允许转让或行使。

Notwithstanding anything else in this Section 8.2.2 to the contrary, but subject to compliance with all applicable laws, unless otherwise determined by the Administrator, Incentive Stock Options and Restricted Share Awards will be subject to any and all transfer restrictions under the Code applicable to such awards or necessary to maintain the intended tax consequences of such Awards. Notwithstanding clause (b) above but subject to compliance with all applicable laws, any contemplated transfer by gift to "immediate family" as referenced in clause (b) above is subject to the condition precedent that the transfer be approved by the Administrator in order for it to be effective.

尽管本第 8.2.2 条中有其他相反规定，但根据所有适用法律，除非管理人另有决定，激励性股票期权和限制性股份奖励应遵守其适用法典项下的所有转让限制或遵守此法典项下为维持预期的税收后果所必需的转让限制。尽管有上述第 (b) 项规定，但根据所有适用法律，上述第 (b) 项中提及的通过赠与转让给“直系亲属”应遵守转让须经管理人的批准方可有效这一先决条件。

8.2.3 Company's Call Right. 公司的回购权 The Company shall have the right (but not the obligation) to repurchase in one or more transactions in connection with the Participant's termination of employment by or services to the Company or any of its Affiliates, and the Participant (or any permitted transferee) shall be obligated to sell, any of the shares acquired in accordance with Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this Plan at the Repurchase Price (the "Call Right"). The Company may designate and assign one or more employees, officers or shareholders of the Company or other persons to exercise all or a part of the Company's Call Rights under this Section 8.2.3.

如果参与人终止其与公司或其关联机构的雇佣或服务关系，则公司有权（但并无义务）分一笔或多笔交易进行回购，而参与人（或者任何许可的受让人）有义务以回购价格出售根据本计划第 5 条、第 6 条和第 7 条获得的任何股份（以下简称“回购权”）。公司可指定和委派一名或多名公司员工、高级职员、股东或其他人员全部或部分行使公司在第 8.2.3 条项下的回购权。

8.2.4 Refusal to Transfer. 拒绝转让 The Company shall not be required to treat as owner of any Ordinary Shares or to accord the right to vote or pay dividends to any purchaser or other transferee to whom Ordinary Shares shall have been transferred in violation of this Plan, or any Award Agreement. The Company shall also not be required to issue or transfer any Ordinary Shares to the extent it believes such issuance or transfer would violate any applicable laws.

如果普通股的转让违反了本计划或任何奖励协议的规定，公司无需将此类普通股的购买人或受让人视为此类普通股的所有人，也无需向其授予表决权或支付分红。如果公司认为普通股的发行或转让将违反适用法律，公司也无需进行此类发行或转让。

8.3 **Adjustments; Changes in Control. 调整；控制权变更**

8.3.1 Adjustments. 调整 Upon or in contemplation of any reclassification, recapitalization, share split (including a share split in the form of a share dividend) or reverse share split (“share split”); any merger, amalgamation, combination, consolidation or other reorganization; any split-up, spin-off, or similar extraordinary dividend distribution in respect of the Ordinary Shares (whether in the form of securities or property); any exchange of Ordinary Shares or other securities of the Company, or any similar, unusual or extraordinary corporate transaction in respect of the Ordinary Shares; or a sale of substantially all the assets of the Company as an entirety; then the Administrator shall, in such manner, to such extent (if any) and at such time as it deems appropriate and equitable in the circumstances:

发生或预计到重新分类、资本重组、股份分拆（包括以分红形式的股份分拆）或反向股份分拆（以下简称“股份分拆”）；合并、兼并、联合、整合或其他重组；分拆、分开或类似与普通股有关的特殊分红（不论是否以证券或财产形式）；公司普通股或其他证券的交换，或类似与普通股有关的不寻常或特殊的公司交易；或公司全部主要资产进行整体出售时，管理人应按其视为适宜且合理的方式、范围（如有）及时间：

- (a) proportionately adjust any or all of (1) the number of Ordinary Shares or the number and type of other securities that thereafter may be made the subject of Awards (including the specific share limits, maxima and numbers of shares set forth elsewhere in this Plan), (2) the number, amount and type of Ordinary Shares (or other securities or property) subject to any or all outstanding Awards, (3) the grant, purchase, or exercise price of any or all outstanding Awards, or (4) the securities, cash or other property deliverable upon exercise or vesting of any outstanding Awards, or

按比例调整 (1) 普通股的数量或随后将成为奖励标的物的其他证券的数量和种类 (包括本计划其他条款中规定的特定股份上限、股份最大数量和股份数量), (2) 任何或所有已授予奖励项下的普通股 (或其他证券或财产) 的数量、金额和种类, (3) 任何或所有已授予奖励的授予、购买或行使价格, 或 (4) 行使或释放任何已授予奖励时应予交付的证券、现金或其他财产, 或

- (b) make provision for a settlement by a cash payment or for the assumption, substitution or exchange of any or all outstanding Awards (or the cash, securities or other property deliverable to the holder(s) of any or all outstanding Awards) based upon the distribution or consideration payable to holders of the Ordinary Shares upon or in respect of such event.

在上述事件发生时或针对上述事件, 根据应支付给普通股持有人的分红或对价, 制定现金结算条款, 或制定与承继、替换或交换任何或所有已授予奖励 (或应向任何或所有已授予奖励的持有人交付的现金、证券或其他财产) 有关的条款。

The Administrator may adopt such valuation methodologies for outstanding Awards as it deems reasonable in the event of a cash, securities or other property settlement. In the case of Options, but without limitation on other methodologies, the Administrator may base such settlement solely upon the excess (if any) of the amount payable upon or in respect of such event over the exercise price of the Option to the extent of the then vested and exercisable shares subject to the Option.

如果以现金、证券或其他财产进行结算, 管理人可对已授予奖励采取其认为合理的估值方法。对于期权, 在不限制其他估值方法的前提下, 管理人可仅根据, 上述事件发生时或针对上述事件应付的金额超出期权行权价格的部分 (如有) 进行结算, 并且此结算仅限于期权下已释放且可行权的股份。

The Administrator may make adjustments to and/or accelerate the exercisability of Options in a manner that disqualifies the Options as Incentive Stock Options without the written consent of the Option holders affected thereby.

管理人可在作出调整和 /或加速期权行权时, 不经所涉及的期权持有人的书面同意, 取消期权的激励性股票期权资格。

In any of such events, the Administrator may take such action prior to such event to the extent that the Administrator deems the action necessary to permit the Participant to realize the benefits intended to be conveyed with respect to the underlying shares in the same manner as is or will be available to shareholders generally.

在上述任何事件中，管理人可在此类事件发生之前采取其视为必要的行动，使得参与者按普通股股东现在或将来可以采取的方式，实现相关股份预计可带来的利益。

Any adjustment by the Administrator pursuant to this Section 8.3.1 shall be final, binding, and conclusive. Unless otherwise expressly provided by the Administrator, in no event shall a conversion of one or more outstanding shares of the Company's preferred shares (if any) or any new issuance of securities by the Company for consideration be deemed, in and of itself, to require an adjustment pursuant to this Section 8.3.1.

管理人根据第 8.3.1 条作出的任何调整都是终局的，都具有约束力。除非管理人另有明确规定，否则在任何情况下，将公司优先股（如有）转换成一种或多种已发行在外的股份，或公司为取得对价而新发行证券，都不得视为需要根据第 8.3.1 条作出调整。

In the case of any event described in the first paragraph of this Section 8.3.1, if no action is formally taken by the Administrator in the circumstances with respect to then-outstanding Awards, the proportionate adjustments contemplated by clause (a) above shall nevertheless be deemed to have been made with respect to the Awards outstanding at the time of such event in order to preserve the intended level of incentives.

发生第 8.3.1 条第一段中所述的任何事件时，如果管理人未就当时已授予奖励正式采取行动，则发生此类事件时已授予奖励仍应视为已按上述第 (a) 项规定的按比例调整加以调整，以确保维持拟定的激励水平。

8.3.2 Consequences of a Change in Control Event 控制权变更事件的后果 Subject to Sections 8.3.4 through 8.3.6, upon (or, as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this acceleration, immediately prior to) the occurrence of a Change in Control Event:

在不违反第 8.3.4 条至第 8.3.6 条的前提下，发生控制权变更事件时（或在发生控制权变更事件之前，有必要实现此加速目的的）：

(a) each Option will become immediately vested and exercisable, and

每份期权立即释放且可行权，以及

(b) Restricted Shares will immediately vest free of forfeiture restrictions and/or restrictions giving the Company the right to repurchase the shares at their original purchase price;

限制性股份立即释放，且没收限制和 / 或公司有权以原始购买价格回购股份的限制立即失效；

provided, however, that the surviving corporation in a Change in Control Event does not assume the Call Right, and provided, further, that if the surviving corporation in a Change in Control Event does assume the Call Right, that notwithstanding anything to the contrary, any outstanding unvested Options and Restricted Shares shall be deemed vested upon the one-year anniversary of the consummation of the Change in Control Event, and provided, further, that the acceleration provisions of this Section 8.3.2 shall not apply, unless otherwise expressly provided by the Administrator, with respect to any Award to the extent that the Administrator has made other provision for the substitution, assumption, exchange or other continuation or settlement of the Award, or the Award would otherwise continue in accordance with its terms, in the circumstances.

但前提是，在控制权变更事件中得以存续的公司未承继回购权，另一个前提是，尽管有相反的规定，如果在控制权变更事件中得以存续的公司承继了回购权，任何尚未行使且未释放的期权和限制性股份应在控制权变更事件完成后的第一周年被视为已经释放，还有一个前提是，除非管理人另有明确规定，第 8.3.2 条的加速条款不适用于管理人已就奖励的替换、承继、交换或其他存续或结算制定了其他条款的奖励，也不适用于在此情形下按照相关条款仍应延续的奖励。

The foregoing Change in Control Event provisions shall not in any way limit the authority of the Administrator to accelerate the vesting of one or more Awards in such circumstances (including, but not limited to, a Change in Control Event) as the Administrator may determine to be appropriate, regardless of whether accelerated vesting of all or a portion of the Award(s) is otherwise required or contemplated by the foregoing in the circumstances.

上述控制权变更事件条款不得以任何方式，限制管理人在此类情形下（包括但不限于发生控制权变更事件），加速释放一项或多项奖励的权力，只要管理人认为此举是适当的，而不论上述条款是否对加速释放全部或部分奖励作出了另外要求或规定。

8.3.3 Early Termination of Awards. 奖励的提前终止 Any Award, the vesting of which has been accelerated to the extent required in the circumstances as contemplated by Section 8.3.2 (or would have been so accelerated but for Section 8.3.4 or 8.3.6), shall terminate upon the related Change in Control Event, subject to any provision that has been expressly made by the Administrator, through a plan of reorganization or otherwise, for the survival, substitution, assumption, exchange or other continuation or settlement of such Award and provided that, in the case of Options that will not survive or be substituted for, assumed, exchanged, or otherwise continued or settled in the Change in Control Event, the holder of such Award shall be given reasonable advance notice of the impending termination and a reasonable opportunity to exercise his or her outstanding Options in accordance with their terms before the termination of such Awards (except that in no case shall more than ten days' notice of accelerated vesting and the impending termination be required and any acceleration may be made contingent upon the actual occurrence of the event). For purposes of this Section 8.3, an Award shall be deemed to have been "assumed" if (without limiting other circumstances in which an Award is assumed) the Award continues after the Change in Control Event, and/or is assumed and continued by a Parent (as such term is defined in the definition of Change in Control Event) following a Change in Control Event, and confers the right to purchase or receive, as applicable and subject to vesting and the other terms and conditions of the Award, for each Ordinary Share subject to the Award immediately prior to the Change in Control Event, the consideration (whether cash, shares, or other securities or property) received in the Change in Control Event by the shareholders of Company for each Ordinary Share sold or exchanged in such transaction (or the consideration received by a majority of the shareholders participating in such transaction if the shareholders were offered a choice of consideration); provided, however, that if the consideration offered for an Ordinary Share in the transaction is not solely the ordinary or common shares of a successor Company or a Parent, the Board may provide for the consideration to be received upon exercise or payment of the Award, for each share subject to the Award, to be solely ordinary or common shares (as applicable) of the successor Company or a Parent equal in Fair Market Value to the per share consideration received by the shareholders participating in the Change in Control Event.

在第 8.3.2 条规定的加速情形下已加速释放的（或应加速释放但因第 8.3.4 条或第 8.3.6 条规定而不能加速释放的）任何奖励，应在相关控制权变更事件发生时，按管理人明确制定的条款，通过为此类奖励的存续、替换、承继、交换、以其他方式延续或结算制定重组计划或其他计划予以终止，而对于在发生控制权变更事件时不可存续、替换、承继、交换或以其他方式延续或结算的期权，则应事先合理通知奖励持有人奖励即将终止，并给予在终止奖励之前根据相关条款行使已授予期权的合理机会（但在任何情况下，加速释放通知和即将终止通知不会超过十天提前送达，任何加速都是在相关事件实际发生之时临时做出的）。就第 8.3 条而言，如果（但不限制承继了奖励的其他情形）奖励在控制权变更事件之后延续，和 /或在控制权变更事件之后由母公司（其定义见控制权变更事件的定义）承继和延续，则奖励应被视为已“承继”，并且，在遵守奖励中的释放和其他条款和条件的前提下，针对控制权变更事件发生之前奖励项下各普通股，奖励附有购买或获得（如适用），公司股东在控制权变更事件中，因出售或交换公司的每份普通股而收到的对价（或者如果股东可选择是否接受对价，则为参与交易的大多数股东收到的对价）（不论对价是现金、股份还是其他证券或财产）的权利；但是，如果为交易中普通股提供的对价并非完全是继任公司或母公司的普通股，董事会可以就奖励项下每份股份，规定行使或支付奖励之时获得的对价完全是继任公司或母公司的普通股（如适用），但此等普通股的公平市场价值应当相当于参与控制权变更事件的股东所获得的每股对价。

8.3.4 Other Acceleration Rules. 其他加速条款 Any acceleration of Awards pursuant to this Section 8.3 shall comply with applicable legal requirements and, if necessary to accomplish the purposes of the acceleration or if the circumstances require, may be deemed by the Administrator to occur a limited period of time not greater than 30 days before the event that triggered such acceleration. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Administrator may deem an acceleration to occur immediately prior to the applicable event and/or reinstate the original terms of an Award if an event that gives rise to an acceleration does not occur. The Administrator may override the provisions of this Section 8.3 as to any Award by express provision in the applicable Award Agreement and may accord any Participant a right to refuse any acceleration, whether pursuant to the Award Agreement or otherwise, in such circumstances as the Administrator may approve. The portion of any Incentive Stock Option accelerated in connection with a Change in Control Event or any other action permitted hereunder shall remain exercisable as an Incentive Stock Option only to the extent the applicable US\$100,000 limitation on Incentive Stock Options is not exceeded. To the extent exceeded, the accelerated portion of the Option shall be exercisable as a Nonqualified Option.

根据第 8.3 条加速奖励应遵守适用法律规定，并且如果为实现加速目的有必要或者如果相关情形有要求，管理人可以将此等加速视为是在加速触发事件之前 30 天内发生的。在不限制前述规定的一般性的前提下，管理人可认为加速是在相关事件之前立即发生的，而如果加速触发事件没有发生，则继续适用原来的奖励条款。管理人可以通过在相关奖励协议中制定明示条款来替代第 8.3 条有关奖励的条款，也可以授予参与人在管理人批准的情形下拒绝加速的权利，不论奖励协议或其他文件是否有相关规定。激励性股票期权中因控制权变更事件或本计划允许的任何其他行动而加速的部分，仍可作为激励性股票期权进行行权，但是，这部分期权不得超过激励性股票期权适用的 100,000 美元上限。如果超过，期权中已加速的部分应作为非法定期权进行行权。

8.3.5 Possible Rescission of Acceleration. 加速的可能撤销 If the vesting of an Award has been accelerated expressly in anticipation of an event or upon shareholder approval of an event and the Administrator later determines that the event will not occur, the Administrator may rescind the effect of the acceleration as to any then outstanding and unexercised or otherwise unvested Awards.

如果在预期到加速事件或在股东批准加速事件的情况下，明确加速了奖励释放，但管理人随后确定加速事件不会发生，则管理人可以撤销加速对当时尚未行使或尚未释放的奖励产生的影响。

8.3.6 Golden Parachute Limitation. 黄金降落伞限制 Notwithstanding anything else contained in this Section 8.3 to the contrary, in no event shall an Award be accelerated under this Section 8.3 to an extent or in a manner which would not be fully deductible by the Company or one of its Affiliates for federal income tax purposes because of Section 280G of the Code, nor shall any payment hereunder be accelerated to the extent any portion of such accelerated payment would not be deductible by the Company or one of its Affiliates because of Section 280G of the Code. If a holder of an Award would be entitled to benefits or payments hereunder and under any other plan or program that would constitute “parachute payments” as defined in Section 280G of the Code, then the holder may by written notice to the Company designate the order in which such parachute payments will be reduced or modified so that the Company or one of its Affiliates is not denied federal income tax deductions for any “parachute payments” because of Section 280G of the Code. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Participant is a party to an employment or other agreement with the Company or one of its Affiliates, or is a participant in a severance program sponsored by the Company or one of its Affiliates that contains express provisions regarding Section 280G and/or Section 4999 of the Code (or any similar successor provision), the Section 280G and/or Section 4999 provisions of such employment or other agreement or plan, as applicable, shall control as to any Awards held by that Participant (for example, and without limitation, a Participant may be a party to an employment agreement with the Company or one of its Affiliates that provides for a “gross-up” as opposed to a “cut-back” in the event that the Section 280G thresholds are reached or exceeded in connection with a change in control and, in such event, the Section 280G and/or Section 4999 provisions of such employment agreement shall control as to any Awards held by that Participant).

尽管在第 8.3 条中有任何其他相反的规定，在任何情况下，如果加速奖励会因法典第 280G 条致使公司或其关联机构不能获得联邦所得税全额减免，则不得根据第 8.3 条加速奖励，或者如果加速的支付的任何部分会因法典第 280G 条致使公司或其关联机构不能获得减免，则不得加速本计划项下任何支付。如果奖励持有人在本计划及其他计划中享有的权益构成法典第 280G 条下所定义的“降落伞支付”，则该持有人可以通过向公司提供书面通知的形式指定此“降落伞支付”削减或修改顺序，以使公司或其关联机构不会因法典第 280G 条而丧失联邦所得税减免。尽管有前述规定，如果参与人是与公司或其关联机构订立的雇佣协议或其他协议的一方，或加入了公司或其关联机构发起的离职计划，且此类雇佣协议、其他协议或计划包含与法典第 280G 条和/或第 4999 条有关的明示条款（或任何类似的继承条款），参与人持有的任何奖励应受此类雇佣协议、其他协议或计划（如适用）中有关第 280G 条和/或第 4999 条的条款的约束（例如，但不限于，参与人是与公司或其关联机构订立的雇佣协议或其他协议的一方，且协议中规定，发生控制权变更时，若达到或超过第 280G 条规定的限额，公司或其关联机构将“补足税项”而不是“削减税项”，则在此等事件中，参与人持有的任何奖励应受此类雇佣协议中有关第 280G 条和/或第 4999 条的条款约束）。

8.4 Termination of Employment or Services. 雇佣或服务关系的终止

8.4.1 Events Not Deemed a Termination of Employment. 不视为雇佣关系终止的事件 Unless the Administrator otherwise expressly provides with respect to a particular Award, if a Participant's employment by or service to the Company or an Affiliate terminates but immediately thereafter the Participant continues in the employ of or service to another Affiliate or the Company, as applicable, the Participant shall be deemed to have not had a termination of employment or service for purposes of this Plan and the Participant's Awards. Unless the express policy of the Company or the Administrator otherwise provides, a Participant's employment relationship with the Company or any of its Affiliates shall not be considered terminated solely due to any sick leave, military leave, or any other leave of absence authorized by the Company or any Affiliate or the Administrator; provided that, unless reemployment upon the expiration of such leave is guaranteed by contract or law, such leave is for a period of not more than 90 days. In the case of any Participant on an approved leave of absence, continued vesting of the Award while on leave from the employ of or service with the Company or any of its Affiliates will be suspended until the Participant returns to service, unless the Administrator otherwise provides or applicable law otherwise requires. In no event shall an Award be exercised after the expiration of the term of the Award set forth in the Award Agreement.

除非管理人就某一特定奖励另有明确规定，如果参与人在与公司或关联机构的雇佣或服务关系终止之后，随即又与另一关联机构或公司建立雇佣或服务关系（如适用），则就本计划和参与人的奖励而言，不应视为参与人终止了雇佣或服务关系。除非公司或管理人另有明确规定，参与人与公司或其关联机构的雇佣关系不应仅因为病假、兵役假以及公司、关联机构或管理人批准的其他休假而视为已终止；但是，除非合同或法律规定此等休假到期之后可以重新雇佣，否则此等休假不得超过 90 天。对于经批准正在休假的参与人，在休假期间应暂停释放奖励，直到该参与人回到工作岗位，但管理人或适用法律另有规定的除外。在任何情况下，奖励不得在奖励协议规定的奖励期限到期之后行使。

8.4.2 Effect of Change of Affiliate Status. 关联机构地位发生变更的影响 For purposes of this Plan and any Award, if an entity ceases to be an Affiliate, a termination of employment or service will be deemed to have occurred with respect to each Eligible Person in respect of such Affiliate who does not continue as an Eligible Person in respect of another Affiliate that continues as such after giving effect to the transaction or other event giving rise to the change in status.

就本计划和任何奖励而言，如果某实体不再是公司的关联机构，则该关联机构中合格人士在交易或导致地位变更的其他事件生效之后，不能继续作为另一存续的关联机构中合格人士的，应被视为已终止与公司的雇佣或服务关系。

8.4.3 Administrator Discretion. 管理人的酌情权 Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5.7 or 6.8, in the event of, or in anticipation of, a termination of employment or service with the Company or any of its Affiliates for any reason, the Administrator may accelerate the vesting and exercisability of all or a portion of the Participant's Award, and/or, subject to the provisions of Sections 5.4.2 and 8.3, extend the exercisability period of the Participant's Option upon such terms as the Administrator determines and expressly sets forth in or by amendment to the Award Agreement.

尽管第 5.7 条或第 6.8 条有规定，在发生或预期到与公司或其关联机构的雇佣或服务关系会因任何原因终止时，管理人均可以加速参与人全部或部分奖励的释放和行使，和/或在不违反第 5.4.2 条和第 8.3 条规定的前提下，将参与人期权的行权期限延长到管理人确定且奖励协议或经修订的奖励协议中明确规定的期限。

8.4.4 Termination of Consulting or Affiliate Services. 咨询或加盟服务的终止 If the Participant is an Eligible Person solely by reason of clause (c) of Section 3, the Administrator shall be the sole judge of whether the Participant continues to render services to the Company or any of its Affiliates, unless a written contract or the Award Agreement otherwise provides. If, in these circumstances, the Company or any Affiliate notifies the Participant in writing that a termination of the Participant's services to the Company or any Affiliate has occurred for purposes of this Plan, then (unless the contract or the Award Agreement otherwise expressly provides), the Participant's termination of services with the Company or Affiliate for purposes of this Plan shall be the date which is 10 days after the mailing of the notice by the Company or Affiliate or, in the case of a termination for Cause, the date of the mailing of the notice.

如果参与人完全因第 3 条第 (c) 项的规定而成为合格人士，则参与人是否继续为公司或其关联机构提供服务完全由管理人判断，除非书面合同或奖励协议另有规定。如果公司或其关联机构以书面形式通知参与人，就本计划而言，其与公司或关联机构的服务关系已终止，则（除非合同或奖励协议另有明确规定）就本计划而言，参与人与公司或关联机构的服务关系在通知邮寄后 10 天终止，如果因终止事由而终止的，则在通知邮寄之日终止。

8.5 Compliance with Laws. 遵守法律

8.5.1 General. 总则 This Plan, the granting, vesting and exercise of Awards under this Plan, and the offer, issuance and delivery of Ordinary Shares, the acceptance of promissory notes and/or the payment of money under this Plan or under Awards are subject to compliance with all applicable federal and state laws, applicable foreign laws, rules and regulations (including but not limited to state and federal securities laws, and federal margin requirements) and to such approvals by any listing, regulatory or governmental authority as may, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, be necessary or advisable in connection therewith. The person acquiring any securities under this Plan will, if requested by the Company, provide such assurances and representations to the Company as the Administrator may deem necessary or desirable to assure compliance with all applicable legal and accounting requirements.

本计划，本计划项下奖励的授予、释放和行使，普通股的发售、发行和交付，在本计划项下或奖励项下接受本票和 /或现金支付，均应遵守所有适用的联邦和州法律、适用的外国法律、法规和条例（包括但不限于州和联邦证券法以及联邦保证金要求）以及上市、监管或政府机构的批准（如果公司法律顾问认为必要或适当）。如果管理人认为，确保遵守所有适用的法律和会计要求是必要且可取的，则根据本计划获得证券的人员应根据公司的要求，向公司提供此类保证和陈述。

8.5.2 Compliance with Securities Laws. 遵守证券法 No Participant shall sell, pledge or otherwise transfer Ordinary Shares acquired pursuant to an Award or any interest in such shares except in accordance with the express terms of this Plan and the applicable Award Agreement. Any attempted transfer in violation of this Section 8.5 shall be void and of no effect. Without in any way limiting the provisions set forth above, no Participant shall make any disposition of all or any portion of Ordinary Shares acquired or to be acquired pursuant to an Award, except in compliance with all applicable federal and state securities laws and unless and until:

参与者不得出售、质押或以其他方式转让根据奖励获得的普通股或其中的任何权益，但本计划和相关奖励协议另有明确规定的除外。不遵守第 8.5 条的任何转让均无效。在不限制上述规定的情况下，参与者不得处置根据奖励已获得或将获得的全部或部分普通股，除非遵守所有适用的联邦和州证券法律且符合以下条件：

- (a) there is then in effect a registration statement under the Securities Act covering such proposed disposition and such disposition is made in accordance with such registration statement;
此项拟定的处置涵盖在当时有效且按《证券法》提交的登记声明中，而且根据登记声明进行了此项处置；
- (b) such disposition is made in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act; or
根据《证券法》规则 144 进行了此项处置；或
- (c) such Participant notifies the Company of the proposed disposition and furnishes the Company with a statement of the circumstances surrounding the proposed disposition, and, if requested by the Company, furnishes to the Company an opinion of counsel acceptable to the Company's counsel, that such disposition will not require registration under the Securities Act and will be in compliance with all applicable state securities laws.

相关参与人将拟定的处置告知了公司，并向公司提交一份有关处置事宜的声明，如果公司要求，还应向公司提供一份公司法律顾问认可的法律意见书，说明此项处置不需要按《证券法》登记且符合所有适用的州证券法。

Notwithstanding anything else herein to the contrary, neither the Company or any Affiliate has any obligation to register the Ordinary Shares or file any registration statement under either federal or state securities laws, nor does the Company or any Affiliate make any representation concerning the likelihood of a public offering of the Ordinary Shares or any other securities of the Company or any Affiliate.

尽管本计划中有相反的规定，公司或关联机构没有义务按联邦或州证券法登记普通股或提交任何登记声明，公司或关联机构亦不会就公开发售公司或关联机构的普通股或其他证券的可能性作出任何陈述。

8.5.3 Share Legends. 股份说明文字 All certificates evidencing Ordinary Shares issued or delivered under this Plan shall bear the following legends and/or any other appropriate or required legends under applicable laws:

用于证明本计划项下已发行或已交付的普通股的所有股权证书应根据适用法律印制以下说明文字和 /或其他适当或必要的说明文字：

“OWNERSHIP OF THIS CERTIFICATE, THE SHARES EVIDENCED BY THIS CERTIFICATE AND ANY INTEREST THEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER UNDER APPLICABLE LAW AND UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY, INCLUDING RESTRICTIONS ON SALE, ASSIGNMENT, TRANSFER, PLEDGE OR OTHER DISPOSITION.”

“本股权证书的所有权、本股权证书所证明的股份及其权益，应遵守适用法律以及与公司订立的相关协议规定的实质性转让限制，包括出售、让与、转让、质押或其他处置限制。”

“THE SHARES ARE SUBJECT TO THE COMPANY’S RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL AND CALL RIGHTS TO REPURCHASE THE SHARES UNDER THE COMPANY’S SHARE INCENTIVE PLAN AND AGREEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY THEREUNDER.”

“股份应遵守公司股份激励计划以及与公司订立的相关协议规定的公司优先购买权和回购权。”

“THE SECURITIES REPRESENTED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED OR QUALIFIED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (“ACT”), NOR HAVE THEY BEEN REGISTERED OR QUALIFIED UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE. NO TRANSFER OF SUCH SECURITIES WILL BE PERMITTED UNLESS A REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE ACT IS IN EFFECT AS TO SUCH TRANSFER, THE TRANSFER IS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 144 UNDER THE ACT, OR IN THE OPINION OF COUNSEL TO THE COMPANY, REGISTRATION UNDER THE ACT IS UNNECESSARY IN ORDER FOR SUCH TRANSFER TO COMPLY WITH THE ACT AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS.”

“本股权证书所代表的证券没有按经修订的《1933年证券法》（以下简称“证券法”）登记或取得资格，也没有按任何州的证券法律登记或取得资格。此类证券不允许转让，除非按证券法就此类转让提交了有效的登记声明，根据证券法规则 144 进行转让，或者公司法律顾问认为，此类转让不必按证券法登记，也能符合证券法和适用的州证券法律的规定。”

8.5.4 Delivery of Financial Statements.提供财务报表 The Company shall deliver annually to Participants such financial statements of the Company as are required to satisfy applicable securities laws.

公司应每年向参与者提供适用证券法要求提供的财务报表。

8.5.5 Confidential Information.保密信息 Any financial or other information relating to the Company obtained by Participants in connection with or as a result of this Plan or their Awards shall be treated as confidential.

参与者应将其获得的与本计划或获授予奖励相关的（或由此带来的）公司财务信息或其他信息视为保密信息。

8.6 Tax Withholding.预提税

8.6.1 Tax Withholding.预提税 Upon any exercise, vesting, or payment of any Award or upon the disposition of Ordinary Shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of an Incentive Stock Option, prior to satisfaction of the holding period requirements of Section 422 of the Code, the Company or any of its Affiliates shall have the right at its option to:

行使、释放或支付奖励后，或处置通过行使激励性股票期权获得的普通股后，如果尚不满足法典第 422 条规定的持有期，公司或其关联机构有权选择：

- (a) require the Participant (or the Participant’s Personal Representative or Beneficiary, as the case may be) to pay or provide for payment of at least the minimum amount of any taxes which the Company or Affiliate may be required to withhold with respect to such Award event or payment;

要求参与人（或参与人的个人代表或受益人，具体视情况而定）向公司或其关联机构支付就此奖励事件或支付所需代扣的最低税款；

- (b) deduct from any amount otherwise payable (in respect of an Award or otherwise) in cash to the Participant (or the Participant's Personal Representative or Beneficiary, as the case may be) the minimum amount of any taxes which the Company or Affiliate may be required to withhold with respect to such Award event or payment; or

从（在奖励或其他情况下）本应支付给参与人（或参与人的个人代表或受益人，具体视情况而定）的现金中扣除公司或其关联机构需要就此奖励事件或支付代扣的最低税款；或

- (c) reduce the number of Ordinary Shares to be issued and/or delivered by (or otherwise reacquire shares held by the Participant at least 6 months) the appropriate number of Ordinary Shares, valued at their then Fair Market Value, to satisfy the minimum withholding obligation.

减少将要发行和/或交付的普通股数量（或者重新取得参与人持有至少 6 个月的股份），具体数量按当时公平市场价值而定，以履行代扣最低税款的义务。

In any case where a tax is required to be withheld (including taxes in the PRC where applicable) in connection with the delivery of Ordinary Shares under this Plan (including the sale of Ordinary Shares as may be required to comply with foreign exchange rules in the PRC for Participants resident in the PRC), the Administrator may in its sole discretion (subject to Section 8.5) grant (either at the time of the Award or thereafter) to the Participant the right to elect, pursuant to such rules and subject to such conditions as the Administrator may establish, to have the Company reduce the number of shares to be delivered by (or otherwise reacquire) the appropriate number of shares, valued in a consistent manner at their Fair Market Value or at the sales price in accordance with authorized procedures for cashless exercises, necessary to satisfy the minimum applicable withholding obligation on exercise, vesting or payment. In no event shall the shares withheld exceed the minimum whole number of shares required for tax withholding under applicable law. The Company may, with the Administrator's approval, accept one or more promissory notes from any Eligible Person in connection with taxes required to be withheld upon the exercise, vesting or payment of any award under this Plan; provided that any such note shall be subject to terms and conditions established by the Administrator and the requirements of applicable law.

因交付本计划项下普通股（根据中国外汇管理条例的要求，可能也包括在中国居住的参与者出售普通股这一情形）而需要代扣税款（包括中国适用的税款）时，管理人可酌情（须遵守第 8.5 条规定）给予（在奖励时或之后）参与者选择权，即根据管理人制定的规则和条件，选择让公司减少要交付的股份数量（或以其他方式重新取得股份），而减少或重新取得的具体股份数量要根据授权的非现金行权程序，按公平市场价值或出售价格而定，从而履行行权、释放或支付时适用的代扣最低税款的义务。在任何情况下，扣除的股份数量都不得超过适用法律规定的预提税所需的最低整数股份数。因行使、释放或支付本计划下奖励而需代扣税款时，公司可经管理人批准后，接受合格人士就此签发的一张或多张本票，但此类本票要遵守管理人制定的条款和条件以及适用法律的要求。

8.6.2 Tax Loans 税务贷款 If so provided in the Award Agreement or otherwise authorized by the Administrator, the Company may, to the extent permitted by law, authorize a loan to an Eligible Person in the amount of any taxes that the Company or any of its Affiliates may be required to withhold with respect to Ordinary Shares received (or disposed of, as the case may be) pursuant to a transaction described in Section 8.6.1. Such a loan will be for a term and at a rate of interest and pursuant to such other terms and conditions as the Company may establish, subject to compliance with applicable law. Such a loan need not otherwise comply with the provisions of Section 5.3.3.

如果奖励协议含有相关规定，或管理人另行作出相关授权，公司可在法律允许的范围内，向合格人士发放贷款，贷款金额为公司或其关联机构针对第 8.6.1 中所述交易收到（或处置，具体视情况而定）的普通股而需代扣的税款。在符合适用法律规定的前提下，此类贷款的期限、利率和其他条款和条件由公司制定。贷款不需要另行遵守第 5.3.3 条的规定。

8.7 Plan and Award Amendments, Termination and Suspension. 计划和奖励修订、终止和暂停

8.7.1 Board Authorization 董事会的权力 The Board may, at any time, terminate or, from time to time, amend, modify or suspend this Plan, in whole or in part. No Awards may be granted during any period that the Board suspends this Plan.

董事会可随时终止或不时修订、修改或暂停本计划全部或部分内容。董事会暂停本计划期间，不得授予任何奖励。

8.7.2 Shareholder Approval 股东批准 To the extent then required by applicable law or any applicable listing agency or required under Sections 162, 409A, 422 or 424 of the Code to preserve the intended tax consequences of this Plan, or deemed necessary or advisable by the Board, any amendment to this Plan shall be subject to shareholder approval.

对本计划的任何修订都必须经股东批准，只要适用法律或相关上市机构当时作出了此规定，或法典第 162 条、第 409A 条、第 422 条或第 424 条规定这是维持本计划预期的税收后果所必需的，或董事会认为必要或适当。

8.7.3 Amendments to Awards. 奖励修订 Without limiting any other express authority of the Administrator under (but subject to) the express limits of this Plan, the Administrator by agreement or resolution may waive conditions of or limitations on Awards to Participants that the Administrator in the prior exercise of its discretion has imposed, without the consent of a Participant, and (subject to the requirements of Sections 2.2 and 8.7.4) may make other changes to the terms and conditions of Awards.

在不对管理人在本计划下的任何其他明确权力作出限制以及在遵守本计划的明确限制的前提下，管理人可不经参与人同意，以协议或决议的形式，放弃管理人在之前通过行使其酌情权而对参与人所获奖励实行的条件或限制，并可（在符合第 2.2 条和第 8.7.4 条的要求的前提下）对奖励条款和条件作出其他变更。

8.7.4 Limitations on Amendments to Plan and Awards. 对本计划和奖励进行修订的限制 No amendment, suspension or termination of this Plan or change of or affecting any outstanding Award shall, without written consent of the Participant, affect in any manner materially adverse to the Participant any rights or benefits of the Participant or obligations of the Company under any Award granted under this Plan prior to the effective date of such change. Changes, settlements and other actions contemplated by Section 8.3 shall not be deemed to constitute changes or amendments for purposes of this Section 8.7.

未经参与人书面同意时，对本计划的修订、暂停或终止，或对任何已授予奖励的变更或影响，不得以任何方式，对此类变更的生效日期前根据本计划授予的任何奖励中，参与人享有的权利或利益或公司所负的义务，造成实质性不利影响。第 8.3 条规定的变更、结算和其他行动不应视为构成第 8.7 条所指的变更或修订。

8.8 Privileges of Share Ownership. 股份所有权的特权 Except as otherwise expressly authorized by the Administrator or this Plan or in the Award Agreement, a Participant will not be entitled to any privilege of share ownership as to any Ordinary Shares not actually delivered to and held of record by the Participant. No adjustment will be made for dividends or other rights as a shareholder for which a record date is prior to such date of delivery.

除非管理人、本计划或奖励协议另有明确授权，否则对于并未实际交付给参与人且并未登记在参与人名下的普通股，参与人无权享有股份所有权的任何特权。如果分红或其他股东权利的登记日期在普通股交付日期之前，则不得因此进行任何调整。

8.9 Share-Based Awards in Substitution for Awards Granted by Other Company. 用基于股份的奖励替代其他公司授予的奖励 Awards may be granted to Eligible Persons in substitution for or in connection with an assumption of employee share options, share appreciation rights, restricted shares or other share-based awards granted by other entities to persons who are or who will become Eligible Persons in respect of the Company or one of its Affiliates, in connection with a distribution, merger, amalgamation or other reorganization by or with the granting entity or an affiliated entity, or the acquisition by the Company or one of its Affiliates, directly or indirectly, of all or a substantial part of the shares or assets of the employing entity. The Awards so granted need not comply with other specific terms of this Plan, provided the Awards reflect only adjustments giving effect to the assumption or substitution consistent with the conversion applicable to the Ordinary Shares in the transaction and any change in the issuer of the security. Any shares that are delivered and any Awards that are granted by, or become obligations of, the Company, as a result of the assumption by the Company of, or in substitution for, outstanding awards previously granted by an acquired company (or previously granted by a predecessor employer (or direct or indirect parent thereof) in the case of persons that become employed by the Company or one of its Affiliates in connection with a business or asset acquisition or similar transaction) shall not be counted against the Share Limit or other limits on the number of shares available for issuance under this Plan.

在授予实体或关联实体实行分红、合并、兼并或其他重组时，或者在公司或其关联机构直接或间接收购雇佣实体的全部或大部分股份或资产时，其他实体先前向已是或将是公司或其关联机构的合格人士的人员授予的员工股份期权、股份增值权、限制性股份或者其他基于股份的奖励，可以通过向合格人士授予奖励来替代或承继。上述授予的奖励不必遵守本计划的其他特定条款，前提是奖励反映的调整仅仅是为了让承继或替代与交易中普通股适用的转换和证券发行人的变更保持一致。公司承继或替代所收购的公司（或因业务或资产收购或类似交易而使得人员成为公司或其关联机构的员工的，则前任雇主（或其直接或间接母公司）之前授予的）之前授予且尚未行使的奖励后，公司交付的任何股份、授予的任何奖励或成为公司义务的任何奖励，都不应从规定了本计划项下可发行股份数的股份上限或其他限制中扣减。

8.10 Effective Date of the Plan. 本计划生效日期 This Plan is effective upon the Effective Date, subject to approval by the shareholders of the Company within twelve months after the date the Board approves this Plan.

董事会批准本计划后十二个月内，若公司股东批准本计划，本计划将自生效日期起开始生效。

8.11 Term of the Plan. 本计划期限 Unless earlier terminated by the Board, this Plan will terminate at the close of business on the day before the [10th] anniversary of the Effective Date. After the termination of this Plan either upon such stated expiration date or its earlier termination by the Board, no additional Awards may be granted under this Plan, but previously granted Awards (and the authority of the Administrator with respect thereto, including the authority to amend such Awards) shall remain outstanding in accordance with their applicable terms and conditions and the terms and conditions of this Plan.

除非由董事会提前终止，否则本计划将在生效日期的[第10个周年日]的前一天的营业时间结束之时终止。本计划在前述到期日期终止后或由董事会提前终止后，不得根据本计划授予其他奖励，但是之前授予的奖励（以及与之相关的管理人权力，包括修订此等奖励的权力）应根据其适用条款和条件以及本计划的条款和条件，仍然保持已授予状态。

8.12 Governing Law/Severability.适用法律/可分割性

8.12.1 Choice of Law.法律选择 This Plan, the Awards, all documents evidencing Awards and all other related documents will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Hong Kong.

本计划、奖励、证明奖励的所有文件和所有其他相关文件都根据香港法律适用和解释。

8.12.2 Severability.可分割性 If it is determined that any provision of this Plan or an Award Agreement is invalid and unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this Plan and/or the Award Agreement, as applicable, will continue in effect provided that the essential economic terms of this Plan and the Award can still be enforced.

如果本计划或奖励协议的任何条款被认定为无效且不可执行，那么只要本计划和 /或奖励协议的实质性经济条款仍可执行，本计划和 /或奖励协议的其余条款将继续有效。

8.13 Captions.标题 Captions and headings are given to the sections and subsections of this Plan solely as a convenience to facilitate reference. Such headings will not be deemed in any way material or relevant to the construction or interpretation of this Plan or any provision thereof.

本计划条款和分款中的标题和分标题仅为方便引用而设。此类标题不应视为实质性内容，也不应视为与本计划或其任何条款的释义或解释有关。

8.14 Non-Exclusivity of Plan.本计划的非排他性 Nothing in this Plan will limit or be deemed to limit the authority of the Board or the Administrator to grant awards or authorize any other compensation, with or without reference to the Ordinary Shares, under any other plan or authority.

本计划不会限制或被视为限制董事会的权力，或者限制管理人在任何其他计划或授权下授予奖励或授权任何其他薪酬（无论是否与普通股有关）。

8.15 No Restriction on Corporate Powers. 不对法人权限构成限制 The existence of this Plan, the Award Agreements, and the Awards granted hereunder, shall not limit, affect or restrict in any way the right or power of the Board or the shareholders of the Company to make or authorize: (a) any adjustment, recapitalization, reorganization or other change in the Company's or any Affiliate's capital structure or its business; (b) any merger, amalgamation, consolidation or change in the ownership of the Company or any Affiliate; (c) any issue of bonds, debentures, capital, preferred or prior preference shares ahead of or affecting the Company's authorized shares or the rights thereof; (d) any dissolution or liquidation of the Company or any Affiliate; (e) any sale or transfer of all or any part of the Company or any Affiliate's assets or business; or (f) any other corporate act or proceeding by the Company or any Affiliate. No Participant, Beneficiary or any other person shall have any claim under any Award or Award Agreement against any member of the Board or the Administrator, or the Company or any employees, officers or agents of the Company or any Affiliate, as a result of any such action.

本计划、奖励协议及本计划项下奖励不会限制、影响或约束董事会或公司股东采取以下行动或作出以下授权的权利或权限：(a) 对公司或其关联机构的资本结构或业务进行调整、资本重组、改组或其他变更；(b) 对公司或其关联机构的所有权进行合并、兼并、整合或变更；(c) 发行债券、信用债、资本、优先于或影响公司法定股份或其权利的优先股；(d) 公司或其关联机构的解散或清算；(e) 出售或转让公司或其关联机构的全部或部分资产或业务；或者(f) 公司或其关联机构的任何其他企业行为或程序。参与者、受益人或任何其他人都不得因上述任何行动，向董事会任何成员或管理人、公司、公司或其关联机构的员工、高级职员或代理人，提出奖励或奖励协议下的任何主张。

8.16 Other Company Compensation or Benefit Programs. 公司的其他薪酬或福利计划 Payments and other benefits received by a Participant under an Award made pursuant to this Plan shall not be deemed a part of a Participant's compensation for purposes of the determination of benefits under any other employee welfare or benefit plans or arrangements, if any, provided by the Company or any Affiliate, except where the Administrator or the Board expressly otherwise provides or authorizes in writing. Awards under this Plan may be made in addition to, in combination with, as alternatives to or in payment of grants, awards or commitments under any other plans or arrangements of the Company or any Affiliate.

确定公司或其关联机构根据任何其他员工福利计划或安排提供的福利时，不得将参与者根据本计划项下奖励获得的支付和其他利益视为参与者的一部分薪酬，但管理人或董事会以书面形式明确规定或授权的除外。本计划中的奖励与公司或其关联机构的任何其他计划或安排中的授予、奖励或承诺的关系可能为相互独立、相互结合，也可能为前者替代后者或前者支付后者。

9. DEFINITIONS. 定义

“Administrator” has the meaning given to such term in Section 2.1.

“管理人”的含义如第 2.1 条所定义。

“Affiliate” means, with respect to a Person, any other Person that, directly or indirectly, Controls, is controlled by or is under common Control with such Person, and any shareholder, member or partner of such Person.

“**关联机构**”适用于某一人时，是指任何其他人与此人以及此人的任何股东、成员或合伙人之间存在直接或间接控制、受控制或受共同控制的关系。

“**Award**” means an award of any Option, Share Award, or Restricted Share Unit Award, or any combination thereof, whether alternative or cumulative, authorized by and granted under this Plan.

“**奖励**”是指根据本计划授权和授予的任何期权奖励、股份奖励或限制性股份单位奖励，或前述奖励的组合，而不论这些奖励是否可替代或累积。

“**Award Agreement**” means any writing, approved by the Administrator, setting forth the terms of an Award that has been duly authorized and approved. An Award Agreement shall be deemed an Ordinary Shares purchase agreement under the Company’s Memorandum and Articles of Association. Award Agreements may include, but are not limited to, Option Agreements, Restricted Share Award Agreements, and Restricted Share Unit Award Agreements.

“**奖励协议**”是指管理人批准的书面文件，其中规定了经正式授权和批准的奖励条款。奖励协议应被视为公司章程及细则下的普通股购买协议。奖励协议包括但不限于期权协议、限制性股份奖励协议和限制性股份单位奖励协议。

“**Award Date**” means the date upon which the Administrator took the action granting an Award or such later date as the Administrator designates as the Award Date at the time of the grant of the Award.

“**奖励日期**”是指管理人采取行动授予奖励的日期，或管理人在授予奖励时指定的后续日期。

“**Beneficiary**” means the person, persons, trust or trusts designated by a Participant, or, in the absence of a designation, entitled by will or the laws of descent and distribution, to receive the benefits specified in the Award Agreement and under this Plan if the Participant dies, and means the Participant’s executor or administrator if no other Beneficiary is designated and able to act under the circumstances.

“**受益人**”是指参与者指定的人或信托，或在参与者未指定的情况下，是指根据遗嘱或法定继承确定的人或信托；受益人可在参与者死亡后，获得奖励协议或本计划下的利益。如果没有指定其他受益人，或者没有其他人受益人可以在此情况下行动，受益人是指参与者遗产的执行人或管理人。

“**Board**” means the Board of Directors of the Company.

“**董事会**”指公司董事会。

“Cause” with respect to a Participant means (unless otherwise expressly provided in the applicable Award Agreement, or another applicable contract with the Participant that defines such term for purposes of determining the effect that a termination “for cause” has on the Participant’s options and/or share awards) a termination of employment or service based upon a finding by the Company or any of its Affiliates, acting in good faith and based on its reasonable belief at the time, that the Participant:

“终止事由”适用于参与者时，是指（除非在适用奖励协议中另有明确规定，或与参与者签订的另一份适用合同中，将此术语定义为确定“因终止事由”终止对参与者期权和/或股份奖励的影响）公司或其关联机构基于以下事由终止了雇佣或服务关系，且这些事由是公司或其关联机构出于善意认定的，也是在当时有合理理由相信的：

- (a) has been negligent in the discharge of his or her duties to the Company or any Affiliate, has refused to perform stated or assigned duties or is incompetent in or (other than by reason of a disability or analogous condition) incapable of performing those duties;
参与人在公司或其关联机构的工作中玩忽职守，拒绝履行规定的或分配的职责，或者难以或（由于残疾或类似情况的除外）无法胜任这些职责；
- (b) has been dishonest or committed or engaged in an act of theft, embezzlement or fraud, a breach of confidentiality, an unauthorized disclosure or use of inside information, customer lists, trade secrets or other confidential information;
参与人存在不诚实行为，或存在偷盗、侵占或欺诈行为，泄露机密，未经授权泄露或使用内部信息、客户名单、商业秘密或其他保密信息；
- (c) has breached a fiduciary duty, or willfully and materially violated any other duty, law, rule, regulation or policy of the Company or any of its Affiliates; or has been convicted of, or plead guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or misdemeanor (other than minor traffic violations or similar offenses);
参与人违反信托责任，故意并实质违反任何其他职责、法律、法规、条例或公司或其关联机构的政策；或者被判犯有、自愿承认犯有或不抗辩但又不承认犯有重罪或轻罪（轻微的交通违章或类似过错除外）；
- (d) has materially breached any of the provisions of any agreement with the Company or any of its Affiliates;
参与人实质违反了其与公司或其关联机构达成的任何协议的条款；
- (e) has engaged in unfair competition with, or otherwise acted intentionally in a manner injurious to the reputation, business or assets of, the Company or any of its Affiliates; or

参与人从事不正当竞争并损害或以任何其他方式有意损害公司或其关联机构的声誉、业务或资产；或者

- (f) has improperly induced a vendor or customer to break or terminate any contract with the Company or any of its Affiliates or induced a principal for whom the Company or any Affiliate acts as agent to terminate such agency relationship.

参与人不恰当地诱使供应商或客户中断或终止与公司或其关联机构的合同，或者诱使公司或其关联机构担任其代理的当事人终止此代理关系。

A termination for Cause shall be deemed to occur (subject to reinstatement upon a contrary final determination by the Administrator) on the date on which the Company or any Affiliate first delivers written notice to the Participant of a finding of termination for Cause or the Administrator provides such notice.

因终止事由导致的终止，被视为在公司或其关联机构首次向参与人书面通知因终止事由而终止的认定当日或者管理人提供此通知当日发生（如果管理人作出相反认定，则应为参与人复职）。

“**Change in Control Event**” means any of the following:

“**控制权变更事件**”是指下列任一事件：

- (a) Approval by shareholders of the Company (or, if no shareholder approval is required, by the Board alone) of the complete dissolution or liquidation of the Company, other than in the context of a Business Combination that does not constitute a Change in Control Event under paragraph (c) below;
- 公司股东批准（或者不要求股东批准的，则由董事会单独批准）公司彻底解散或清算，但以下第(c)项中企业合并不构成控制权变更事件的情况除外；
- (b) The acquisition by any individual, entity or group (within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) or 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act (a “**Person**”)) of beneficial ownership (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act) of 50% or more of either (1) the then-outstanding Ordinary Shares of the Company (the “**Outstanding Company Ordinary Shares**”) or (2) the combined voting power of the then-outstanding voting securities of the Company entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (the “**Outstanding Company Voting Securities**”); provided, however, that, for purposes of this paragraph (b), the following acquisitions shall not constitute a Change in Control Event; (A) any acquisition directly from the Company, (B) any acquisition by the Company, (C) any acquisition by any employee benefit plan (or related trust) sponsored or maintained by the Company or any Affiliate or a successor, (D) any acquisition by any entity pursuant to a Business Combination, (E) any acquisition by a Person described in and satisfying the conditions of Rule 13d-1(b) promulgated under the Exchange Act, or (F) any acquisition by a Person who is the beneficial owner (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act) of 50% or more of the Outstanding Company Ordinary Shares and/or the Outstanding Company Voting Securities on the Effective Date (or an affiliate, heir, descendant, or related party of or to such Person);

任何个人、实体或团体（证券交易法第 13(d)(3) 条或第 14(d)(2) 条所指的含义（以下简称“人”））收购以下股份或权利 50% 及以上的受益所有权（按证券交易法颁布的 13d-3 规则所指的含义）：(1) 公司当时已发行在外的普通股（以下简称“**已发行在外的公司普通股**”）或者 (2) 公司当时已发行在外的有表决权证券的合并表决权，该有表决权证券有权在选举董事时进行投票（以下简称“**已发行在外的公司有表决权证券**”）；但是，为本条第 (b) 项的目的，以下收购不应该构成控制权变更事件；(A) 直接从公司进行的收购，(B) 由公司进行的收购，(C) 由公司或其关联机构或继任公司发起或维持的员工福利计划（或相关信托）进行的收购，(D) 由任何实体根据企业合并进行的收购，(E) 由满足按证券交易法颁布的 13d-1(b) 规则中条件的人进行的收购，或者 (F) 生效日期当天拥有 50% 及以上已发行在外的公司普通股和/ 或已发行在外的公司有表决权证券的受益所有人（按证券交易法颁布的 13d-3 规则所指的含义）（或此人的关联机构、继承人、后代或相关方）进行的收购；

- (c) Consummation of a reorganization, amalgamation, merger, statutory share exchange or consolidation or similar corporate transaction involving the Company or any other entity a majority of whose outstanding voting shares or voting power is beneficially owned directly or indirectly by the Company (a “**Subsidiary**”), a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, or the acquisition of assets or shares of another entity by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries (each, a “**Business Combination**”), in each case unless, following such Business Combination, (1) all or substantially all of the individuals and entities that were the beneficial owners of the Outstanding Company Ordinary Shares and the Outstanding Company Voting Securities immediately prior to such Business Combination beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the then-outstanding ordinary or common shares and the combined voting power of the then-outstanding voting securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, as the case may be, of the entity resulting from such Business Combination (including, without limitation, an entity that, as a result of such transaction, owns the Company or all or substantially all of the Company’s assets directly or through one or more subsidiaries (a “**Parent**”), and (2) no Person (excluding any individual or entity described in clauses (C), (E) or (F) of paragraph (b) above) beneficially owns (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, more than 50% of, respectively, the then-outstanding ordinary or common shares of the entity resulting from such Business Combination or the combined voting power of the then-outstanding voting securities of such entity, except to the extent that the ownership in excess of 50% existed prior to the Business Combination.

涉及公司或任何其他实体的重组、兼并、合并、法定股份交换或整合或类似企业交易完成后，由公司直接或间接作为受益人拥有大部分已发行在外的有表决权股份或表决权（以下简称“子公司”），出售或以其他方式处置公司的全部或大部分资产，或公司或其子公司收购另一个实体的资产或股份（以下简称“企业合并”），但以下情况除外：此类企业合并后，(1) 在此类企业合并之前作为已发行在外的公司普通股和已发行在外的公司有表决权证券的受益所有人的全部或大部分个人和实体直接或间接受益持有 50% 以上当时已发行在外的普通股和当时已发行在外的有表决权证券的合并表决权，该表决权有权在选举董事时进行投票，或者持有由此类企业合并建立的实体的合并表决权（包括但不限于，由此交易建立的实体直接或通过一个或多个子公司拥有公司或公司的全部或大部分资产（“母公司”）），以及(2) 没有人作为受益人直接或间接持有超过 50% 的由此类企业合并建立的实体当时已经发行在外的普通股或者此类实体当时已经发行在外的有表决权证券的合并表决权，在企业合并之前存在 50% 以上所有权的除外。

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of the United States, as amended from time to time.

“**法典**”是指不时修订的美国《1986 年国内税收法典》。

“**Company**” means BingEx Limited, an exempted company organized under the Companies Law (2013 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, and its successors.

“**公司**”是指 BingEx Limited，一家根据开曼群岛公司法（2013 年修订版）成立的豁免公司及其继任公司。

“**Control**” means the power or authority, whether exercised or not, to direct the business, management and policies of a Person, directly or indirectly, or by effective control whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise, which power or authority shall conclusively be presumed to exist upon possession of beneficial ownership or power to direct the vote of more than 50% of the votes entitled to be cast at a meeting of the members or shareholders of such Person or power to control the composition of the board of directors of such Person; the terms “Controlled” and “Controlling” have the meaning correlative to the foregoing.

“**控制权**”是指有权限或权力（无论行使与否）直接或间接决定某人的业务、管理和政策，或通过拥有有表决权的证券、通过合同或其他方式实现有效控制。如果拥有此人超过 50% 以上表决权的受益所有权，或有权在此人的成员或股东会议上决定超过 50% 的表决权，或有权控制此人的董事会组成人员，则可以确定无疑地推定此类权限或权力的存在；术语“被控制”和“控制”的含义与上述内容相关。

“**Early Exercise Option**” shall mean an Option eligible for exercise prior to vesting in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.9 of this Plan. An Early Exercise Option may be a Nonqualified Option or an Incentive Stock Option, as designated by the Administrator in the applicable Award Agreement.

“**提前行权期权**”是指根据本计划第 5.9 条的规定可在释放之前行权的期权。提前行权期权可以是非法定期权或激励性股票期权，具体由管理人在适用奖励协议中指定。

“**Effective Date**” means the date the Board approved this Plan.

“**生效日期**”是指董事会批准本计划的日期。

“**Eligible Person**” has the meaning given to such term in Section 3 of this Plan.

“**合格人士**”的含义如本计划第 3 条所定义。

“**Exchange Act**” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the United States, as amended from time to time.

“**证券交易法**”是指不时修订的美国《1934 年证券交易法》。

“**Fair Market Value**,” for purposes of this Plan and unless otherwise determined or provided by the Administrator in the circumstances, means as follows:

“**公平市场价值**”在本计划中具有如下含义，除非管理人在某些情况下另行确定或规定：

- (a) If the Ordinary Shares are listed or admitted to trade on the New York Stock Exchange or other national securities exchange (the “**Exchange**”), the Fair Market Value shall equal the closing price of an Ordinary Share as reported on the composite tape for securities on the Exchange for the date in question, or, if no sales of Ordinary Shares were made on the Exchange on that date, the closing price of an Ordinary Share as reported on said composite tape for the next preceding day on which sales of Ordinary Shares were made on the Exchange. The Administrator may, however, provide with respect to one or more Awards that the Fair Market Value shall equal the last closing price of an Ordinary Share as reported on the composite tape for securities listed on the Exchange available on the date in question or the average of the high and low trading prices of an Ordinary Share as reported on the composite tape for securities listed on the Exchange for the date in question or the most recent trading day.

如果普通股在纽约证券交易所或其他全国性证券交易所（以下简称“**交易所**”）上市或入场交易，公平市场价值为相关日期交易所证券行情系统上报出的普通股收盘价，而如果普通股当天在交易所没有成交记录，则公平市场价值为，普通股在交易所所有成交记录的之前最近一天的行情系统报出的普通股收盘价。但是，对于一个或多个奖励，管理人可以认定，公平市场价值为相关日期交易所证券行情系统上报出的普通股收盘价，或相关日期或最近一个交易日交易所证券行情系统上报出的普通股最高和最低成交价的平均值。

- (b) If the Ordinary Shares are not listed or admitted to trade on a national securities exchange, the Fair Market Value shall equal the last price of an Ordinary Share as furnished by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the “**NASD**”) through the NASDAQ Global Market Reporting System (the “**Global Market**”) for the date in question, or, if no sales of Ordinary Shares were reported by the NASD through the Global Market on that date, the last price of an Ordinary Share as furnished by the NASD through the Global Market for the next preceding day on which sales of Ordinary Shares were reported by the NASD. The Administrator may, however, provide with respect to one or more Awards that the Fair Market Value shall equal the last closing price of an Ordinary Share as furnished by the NASD through the Global Market available on the date in question or the average of the high and low trading prices of an Ordinary Share as furnished by the NASD through the Global Market for the date in question or the most recent trading day.

如果普通股未在全国性证券交易所上市或入场交易，公平市场价值为相关日期 National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (以下简称“**NASD**”) 通过 NASDAQ 全球市场报告系统 (以下简称“**全球市场系统**”) 提供的普通股收盘价，而如果当天 NASD 通过全球市场系统报告的普通股没有成交记录，则公平市场价值为，NASD 报告的普通股有成交记录的之前最近一天 NASD 通过全球市场系统提供的普通股收盘价。但是，对于一个或多个奖励，管理人可以认定，公平市场价值为相关日期 NASD 通过全球市场系统提供的普通股收盘价，或相关日期或最近一个交易日 NASD 通过全球市场系统提供的普通股最高和最低成交价的平均值。

- (c) If the Ordinary Shares are not listed or admitted to trade on a national securities exchange and is not reported on the Global Market Reporting System, the Fair Market Value shall equal the mean between the bid and asked price for an Ordinary Share on such date, as furnished by the NASD or a similar organization.

如果普通股未在全国性证券交易所上市或入场交易，也没有在全球市场报告系统中报告，公平市场价值为相关日期 NASD 或类似组织提供的普通股买入价和卖出价之间的中间价。

- (d) If the Ordinary Shares are not listed or admitted to trade on a national securities exchange, are not reported on the Global Market Reporting System and if bid and asked prices for the shares are not furnished by the NASD or a similar organization, the Fair Market Value shall be the value as reasonably determined by the Administrator for purposes of the Award in the circumstances, consistent with applicable law.

如果普通股未在全国性证券交易所上市或入场交易，也没有在全球市场报告系统中报告，并且 NASD 或类似组织没有提供股份的买入价和卖出价，公平市场价值由管理人根据适用法律为奖励合理确定。

The Administrator also may adopt a different methodology for determining Fair Market Value with respect to one or more Awards if a different methodology is necessary or advisable to secure any intended favorable tax, legal or other treatment for the particular Award(s) (for example, and without limitation, the Administrator may provide that Fair Market Value for purposes of one or more Awards will be based on an average of closing prices (or the average of high and low daily trading prices) for a specified period preceding the relevant date).

管理人也可采取不同的方法确定一个或多个奖励的公平市场价值，只要该方法是必要且适当的，可为特定奖励获得预期的有利税收、法律或其他待遇（例如，但不限于，管理人可以认定一个或多个奖励的公平市场价值，将基于相关日期前一段特定时期内收盘价（或每日最高和最低成交价的平均值）的平均值）。

Any determination as to Fair Market Value made pursuant to this Plan shall be determined without regard to any restriction other than a restriction which, by its terms, will never lapse, and shall be conclusive and binding on all persons with respect to Awards granted under this Plan.

根据本计划确定公平市场价值时，除了自身条款中规定永不失效的限制外，不应考虑任何限制，而且确定的公平市场价值应是终局的，对本计划下奖励涉及的所有人都具有约束力。

“**Incentive Stock Option**” means an Option that is designated and intended as an “incentive stock option” within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code, the award of which contains such provisions (including but not limited to the receipt of shareholder approval of this Plan, if the award is made prior to such approval) and is made under such circumstances and to such persons as may be necessary to comply with that section.

“**激励性股票期权**”是指指定为并打算作为法典第 422 条定义的“激励性股票期权”的期权，而且根据该条款的要求，此类期权的奖励应包含特定条款（包括但不限于，在股东批准本计划前授予奖励时，要收到股东的此等批准）、在特定情形下授予并授予特定人员。

“**Nonqualified Option**” means an Option that is not an “incentive stock option” within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code and includes any Option designated or intended as a Nonqualified Option and any Option designated or intended as an Incentive Stock Option that fails to meet the applicable legal requirements thereof.

“**非法定期权**”是指并非法典第 422 条定义的“激励性股票期权”的期权，并包括指定为或打算作为非法定期权的期权，以及指定为或打算作为激励性股票期权但不符合适用法律要求的期权。

“**Option**” means an option to purchase Ordinary Shares granted under Section 5 of this Plan. The Administrator will designate any Option granted to an employee of the Company or an Affiliate as a Nonqualified Option or an Incentive Stock Option and may also designate any Option as an Early Exercise Option.

“**期权**”是指购买本计划第 5 条授予的普通股的选择权。管理人可将授予公司或其关联机构员工的任何期权指定为非法定期权或激励性股票期权，还可以将任何期权指定为提前行权期权。

“**Ordinary Shares**” means the Company’s Ordinary Shares, par value US\$ 0.0001 per share, and such other securities or property as may become the subject of Awards, or become subject to Awards, pursuant to an adjustment made under Section 8.3.1 of this Plan.

“**普通股**”是指公司的普通股，每股票面价值为 0.0001 美元，或者根据本计划第 8.3.1 条的调整，是指可能会成为奖励标的物或实行奖励的其他证券或财产。

“**Participant**” means an Eligible Person who has been granted and holds an Award under this Plan.

“**参与者**”是指在本计划项下获授或持有奖励的合格人士。

“**Person**” means any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, firm, joint venture, estate, trust, unincorporated organization, association, corporation, institution, public benefit corporation, entity or governmental or regulatory authority or other enterprise or entity of any kind or nature.

“**人**”是指个人、独资经营者、合伙、有限合伙、有限责任公司、企业、合资企业、产业、信托、非公司组织、协会、公司、机构、公益性公司、实体或政府或监管机构或其他任何类型或性质的企业或实体。

“**Personal Representative**” means the person or persons who, upon the disability or incompetence of a Participant, has acquired on behalf of the Participant, by legal proceeding or otherwise, the power to exercise the rights or receive benefits under this Plan by virtue of having become the legal representative of the Participant.

“**个人代表**”是指当参与者残疾或丧失能力时，通过法律程序或以其他方式代表参与者，进而凭借参与人的法定代表的身份，有权行使本计划项下权利或获得本计划项下利益的人。

“**Plan**” means this BingEx Limited Share Incentive Plan, as it may hereafter be amended from time to time.

“**本计划**”是指今后会不时修订的 BingEx Limited 股份激励计划。

“**Public Offering Date**” means the date the Ordinary Shares are first registered under the Exchange Act and listed or quoted on a recognized national securities exchange or in the NASDAQ Global Market Quotation System.

“**公开发售日期**”是指普通股首次按《证券交易法》登记并在公认的全国性证券交易所或者在 NASDAQ 全球市场报价系统上市或报价的日期。

“**Repurchase Price**” with respect to a particular Participant means, the price at which the Company exercises the Call Right to repurchase the shares acquired by the Participant pursuant to the applicable Award Agreement, which is specified in the applicable Award Agreement.

“**回购价**”适用于特定参与者时，是指公司行使回购权，回购参与者根据适用奖励协议获得的股份的价格，此价格在适用奖励协议中有明确规定。

“**Restricted Shares**” means Ordinary Shares awarded to a Participant under this Plan, subject to payment of such consideration and such conditions on vesting (which may include, among others, the passage of time, specified performance objectives or other factors) and such transfer and other restrictions as are established in or pursuant to this Plan and the related Award Agreement, to the extent such remain unvested and restricted under the terms of the applicable Award Agreement.

“**限制性股份**”是指本计划项下向参与者奖励的普通股，而且，根据适用奖励协议的条款，如果此类普通股尚未释放且仍受限制，则其要遵守本计划和相关奖励协议中规定的支付对价、释放条件（可能包括时间期限、指定绩效目标或其他要素）、转让限制和其他限制。

“**Restricted Share Award**” means an award of Restricted Shares.

“**限制性股份奖励**”是指奖励限制性股份。

“**Restricted Share Unit**” means the right granted to a Participant under this Plan to receive an Ordinary Share at a future date.

“**限制性股份单位**”是指本计划项下授予参与者在未来某日获得普通股的权利。

“**Restricted Share Unit Award**” means an award of Restricted Share Units

“**限制性股份单位奖励**”是指奖励限制性股份单位。

“**Securities Act**” means the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States, as amended from time to time.

“**证券法**”是指不时修订的美国《1933年证券法》。

“**Severance Date**” with respect to a particular Participant means, unless otherwise provided in the applicable Award Agreement:

“**离职日期**”适用于特定参与者时定义如下，除非适用奖励协议另有规定：

- (a) if the Participant is an Eligible Person under clause (a) of Section 3 and the Participant’s employment by the Company or any of its Affiliates terminates (regardless of the reason), the last day that the Participant is actually employed by the Company or such Affiliate (unless, immediately following such termination of employment, the Participant is a member of the Board or, by express written agreement with the Company or any of its Affiliates, continues to provide other services to the Company or any Affiliate as an Eligible Person under clause (c) of Section 3, in which case the Participant’s Severance Date shall not be the date of such termination of employment but shall be determined in accordance with clause (b) or (c) below, as applicable, in connection with the termination of the Participant’s other services);

如果参与人是第 3 条第 (a) 项中合格人士，并且参与人与公司或其关联机构的雇佣关系终止（无论原因为何），离职日期则为公司或其关联机构实际雇佣参与人的最后一天（除非在此类雇佣关系终止后，参与人随即成为董事会成员，或者通过与公司或其关联机构明确订立的书面协议，作为第 3 条第 (c) 项中合格人士继续向公司或其关联机构提供其他服务，在这两种情况下，参与人的离职日期不应是此类雇佣关系终止日期，而是应该根据以下第 (b) 项或第 (c) 项确定（如果适用），即要考虑参与人提供的其他服务的终止情况）；

- (b) if the Participant is not an Eligible Person under clause (a) of Section 3 but is an Eligible Person under clause (b) thereof, and the Participant ceases to be a member of the Board (regardless of the reason), the last day that the Participant is actually a member of the Board (unless, immediately following such termination, the Participant is an employee of the Company or any of its Affiliates or, by express written agreement with the Company or any of its Affiliates, continues to provide other services to the Company or any Affiliate as an Eligible Person under clause (c) of Section 3, in which case the Participant's Severance Date shall not be the date of such termination but shall be determined in accordance with clause (a) above or (c) below, as applicable, in connection with the termination of the Participant's employment or other services);

如果参与人不是第 3 条第 (a) 项中合格人士，而是第 (b) 项中合格人士，并且参与人停止担任董事会成员（无论原因为何），离职日期则为参与人实际担任董事会成员的最后一天（除非在此类终止后，参与人随即成为公司或其关联机构的员工，或者通过与公司或其关联机构明确订立的书面协议，作为第 3 条第 (c) 项中合格人士继续向公司或其关联机构提供其他服务，在这两种情况下，参与人的离职日期不应是此类终止日期，而是应该根据以上第 (a) 项或以下第 (c) 项确定（如果适用），即要考虑参与人雇佣关系或提供的其他服务的终止情况）；

- (c) if the Participant is not an Eligible Person under clause (a) or clause (b) of Section 3 but is an Eligible Person under clause (c) thereof, and the Participant ceases to provide services to the Company or any of its Affiliates as determined in accordance with Section 8.4.4 (regardless of the reason), the last day that the Participant actually provides services to the Company or such Affiliate as an Eligible Person under clause (c) of Section 3 (unless, immediately following such termination, the Participant is an employee of the Company or any of its Affiliates or is a member of the Board, in which case the Participant's Severance Date shall not be the date of such termination of services but shall be determined in accordance with clause (a) or (b) above, as applicable, in connection with the termination of the Participant's employment or membership on the Board).

如果参与人不是第 3 条第 (a) 项或第 (b) 项中合格人士，而是第 (c) 项中合格人士，并且参与人根据第 8.4.4 条终止向公司或其关联机构提供服务（无论原因为何），离职日期则为参与人作为第 3 条第 (c) 项中合格人士实际向公司或其关联机构提供服务的最后一天（除非在此类终止后，参与人随即成为公司或其关联机构的员工或董事会成员，在这两种情况下，参与人的离职日期不应是此类服务终止日期，而是应该根据以上第 (a) 项或第 (b) 项确定（如果适用），即要考虑参与人雇佣关系或董事会成员资格的终止情况）；

“**Share Award**” means an award of Ordinary Shares under Section 6 of this Plan. A Share Award may be a Restricted Share Award or an award of unrestricted Ordinary Shares.

“**股份奖励**”是指本计划第 6 条项下的普通股奖励。股份奖励可能包括限制性股份奖励或者非限制性普通股奖励。

“**Total Disability**” means a “total and permanent disability” within the meaning of Section 22(e)(3) of the Code and, with respect to Awards other than Incentive Stock Options, such other disabilities, infirmities, afflictions, or conditions as the Administrator may include.

“**完全残疾**”是指法典第 22(e)(3) 条定义的“完全永久性残疾”，而适用于激励性股票期权以外的奖励时，它还指经管理人认定的其他残疾、病患、痛苦或状况。

INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT

THIS INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is made as of _____, 2021 by and between BingEx Limited, an exempted company incorporated and existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "Company"), and _____ (Passport/PRC ID Card No. _____) (the "Indemnitee").

WHEREAS, the Indemnitee has agreed to serve as a director or officer of the Company and in such capacity will render valuable services to the Company; and

WHEREAS, in order to induce and encourage highly experienced and capable persons such as the Indemnitee to render valuable services to the Company, the board of directors of the Company (the "Board") has determined that this Agreement is not only reasonable and prudent, but necessary to promote and ensure the best interests of the Company and its shareholders;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and mutual agreements hereinafter set forth, and other good and valuable consideration, including, without limitation, the service of the Indemnitee, the receipt of which hereby is acknowledged, and in order to induce the Indemnitee to render valuable services the Company, the Company and the Indemnitee hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. As used in this Agreement:

(a) "Change in Control" shall mean a change in control of the Company of a nature that would be required to be reported in response to Item 6(e) of Schedule 14A of Regulation 14A (or in response to any similar item on any similar or successor schedule or form) promulgated under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Act"), whether or not the Company is then subject to such reporting requirement; provided, however, that, without limitation, such a Change in Control shall be deemed to have occurred (irrespective of the applicability of the initial clause of this definition) if (i) any "person" (as such term is used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Act, but excluding any trustee or other fiduciary holding securities pursuant to an employee benefit or welfare plan or employee share plan of the Company or any subsidiary or affiliate of the Company, or any entity organized, appointed, established or holding securities of the Company with voting power for or pursuant to the terms of any such plan) becomes the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Act), directly or indirectly, of securities of the Company representing 30% or more of the combined voting power of the Company's then outstanding securities without the prior approval of at least two-thirds of the Continuing Directors (as defined below) in office immediately prior to such person's attaining such interest; (ii) the Company is a party to a merger, consolidation, scheme of arrangement, sale of assets or other reorganization, or a proxy contest, as a consequence of which Continuing Directors in office immediately prior to such transaction or event constitute less than a majority of the Board of the Company (or any successor entity) thereafter; or (iii) during any period of two (2) consecutive years, individuals who at the beginning of such period constituted the Board of the Company (including for this purpose any new director whose election or nomination for election by the Company's shareholders was approved by a vote of at least two-thirds of the directors then still in office who were directors at the beginning of such period) (such directors being referred to herein as "Continuing Directors") cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority of the Board of the Company.

(b) “Disinterested Director” with respect to any request by the Indemnitee for indemnification or advancement of expenses hereunder shall mean a director of the Company who neither is nor was a party to the Proceeding (as defined below) in respect of which indemnification or advancement is being sought by the Indemnitee.

(c) The term “Expenses” shall mean, without limitation, expenses of Proceedings, including attorneys’ fees, disbursements and retainers, accounting and witness fees, expenses related to preparation for service as a witness and to service as a witness, travel and deposition costs, expenses of investigations, judicial or administrative proceedings and appeals, amounts paid in settlement of a Proceeding by or on behalf of the Indemnitee, costs of attachment or similar bonds, any expenses of attempting to establish or establishing a right to indemnification or advancement of expenses, under this Agreement, the Company’s Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association as currently in effect (the “Articles”), applicable law or otherwise, and reasonable compensation for time spent by the Indemnitee in connection with the investigation, defense or appeal of a Proceeding or action for indemnification for which the Indemnitee is not otherwise compensated by the Company or any third party. The term “Expenses” shall not include the amount of judgments, fines, interest or penalties, or excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, which are actually levied against or sustained by the Indemnitee to the extent sustained after final adjudication.

(d) The term “Independent Legal Counsel” shall mean any firm of attorneys reasonably selected by the Board of the Company, so long as such firm has not represented the Company, the Company’s subsidiaries or affiliates, the Indemnitee, any entity controlled by the Indemnitee, or any party adverse to the Company, within the preceding five (5) years. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the term “Independent Legal Counsel” shall not include any person who, under applicable standards of professional conduct then prevailing, would have a conflict of interest in representing either the Company or the Indemnitee in an action to determine the Indemnitee’s right to indemnification or advancement of expenses under this Agreement, the Company’s Articles, applicable law or otherwise.

(e) The term “Proceeding” shall mean any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, arbitration, alternate dispute resolution mechanism, or other proceeding (including, without limitation, an appeal therefrom), formal or informal, whether brought in the name of the Company or otherwise, whether of a civil, criminal, administrative or investigative nature, and whether by, in or involving a court or an administrative, other governmental or private entity or body (including, without limitation, an investigation by the Company or its Board), by reason of (i) the fact that the Indemnitee is or was a director or officer of the Company, or is or was serving at the request of the Company as an agent of another enterprise, whether or not the Indemnitee is serving in such capacity at the time any liability or expense is incurred for which indemnification or reimbursement is to be provided under this Agreement, (ii) any actual or alleged act or omission or neglect or breach of duty, including, without limitation, any actual or alleged error or misstatement or misleading statement, which the Indemnitee commits or suffers while acting in any such capacity, or (iii) the Indemnitee attempting to establish or establishing a right to indemnification or advancement of expenses pursuant to this Agreement, the Company’s Articles, applicable law or otherwise.

(f) The phrase “servicing at the request of the Company as an agent of another enterprise” or any similar terminology shall mean, unless the context otherwise requires, serving at the request of the Company as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, trust, employee benefit or welfare plan or other enterprise, foreign or domestic. The phrase “servicing at the request of the Company” shall include, without limitation, any service as a director/an executive officer of the Company which imposes duties on, or involves services by, such director/executive officer with respect to the Company or any of the Company’s subsidiaries, affiliates, employee benefit or welfare plans, such plan’s participants or beneficiaries or any other enterprise, foreign or domestic. In the event that the Indemnitee shall be a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, trust, employee benefit or welfare plan or other enterprise, foreign or domestic, 50% or more of the ordinary shares, combined voting power or total equity interest of which is owned by the Company or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, then it shall be presumed conclusively that the Indemnitee is so acting at the request of the Company.

2. Services by the Indemnitee. The Indemnitee agrees to serve as a director or officer of the Company under the terms of the Indemnitee’s agreement with the Company for so long as the Indemnitee is duly elected or appointed or until such time as the Indemnitee tenders a resignation in writing or is removed from the Indemnitee’s position; provided, however, that the Indemnitee may at any time and for any reason resign from such position (subject to any other contractual obligation or other obligation imposed by operation of law).

3. Proceedings by or in the Right of the Company. The Company shall indemnify the Indemnitee if the Indemnitee is a party to or threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved in any Proceeding by or in the right of the Company to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that the Indemnitee is or was a director or officer of the Company, or is or was serving at the request of the Company as an agent of another enterprise, against all Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties, and excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, which are actually and reasonably incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with the defense or settlement of such a Proceeding, if the Indemnitee acted in good faith and in a manner the Indemnitee reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company; except that no indemnification under this section shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudicated by final judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction to be liable to the Company for willful misconduct in the performance of his/her duty to the Company, unless and only to the extent that the court in which such Proceeding was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such amounts which such other court shall deem proper.

4. Proceeding Other Than a Proceeding by or in the Right of the Company. The Company shall indemnify the Indemnitee if the Indemnitee is a party to or threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved in any Proceeding (other than a Proceeding by or in the right of the Company), by reason of the fact that the Indemnitee is or was a director or officer of the Company, or is or was serving at the request of the Company as an agent of another enterprise, against all Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties, and excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, which are actually and reasonably incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with such a Proceeding, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law; provided, however, that any settlement of a Proceeding must be approved in advance in writing by the Company (which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld).

5. Indemnification for Costs, Charges and Expenses of Witness or Successful Party. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement (except as set forth in subparagraph 9(a) hereof), and without a requirement for determination as required by Paragraph 8 hereof, to the extent that the Indemnitee (a) has prepared to serve or has served as a witness in any Proceeding in any way relating to (i) the Company or any of the Company's subsidiaries, affiliates, employee benefit or welfare plans or such plan's participants or beneficiaries or (ii) anything done or not done by the Indemnitee as a director or officer of the Company or in connection with serving at the request of the Company as an agent of another enterprise, or (b) has been successful in defense of any Proceeding or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, on the merits or otherwise, including the dismissal of a Proceeding without prejudice or the settlement of a Proceeding without an admission of liability, the Indemnitee shall be indemnified against all Expenses actually and reasonably incurred by the Indemnitee in connection therewith to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

6. Partial Indemnification. If the Indemnitee is entitled under any provision of this Agreement to indemnification by the Company for a portion of the Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties, or excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, which are actually and reasonably incurred by the Indemnitee in the investigation, defense, appeal or settlement of any Proceeding, but not, however, for the total amount of the Indemnitee's Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties, or excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, then the Company shall nevertheless indemnify the Indemnitee for the portion of such Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties or excise taxes to which the Indemnitee is entitled.

7. Advancement of Expenses. The Expenses incurred by the Indemnitee in any Proceeding shall be paid promptly by the Company in advance of the final disposition of the Proceeding at the written request of the Indemnitee to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law; provided, however, that the Indemnitee shall set forth in such request reasonable evidence that such Expenses have been incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with such Proceeding, a statement that such Expenses do not relate to any matter described in subparagraph 9(a) of this Agreement, and an undertaking in writing to repay any advances if it is ultimately determined as provided in subparagraph 8(b) of this Agreement that the Indemnitee is not entitled to indemnification under this Agreement.

8. Indemnification Procedure; Determination of Right to Indemnification.

(a) Promptly after receipt by the Indemnitee of notice of the commencement of any Proceeding, the Indemnitee shall, if a claim for indemnification or advancement of Expenses in respect thereof is to be made against the Company under this Agreement, notify the Company of the commencement thereof in writing. The omission to so notify the Company will not relieve the Company from any liability which the Company may have to the Indemnitee under this Agreement unless the Company shall have lost significant substantive or procedural rights with respect to the defense of any Proceeding as a result of such omission to so notify.

(b) The Indemnitee shall be conclusively presumed to have met the relevant standards of conduct, if any, as defined by applicable law, for indemnification pursuant to this Agreement and shall be absolutely entitled to such indemnification, unless a determination is made that the Indemnitee has not met such standards by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) If a claim for indemnification or advancement of Expenses under this Agreement is not paid by the Company within thirty (30) days after receipt by the Company of written notice thereof, the rights provided by this Agreement shall be enforceable by the Indemnitee in any court of competent jurisdiction. Such judicial proceeding shall be made de novo. The burden of proving that indemnification or advances are not appropriate shall be on the Company. Neither the failure of the directors or shareholders of the Company or Independent Legal Counsel to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such action that indemnification or advancement of Expenses is proper in the circumstances because the Indemnitee has met the applicable standard of conduct, if any, nor an actual determination by the directors or shareholders of the Company or Independent Legal Counsel that the Indemnitee has not met the applicable standard of conduct shall be a defense to an action by the Indemnitee or create a presumption for the purpose of such an action that the Indemnitee has not met the applicable standard of conduct. The termination of any Proceeding by judgment, order, settlement or conviction, or upon a plea of *nolo contendere* or its equivalent, shall not, of itself (i) create a presumption that the Indemnitee did not act in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the Company and/or its shareholders, and, with respect to any criminal Proceeding, that the Indemnitee had reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful or (ii) otherwise adversely affect the rights of the Indemnitee to indemnification or advancement of Expenses under this Agreement, except as may be provided herein.

(d) If a court of competent jurisdiction shall determine that the Indemnitee is entitled to any indemnification or advancement of Expenses hereunder, the Company shall pay all Expenses actually and reasonably incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with such adjudication (including, but not limited to, any appellate proceedings).

(e) With respect to any Proceeding for which indemnification or advancement of Expenses is requested, the Company will be entitled to participate therein at its own expense and, except as otherwise provided below, to the extent that it may wish, the Company may assume the defense thereof, with counsel reasonably satisfactory to the Indemnitee. After notice from the Company to the Indemnitee of its election to assume the defense of a Proceeding, the Company will not be liable to the Indemnitee under this Agreement for any Expenses subsequently incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with the defense thereof, other than as provided below. The Company shall not settle any Proceeding in any manner which would impose any penalty or limitation on the Indemnitee without the Indemnitee's written consent. The Indemnitee shall have the right to employ his/her own counsel in any Proceeding, but the fees and expenses of such counsel incurred after notice from the Company of its assumption of the defense of the Proceeding shall be at the expense of the Indemnitee, unless (i) the employment of counsel by the Indemnitee has been authorized by the Company, (ii) the Indemnitee shall have reasonably concluded that there may be a conflict of interest between the Company and the Indemnitee in the conduct of the defense of a Proceeding, or (iii) the Company shall not in fact have employed counsel to assume the defense of a proceeding, in each of which cases the fees and expenses of the Indemnitee's counsel shall be advanced by the Company. The Company shall not be entitled to assume the defense of any Proceeding brought by or on behalf of the Company or as to which the Indemnitee has reasonably concluded that there may be a conflict of interest between the Company and the Indemnitee.

9. Limitations on Indemnification. No payments pursuant to this Agreement shall be made by the Company:

(a) To indemnify or advance funds to the Indemnitee for Expenses with respect to (i) Proceedings initiated or brought voluntarily by the Indemnitee and not by way of defense, except with respect to Proceedings brought to establish or enforce a right to indemnification under this Agreement or any other statute or law or otherwise as required under applicable law or (ii) Expenses incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with preparing to serve or serving, prior to a Change in Control, as a witness in cooperation with any party or entity who or which has threatened or commenced any action or proceeding against the Company, or any director, officer, employee, trustee, agent, representative, subsidiary, parent corporation or affiliate of the Company, but such indemnification or advancement of Expenses in each such case may be provided by the Company if the Board finds it to be appropriate;

(b) To indemnify the Indemnitee for any Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties, or excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, sustained in any Proceeding for which payment is actually made to the Indemnitee under a valid and collectible insurance policy, except in respect of any excess beyond the amount of payment under such insurance;

(c) To indemnify the Indemnitee for any Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties sustained in any Proceeding for an accounting of profits made from the purchase or sale by the Indemnitee of securities of the Company pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(b) of the Act or similar provisions of any foreign or United States federal, state or local statute or regulation;

(d) To indemnify the Indemnitee for any Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties, or excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, for which the Indemnitee is indemnified by the Company otherwise than pursuant to this Agreement;

(e) To indemnify the Indemnitee for any Expenses (including without limitation any Expenses relating to a Proceeding attempting to enforce this Agreement), judgments, fines, interest or penalties, or excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, on account of the Indemnitee's conduct if such conduct shall be finally adjudged to have been knowingly fraudulent, deliberately dishonest or willful misconduct, including, without limitation, breach of the duty of loyalty; or

(f) If a court of competent jurisdiction finally determines that any indemnification hereunder is unlawful. In this respect, the Company and the Indemnitee have been advised that the Securities and Exchange Commission takes the position that indemnification for liabilities arising under securities laws is against public policy and is, therefore, unenforceable and that claims for indemnification should be submitted to appropriate courts for adjudication;

(g) To indemnify the Indemnitee in connection with Indemnitee's personal tax matter; or

(h) To indemnify the Indemnitee with respect to any claim related to any dispute or breach arising under any contract or similar obligation between the Company or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates and such Indemnitee.

10. Continuation of Indemnification. All agreements and obligations of the Company contained herein shall continue during the period that the Indemnitee is a director or officer of the Company (or is or was serving at the request of the Company as an agent of another enterprise, foreign or domestic) and shall continue thereafter so long as the Indemnitee shall be subject to any possible Proceeding by reason of the fact that the Indemnitee was a director or officer of the Company or serving in any other capacity referred to in this Paragraph 10.

11. Indemnification Hereunder Not Exclusive. The indemnification provided by this Agreement shall not be deemed to be exclusive of any other rights to which the Indemnitee may be entitled under the Company's Articles, any agreement, vote of shareholders or vote of Disinterested Directors, provisions of applicable law, or otherwise, both as to action or omission in the Indemnitee's official capacity and as to action or omission in another capacity on behalf of the Company while holding such office.

12. Successors and Assigns.

(a) This Agreement shall be binding upon the Indemnitee, and shall inure to the benefit of, the Indemnitee and the Indemnitee's heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, whether or not the Indemnitee has ceased to be a director or officer, and the Company and its successors and assigns. Upon the sale of all or substantially all of the business, assets or share capital of the Company to, or upon the merger of the Company into or with, any corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other person, this Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon both the Indemnitee and such purchaser or successor person. Subject to the foregoing, this Agreement may not be assigned by either party without the prior written consent of the other party hereto.

(b) If the Indemnitee is deceased and is entitled to indemnification under any provision of this Agreement, the Company shall indemnify the Indemnitee's estate and the Indemnitee's spouse, heirs, executors, administrators and assigns against, and the Company shall, and does hereby agree to assume, any and all Expenses actually and reasonably incurred by or for the Indemnitee or the Indemnitee's estate, in connection with the investigation, defense, appeal or settlement of any Proceeding. Further, when requested in writing by the spouse of the Indemnitee, and/or the Indemnitee's heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the Company shall provide appropriate evidence of the Company's agreement set out herein to indemnify the Indemnitee against and to itself assume such Expenses.

13. Subrogation. In the event of payment under this Agreement, the Company shall be subrogated to the extent of such payment to all of the rights of recovery of the Indemnitee, who shall execute all documents required and shall do all acts that may be necessary to secure such rights and to enable the Company effectively to bring suit to enforce such rights.

14. Severability. Each and every paragraph, sentence, term and provision of this Agreement is separate and distinct so that if any paragraph, sentence, term or provision thereof shall be held to be invalid, unlawful or unenforceable for any reason, such invalidity, unlawfulness or unenforceability shall not affect the validity, unlawfulness or enforceability of any other paragraph, sentence, term or provision hereof. To the extent required, any paragraph, sentence, term or provision of this Agreement may be modified by a court of competent jurisdiction to preserve its validity and to provide the Indemnitee with the broadest possible indemnification permitted under applicable law. The Company's inability, pursuant to a court order or decision, to perform its obligations under this Agreement shall not constitute a breach of this Agreement.

15. Savings Clause. If this Agreement or any paragraph, sentence, term or provision hereof is invalidated on any ground by any court of competent jurisdiction, the Company shall nevertheless indemnify the Indemnitee as to any Expenses, judgments, fines, interest or penalties, or excise taxes assessed with respect to any employee benefit or welfare plan, which are incurred with respect to any Proceeding to the fullest extent permitted by any (a) applicable paragraph, sentence, term or provision of this Agreement that has not been invalidated or (b) applicable law.

16. Interpretation; Governing Law. This Agreement shall be construed as a whole and in accordance with its fair meaning and any ambiguities shall not be construed for or against either party. Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used in construing meaning. This Agreement shall be governed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Cayman Islands without regard to the conflict of laws principles thereof.

17. Amendments. No amendment, waiver, modification, termination or cancellation of this Agreement shall be effective unless in writing signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought. The indemnification rights afforded to the Indemnitee hereby are contract rights and may not be diminished, eliminated or otherwise affected by amendments to the Company's Articles, or by other agreements, including directors' and officers' liability insurance policies, of the Company.

18. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, all of which shall be considered one and the same agreement and shall become effective when one or more counterparts have been signed by each party and delivered to the other.

19. Notices. Any notice required to be given under this Agreement shall be directed to Mr. Le Tang, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, at Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park, Haidian District, Beijing, People's Republic of China and to the Indemnitee at _____ or to such other address as either shall designate to the other in writing.

[The remainder of this page is intentionally left blank.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Indemnification Agreement as of the date first written above.

BINGEX LIMITED

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

INDEMNITEE

By: _____
Name: _____

[Signature Page to Indemnification Agreement]

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is entered into as of July 1, 2021 by and between BingEx Limited, an exempted company incorporated and existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "Company") and Peng Xue (Passport/ID Card No. *****) (the "Executive").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Company desires to employ the Executive and to assure itself of the services of the Executive during the term of Employment (as defined below) and under the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Executive desires to be employed by the Company during the term of Employment and under the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the Company and the Executive agree as follows:

1. EMPLOYMENT

The Company hereby agrees to employ the Executive and the Executive hereby accepts such employment, on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth (the "Employment").

2. TERM

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, the initial term of the Employment shall be three years, commencing on July 1, 2021 (the "Effective Date") and ending on June 30, 2024 (the "Initial Term"), unless terminated earlier pursuant to the terms of the Agreement. Upon expiration of the Initial Term of the Employment, the Employment shall be automatically extended for successive periods of 36 months each (each, an "Extension Period") unless either party shall have given 60 days advance written notice to the other party, in the manner set forth in Section 19 below, prior to the end of the Initial Term or the Extension Period in question, as applicable, that the term of this Agreement that is in effect at the time such written notice is given is not to be extended or further extended, as the case may be (the period during which this Agreement is effective being referred to hereafter as the "Term").

3. POSITION AND DUTIES

(a) During the Term, the Executive shall serve as the chief executive officer of the Company or in such other position or positions with a level of duties and responsibilities consistent with the foregoing with the Company and/or its subsidiaries and affiliates as the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") may specify from time to time and shall have the duties, responsibilities and obligations customarily assigned to individuals serving in the position or positions in which the Executive serves hereunder and as assigned by the Board, or with the Board's authorization, by the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

- (b) The Executive agrees to serve without additional compensation, if elected or appointed thereto, as a director of the Company or any subsidiaries or affiliated entity of the Company (collectively, the “Group”) and as a member of any committees of the board of directors of any such entity, provided that the Executive is indemnified for serving in any and all such capacities on a basis no less favorable than is currently provided to any other director of any member of the Group.
- (c) The Executive agrees to devote all of his/her working time and efforts to the performance of his/her duties for the Company and to faithfully and diligently serve the Company in accordance with the Agreement and the guidelines, policies and procedures of the Company approved from time to time by the Board.

4. **NO BREACH OF CONTRACT**

The Executive hereby represents to the Company that: (i) the execution and delivery of the Agreement by the Executive and the performance by the Executive of the Executive’s duties hereunder shall not constitute a breach of, or otherwise contravene, the terms of any other agreement or policy to which the Executive is a party or by which the Executive is otherwise bound, except that the Executive does not make any representation with respect to agreements required to be entered into by and between the Executive and any member of the Group pursuant to the applicable law of the jurisdiction in which the Executive is based, if any; (ii) that the Executive is not in possession of any information (including, without limitation, confidential information and trade secrets) the knowledge of which would prevent the Executive from freely entering into the Agreement and carrying out his/her duties hereunder; and (iii) that the Executive is not bound by any confidentiality, trade secret or similar agreement with any person or entity other than any member of the Group.

5. **LOCATION**

The Executive will be based in Beijing, China or any other location as requested by the Company during the Term.

6. **COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS**

- (a) Cash Compensation. As compensation for the performance by the Executive of his/her obligations hereunder, during the Term, the Company shall pay the Executive cash compensation (inclusive of the statutory benefit contributions that the Company is required to set aside for the Executive under applicable law) pursuant to Schedule A hereto, subject to annual review and adjustment by the Board or any committee designated by the Board.

- (b) Equity Incentives. During the Term, the Executive shall be eligible to participate, at a level comparable to similarly situated executives of the Company, in such long-term compensation arrangements as may be authorized from time to time by the Board, including any share incentive plan the Company may adopt from time to time in its sole discretion.
- (c) Benefits. During the Term, the Executive shall be entitled to participate in all of the employee benefit plans and arrangements made available by the Company to its similarly situated executives, including, but not limited to, any retirement plan, medical insurance plan and travel/holiday policy, subject to and on a basis consistent with the terms, conditions and overall administration of such plans and arrangements.

7. TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Employment may be terminated as follows:

- (a) Death. The Employment shall terminate upon the Executive's death.
- (b) Disability. The Employment shall terminate if the Executive has a disability, including any physical or mental impairment which, as reasonably determined by the Board, renders the Executive unable to perform the essential functions of his/her position at the Company, even with reasonable accommodation that does not impose an undue burden on the Company, for more than 180 days in any 12-month period, unless a longer period is required by applicable law, in which case that longer period shall apply.
- (c) Cause. The Company may terminate the Executive's employment hereunder for Cause. The occurrence of any of the following, as reasonably determined by the Company, shall be a reason for Cause, provided that, if the Company determines that the circumstances constituting Cause are curable, then such circumstances shall not constitute Cause unless and until the Executive has been informed by the Company of the existence of Cause and given an opportunity of ten business days to cure, and such Cause remains uncured at the end of such ten-day period:
 - (1) continued failure by the Executive to satisfactorily perform his/her duties;
 - (2) willful misconduct or gross negligence by the Executive in the performance of his/her duties hereunder, including insubordination;
 - (3) the Executive's conviction or entry of a guilty or *nolo contendere* plea of any felony or any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
 - (4) the Executive's commission of any act involving dishonesty that results in material financial, reputational or other harm, monetary or otherwise, to any member of the Group, including but not limited to an act constituting misappropriation or embezzlement of the property of any member of the Group as determined in good faith by the Board; or

- (5) any material breach by the Executive of this Agreement.
- (d) Good Reason. The Executive may terminate his/her employment hereunder for “Good Reason” upon the occurrence, without the written consent of the Company, of an event constituting a material breach of this Agreement by the Company that has not been fully cured within ten business days after written notice thereof has been given by the Executive to the Company setting forth in sufficient detail the conduct or activities the Executive believes constitute grounds for Good Reason, including but not limited to:
- (1) the failure by the Company to pay to the Executive any portion of the Executive’s current compensation or to pay to the Executive any portion of an installment of deferred compensation under any deferred compensation program of the Company, within 20 business days of the date such compensation is due; or
 - (2) any material breach by the Company of this Agreement.
- (e) Without Cause by the Company; Without Good Reason by the Executive. The Company may terminate the Executive’s employment hereunder at any time without Cause upon 60-day prior written notice to the Executive. The Executive may terminate the Executive’s employment voluntarily for any reason or no reason at any time by giving 60-day prior written notice to the Company.
- (f) Notice of Termination. Any termination of the Executive’s employment under the Agreement shall be communicated by written notice of termination (“Notice of Termination”) from the terminating party to the other party. The notice of termination shall indicate the specific provision(s) of the Agreement relied upon in effecting the termination.
- (g) Date of Termination. The “Date of Termination” shall mean (1) the date set forth in the Notice of Termination, or (2) if the Executive’s employment is terminated by the Executive’s death, the date of his/her death.
- (h) Compensation upon Termination.
- (1) Death. If the Executive’s employment is terminated by reason of the Executive’s death, the Company shall have no further obligations to the Executive under this Agreement and the Executive’s benefits shall be determined under the Company’s retirement, insurance and other benefit and compensation plans or programs then in effect in accordance with the terms of such plans and programs.

- (2) By Company without Cause or by the Executive for Good Reason. If the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company other than for Cause or by the Executive for Good Reason, the Company shall (A) continue to pay and otherwise provide to the Executive, during any notice period, all compensation, base salary and previously earned but unpaid incentive compensation, if any, and shall continue to allow the Executive to participate in any benefit plans in accordance with the terms of such plans during such notice period; and (B) pay to the Executive, in lieu of benefits under any severance plan or policy of the Company, any such amount as may be agreed between the Company and the Executive.
- (3) By Company for Cause or by the Executive other than for Good Reason. If the Executive's employment shall be terminated by the Company for Cause or by the Executive other than for Good Reason, the Company shall pay the Executive his/her base salary at the rate in effect at the time Notice of Termination is given through the Date of Termination, and the Company shall have no additional obligations to the Executive under this Agreement.
- (i) Return of Company Property. The Executive agrees that following the termination of the Executive's employment for any reason, or at any time prior to the Executive's termination upon the request of the Company, he/she shall return all property of the Group that is then in or thereafter comes into his/her possession, including, but not limited to, any Confidential Information (as defined below) or Intellectual Property (as defined below), or any other documents, contracts, agreements, plans, photographs, projections, books, notes, records, electronically stored data, and all copies, excerpts, or summaries of the foregoing, as well as any automobile or other materials or equipment supplied by the Group to the Executive, if any.
- (j) Requirement for a Release. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company's obligations to pay or provide any benefits shall (1) cease as of the date the Executive breaches any of the provisions of Sections 8, 9, and 11 hereof, and (2) be conditioned on the Executive signing the Company's customary release of claims in favor of the Group and the expiration of any revocation period provided for in such release.

8. **CONFIDENTIALITY AND NONDISCLOSURE**

(a) Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure.

- (1) The Executive acknowledges and agrees that: (A) the Executive holds a position of trust and confidence with the Company and that his/her employment by the Company will require that the Executive have access to and knowledge of valuable and sensitive information, material, and devices relating to the Company and/or its business, activities, products, services, customers, and vendors, including, but not limited to, the following, regardless of the form in which the same is accessed, maintained or stored: the identity of the Company's actual and prospective customers and, as applicable, their representatives; prior, current or future research or development activities of the Company; the products and services provided or offered by the Company to customers or potential customers and the manner in which such services are performed or to be performed; the product and/or service needs of actual or prospective customers; pricing and cost information; information concerning the development, engineering, design, specifications, acquisition or disposition of products, and/or services of the Company; user base personal data, programs, software and source codes, licensing information, personnel information, advertising client information, vendor information, marketing plans and techniques, forecasts, and other trade secrets ("Confidential Information"); and (B) the direct and indirect disclosure of any such Confidential Information would place the Company at a competitive disadvantage and would do damage, monetary or otherwise, to the Company's business.
- (2) During the Term and at all times thereafter, the Executive shall not, directly or indirectly, whether individually, as a director, stockholder, owner, partner, employee, consultant, principal or agent of any business, or in any other capacity, publish or make known, disclose, furnish, reproduce, make available, or utilize any of the Confidential Information without the prior express written approval of the Company, other than in the proper performance of the duties contemplated herein, unless and until such Confidential Information is or shall become general public knowledge through no fault of the Executive.
- (3) In the event that the Executive is required by law to disclose any Confidential Information, the Executive agrees to give the Company prompt advance written notice thereof and to provide the Company with reasonable assistance in obtaining an order to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure.
- (4) The failure to mark any Confidential Information as confidential shall not affect its status as Confidential Information under this Agreement.

- (c) Third Party Information in the Executive's Possession. The Executive agrees that he/she shall not, during the Term, (1) improperly use or disclose any proprietary information or trade secrets of any former employer or other person or entity with which the Executive has an agreement or duty to keep in confidence information acquired by Executive, if any, or (2) bring into the premises of Company any document or confidential or proprietary information belonging to such former employer, person or entity unless consented to in writing by such former employer, person or entity. The Executive will indemnify the Company and hold it harmless from and against all claims, liabilities, damages and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of litigation, arising out of or in connection with any violation of the foregoing.
- (d) Third Party Information in the Company's Possession. The Executive recognizes that the Company may have received, and in the future may receive, from third parties their confidential or proprietary information subject to a duty on the Company's part to maintain the confidentiality of such information and to use it only for certain limited purposes. The Executive agrees that the Executive owes the Company and such third parties, during the Term and thereafter, a duty to hold all such confidential or proprietary information in strict confidence and not to disclose such information to any person or firm, or otherwise use such information, in a manner inconsistent with the limited purposes permitted by the Company's agreement with such third party.

This Section 8 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason. In the event the Executive breaches this Section 8, the Company shall have right to seek remedies permissible under applicable law.

9. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- (a) Prior Inventions. The Executive has attached hereto, as Schedule B, a list describing all inventions, ideas, improvements, designs and discoveries, whether or not patentable and whether or not reduced to practice, original works of authorship and trade secrets made or conceived by or belonging to the Executive (whether made solely by the Executive or jointly with others) that (1) were developed by Executive prior to the Executive's employment by the Company (collectively, "Prior Inventions"), (2) relate to the Company's actual or proposed business, products or research and development, and (3) are not assigned to the Company hereunder; or, if no such list is attached, the Executive represents that there are no such Prior Inventions. Except to the extent set forth in Schedule B, the Executive hereby acknowledges that, if in the course of his/her service for the Company, the Executive incorporates into a Company product, process or machine a Prior Invention owned by the Executive or in which he/she has an interest, the Company is hereby granted and shall have a nonexclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable, perpetual, worldwide right and license (which may be freely transferred by the Company to any other person or entity) to make, have made, modify, use, sell, sublicense and otherwise distribute such Prior Invention as part of or in connection with such product, process or machine.

- (b) Assignment of Intellectual Property. The Executive hereby assigns to the Company or its designees, without further consideration and free and clear of any lien or encumbrance, the Executive's entire right, title, and interest (within the United States and all foreign jurisdictions) to any and all inventions, discoveries, improvements, developments, works of authorship, concepts, ideas, plans, specifications, software, formulas, databases, designees, processes and contributions to Confidential Information created, conceived, developed or reduced to practice by the Executive (alone or with others) during the Term which (1) are related to the Company's current or anticipated business, activities, products, or services, (2) result from any work performed by Executive for the Company, or (3) are created, conceived, developed or reduced to practice with the use of Company property, including any and all Intellectual Property Rights (as defined below) therein ("Work Product"). Any Work Product which falls within the definition of "work made for hire," as such term is defined in the U.S. Copyright Act, shall be considered a "work made for hire," the copyright in which vests initially and exclusively in the Company. The Executive waives any rights to be attributed as the author of any Work Product and any "droit morale" (moral rights) in Work Product. The Executive agrees to immediately disclose to the Company all Work Product. For purposes of this Agreement, "Intellectual Property" shall mean any patent, copyright, trademark or service mark, trade secret, or any other proprietary rights protection legally available.
- (c) Patent and Copyright Registration. The Executive agrees to execute and deliver any instruments or documents and to do all other things reasonably requested by the Company in order to more fully vest the Company with all ownership rights in the Work Product. If any Work Product is deemed by the Company to be patentable or otherwise registrable, the Executive shall assist the Company (at the Company's expense) in obtaining letters of patent or other applicable registration therein and shall execute all documents and do all things, including testifying (at the Company's expense) as necessary or appropriate to apply for, prosecute, obtain, or enforce any Intellectual Property right relating to any Work Product. Should the Company be unable to secure the Executive's signature on any document deemed necessary to accomplish the foregoing, whether due to the Executive's disability or other reason, the Executive hereby irrevocably designates and appoints the Company and each of its duly authorized officers and agents as the Executive's agent and attorney-in-fact to act for and on the Executive's behalf and stead to take any of the actions required of Executive under the previous sentence, with the same effect as if executed and delivered by the Executive, such appointment being coupled with an interest.

This Section 9 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason. In the event the Executive breaches this Section 9, the Company shall have right to seek remedies permissible under applicable law.

10. **CONFLICTING EMPLOYMENT**

The Executive hereby agrees that, during the Term, he/she will not engage in any other employment, occupation, consulting or other business activity related to the business in which the Company is now involved or becomes involved during the Term, nor will the Executive engage in any other activities that conflict with his/her obligations to the Company without the prior written consent of the Company.

11. **NON-COMPETITION AND NON-SOLICITATION**

- (a) Non-Competition. In consideration of the compensation provided to the Executive by the Company hereunder, the adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged by the parties hereto, the Executive agree that during the Term and for a period of one year following the termination of the Employment for whatever reason, the Executive shall not engage in Competition (as defined below) with the Group. For purposes of this Agreement, "Competition" by the Executive shall mean the Executive's engaging in, or otherwise directly or indirectly being employed by or acting as a consultant or lender to, or being a director, officer, employee, principal, agent, stockholder, member, owner or partner of, or permitting the Executive's name to be used in connection with the activities of, any other business or organization which competes, directly or indirectly, with the Group in the Business; provided, however, it shall not be a violation of this Section 11(a) for the Executive to become the registered or beneficial owner of up to five percent (5%) of any class of the capital stock of a publicly traded corporation in Competition with the Group, provided that the Executive does not otherwise participate in the business of such corporation.

For purposes of this Agreement, "Business" means the operation of on-demand delivery and provision of related services and any other business which the Group engages in, or is preparing to become engaged in, during the Term.

- (b) Non-Solicitation; Non-Interference. During the Term and for a period of one year following the termination of the Executive's employment for any reason, the Executive agrees that he/she will not, directly or indirectly, for the Executive's benefit or for the benefit of any other person or entity, do any of the following:
- (1) solicit from any customer doing business with the Group during the Term business of the same or of a similar nature to the Business;
 - (2) solicit from any known potential customer of the Group business of the same or of a similar nature to that which has been the subject of a known written or oral bid, offer or proposal by the Group, or of substantial preparation with a view to making such a bid, proposal or offer;
 - (3) solicit the employment or services of, or hire or engage, any person who is known to be employed or engaged by the Group; or
 - (4) otherwise interfere with the business or accounts of the Group, including, but not limited to, with respect to any relationship or agreement between the Group and any vendor or supplier.

- (c) Injunctive Relief; Indemnity of Company. The Executive agrees that any breach or threatened breach of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 11 would result in irreparable injury and damage to the Company for which an award of money to the Company would not be an adequate remedy. The Executive therefore also agrees that in the event of said breach or any reasonable threat of breach, the Company shall be entitled to seek an immediate injunction and restraining order to prevent such breach and/or threatened breach and/or continued breach by the Executive and/or any and all persons and/or entities acting for and/or with the Executive. The terms of this paragraph shall not prevent the Company from pursuing any other available remedies for any breach or threatened breach hereof, including, but not limited to, remedies available under this Agreement and the recovery of damages. The Executive and the Company further agree that the provisions of this Section 11 are reasonable. The Executive agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Company from and against all reasonable expenses (including reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel) which may be incurred by the Company in connection with, or arising out of, any violation of this Agreement by the Executive. This Section 11 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason.

12. WITHHOLDING TAXES

Notwithstanding anything else herein to the contrary, the Company may withhold (or cause there to be withheld, as the case may be) from any amounts otherwise due or payable under or pursuant to the Agreement such national, state, provincial, local or any other income, employment, or other taxes as may be required to be withheld pursuant to any applicable law or regulation.

13. ASSIGNMENT

The Agreement is personal in its nature and neither of the parties hereto shall, without the consent of the other, assign or transfer the Agreement or any rights or obligations hereunder; provided, however, that the Company may assign or transfer the Agreement or any rights or obligations hereunder to any member of the Group without such consent. If the Executive should die while any amounts would still be payable to the Executive hereunder if the Executive had continued to live, all such amounts unless otherwise provided herein shall be paid in accordance with the terms of this Agreement to the Executive's devisee, legatee, or other designee or, if there be no such designee, to the Executive's estate. The Company will require any and all successors (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company to expressly assume and agree to perform this Agreement in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform it if no such succession had taken place. Failure of the Company to obtain such assumption and agreement prior to the effectiveness of any such succession shall be a breach of this Agreement and shall entitle the Executive to compensation from the Company in the same amount and on the same terms as the Executive would be entitled to hereunder if the Company had terminated the Executive's employment other than for Cause, except that for purposes of implementing the foregoing, the date on which any such succession becomes effective shall be deemed the Date of Termination. As used in this Section 13, "Company" shall mean the Company as herein before defined and any successor to its business and/or assets as aforesaid which executes and delivers the agreement provided for in this Section 13 or which otherwise becomes bound by all the terms and provisions of this Agreement by operation of law.

14. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of the Agreement or the application thereof is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications and to this end the provisions of the Agreement are declared to be severable.

15. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

The Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Executive and the Company regarding the terms of the Employment and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous oral or written agreements concerning such subject matter. The Executive acknowledges that he/she has not entered into the Agreement in reliance upon any representation, warranty or undertaking which is not set forth in the Agreement.

16. GOVERNING LAW

The Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, U.S.A.

17. AMENDMENT

The Agreement may not be amended, modified or changed (in whole or in part), except by a formal, definitive written agreement expressly referring to the Agreement, which agreement is executed by both of the parties hereto.

18. WAIVER

Neither the failure nor any delay on the part of a party to exercise any right, remedy, power or privilege under the Agreement shall operate as a waiver thereof, nor shall any single or partial exercise of any right, remedy, power or privilege preclude any other or further exercise of the same or of any right, remedy, power or privilege, nor shall any waiver of any right, remedy, power or privilege with respect to any occurrence be construed as a waiver of such right, remedy, power or privilege with respect to any other occurrence. No waiver shall be effective unless it is in writing and is signed by the party asserted to have granted such waiver.

19. NOTICES

All notices, requests, demands, and other communications required or permitted under the Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given and made if (i) delivered by hand, (ii) otherwise delivered against receipt therefor, (iii) sent by a recognized courier with next-day or second-day delivery to the last known address of the other party; or (iv) sent by e-mail with confirmation of receipt.

20. COUNTERPARTS

The Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original as against any party whose signature appears thereon, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument. The Agreement shall become binding when one or more counterparts hereof, individually or taken together, shall bear the signatures of all of the parties reflected hereon as the signatories. Photographic copies of such signed counterparts may be used in lieu of the originals for any purpose.

21. NO INTERPRETATION AGAINST DRAFTER

Each party recognizes that the Agreement is a legally binding contract and acknowledges that such party has had the opportunity to consult with legal counsel of choice. In any construction of the terms of the Agreement, the same shall not be construed against either party on the basis of that party being the drafter of such terms.

[Remainder of the page intentionally left blank.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Agreement has been executed as of the date first written above.

COMPANY:

BingEx Limited
a Cayman Islands exempted company

By: /s/ Le Tang
Name: Le Tang
Title: Chief Financial Officer

EXECUTIVE:

/s/ Peng Xue
Name: Peng Xue
Address: Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park,
Haidian District, Beijing

Schedule A

Cash Compensation

Schedule B

List of Prior Inventions

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT (the “Agreement”) is entered into as of July 1, 2021 by and between BingEx Limited, an exempted company incorporated and existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Company”) and Hongjian Yu (Passport/ID Card No. *****) (the “Executive”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Company desires to employ the Executive and to assure itself of the services of the Executive during the term of Employment (as defined below) and under the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Executive desires to be employed by the Company during the term of Employment and under the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the Company and the Executive agree as follows:

1. EMPLOYMENT

The Company hereby agrees to employ the Executive and the Executive hereby accepts such employment, on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth (the “Employment”).

2. TERM

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, the initial term of the Employment shall be three years, commencing on July 1, 2021 (the “Effective Date”) and ending on June 30, 2024 (the “Initial Term”), unless terminated earlier pursuant to the terms of the Agreement. Upon expiration of the Initial Term of the Employment, the Employment shall be automatically extended for successive periods of 36 months each (each, an “Extension Period”) unless either party shall have given 60 days advance written notice to the other party, in the manner set forth in Section 19 below, prior to the end of the Initial Term or the Extension Period in question, as applicable, that the term of this Agreement that is in effect at the time such written notice is given is not to be extended or further extended, as the case may be (the period during which this Agreement is effective being referred to hereafter as the “Term”).

3. POSITION AND DUTIES

- (a) During the Term, the Executive shall serve as the executive president of the Company or in such other position or positions with a level of duties and responsibilities consistent with the foregoing with the Company and/or its subsidiaries and affiliates as the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) may specify from time to time and shall have the duties, responsibilities and obligations customarily assigned to individuals serving in the position or positions in which the Executive serves hereunder and as assigned by the Board, or with the Board’s authorization, by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer.

- (b) The Executive agrees to serve without additional compensation, if elected or appointed thereto, as a director of the Company or any subsidiaries or affiliated entity of the Company (collectively, the “Group”) and as a member of any committees of the board of directors of any such entity, provided that the Executive is indemnified for serving in any and all such capacities on a basis no less favorable than is currently provided to any other director of any member of the Group.
- (c) The Executive agrees to devote all of his/her working time and efforts to the performance of his/her duties for the Company and to faithfully and diligently serve the Company in accordance with the Agreement and the guidelines, policies and procedures of the Company approved from time to time by the Board.

4. **NO BREACH OF CONTRACT**

The Executive hereby represents to the Company that: (i) the execution and delivery of the Agreement by the Executive and the performance by the Executive of the Executive’s duties hereunder shall not constitute a breach of, or otherwise contravene, the terms of any other agreement or policy to which the Executive is a party or by which the Executive is otherwise bound, except that the Executive does not make any representation with respect to agreements required to be entered into by and between the Executive and any member of the Group pursuant to the applicable law of the jurisdiction in which the Executive is based, if any; (ii) that the Executive is not in possession of any information (including, without limitation, confidential information and trade secrets) the knowledge of which would prevent the Executive from freely entering into the Agreement and carrying out his/her duties hereunder; and (iii) that the Executive is not bound by any confidentiality, trade secret or similar agreement with any person or entity other than any member of the Group.

5. **LOCATION**

The Executive will be based in Beijing, China or any other location as requested by the Company during the Term.

6. **COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS**

- (a) Cash Compensation. As compensation for the performance by the Executive of his/her obligations hereunder, during the Term, the Company shall pay the Executive cash compensation (inclusive of the statutory benefit contributions that the Company is required to set aside for the Executive under applicable law) pursuant to Schedule A hereto, subject to annual review and adjustment by the Board or any committee designated by the Board.

- (b) Equity Incentives. During the Term, the Executive shall be eligible to participate, at a level comparable to similarly situated executives of the Company, in such long-term compensation arrangements as may be authorized from time to time by the Board, including any share incentive plan the Company may adopt from time to time in its sole discretion.
- (c) Benefits. During the Term, the Executive shall be entitled to participate in all of the employee benefit plans and arrangements made available by the Company to its similarly situated executives, including, but not limited to, any retirement plan, medical insurance plan and travel/holiday policy, subject to and on a basis consistent with the terms, conditions and overall administration of such plans and arrangements.

7. TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Employment may be terminated as follows:

- (a) Death. The Employment shall terminate upon the Executive's death.
- (b) Disability. The Employment shall terminate if the Executive has a disability, including any physical or mental impairment which, as reasonably determined by the Board, renders the Executive unable to perform the essential functions of his/her position at the Company, even with reasonable accommodation that does not impose an undue burden on the Company, for more than 180 days in any 12-month period, unless a longer period is required by applicable law, in which case that longer period shall apply.
- (c) Cause. The Company may terminate the Executive's employment hereunder for Cause. The occurrence of any of the following, as reasonably determined by the Company, shall be a reason for Cause, provided that, if the Company determines that the circumstances constituting Cause are curable, then such circumstances shall not constitute Cause unless and until the Executive has been informed by the Company of the existence of Cause and given an opportunity of ten business days to cure, and such Cause remains uncured at the end of such ten-day period:
 - (1) continued failure by the Executive to satisfactorily perform his/her duties;
 - (2) willful misconduct or gross negligence by the Executive in the performance of his/her duties hereunder, including insubordination;
 - (3) the Executive's conviction or entry of a guilty or *nolo contendere* plea of any felony or any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
 - (4) the Executive's commission of any act involving dishonesty that results in material financial, reputational or other harm, monetary or otherwise, to any member of the Group, including but not limited to an act constituting misappropriation or embezzlement of the property of any member of the Group as determined in good faith by the Board; or

- (5) any material breach by the Executive of this Agreement.
- (d) Good Reason. The Executive may terminate his/her employment hereunder for “Good Reason” upon the occurrence, without the written consent of the Company, of an event constituting a material breach of this Agreement by the Company that has not been fully cured within ten business days after written notice thereof has been given by the Executive to the Company setting forth in sufficient detail the conduct or activities the Executive believes constitute grounds for Good Reason, including but not limited to:
- (1) the failure by the Company to pay to the Executive any portion of the Executive’s current compensation or to pay to the Executive any portion of an installment of deferred compensation under any deferred compensation program of the Company, within 20 business days of the date such compensation is due; or
 - (2) any material breach by the Company of this Agreement.
- (e) Without Cause by the Company; Without Good Reason by the Executive. The Company may terminate the Executive’s employment hereunder at any time without Cause upon 60-day prior written notice to the Executive. The Executive may terminate the Executive’s employment voluntarily for any reason or no reason at any time by giving 60-day prior written notice to the Company.
- (f) Notice of Termination. Any termination of the Executive’s employment under the Agreement shall be communicated by written notice of termination (“Notice of Termination”) from the terminating party to the other party. The notice of termination shall indicate the specific provision(s) of the Agreement relied upon in effecting the termination.
- (g) Date of Termination. The “Date of Termination” shall mean (1) the date set forth in the Notice of Termination, or (2) if the Executive’s employment is terminated by the Executive’s death, the date of his/her death.
- (h) Compensation upon Termination.
- (1) Death. If the Executive’s employment is terminated by reason of the Executive’s death, the Company shall have no further obligations to the Executive under this Agreement and the Executive’s benefits shall be determined under the Company’s retirement, insurance and other benefit and compensation plans or programs then in effect in accordance with the terms of such plans and programs.

- (2) By Company without Cause or by the Executive for Good Reason. If the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company other than for Cause or by the Executive for Good Reason, the Company shall (A) continue to pay and otherwise provide to the Executive, during any notice period, all compensation, base salary and previously earned but unpaid incentive compensation, if any, and shall continue to allow the Executive to participate in any benefit plans in accordance with the terms of such plans during such notice period; and (B) pay to the Executive, in lieu of benefits under any severance plan or policy of the Company, any such amount as may be agreed between the Company and the Executive.
- (3) By Company for Cause or by the Executive other than for Good Reason. If the Executive's employment shall be terminated by the Company for Cause or by the Executive other than for Good Reason, the Company shall pay the Executive his/her base salary at the rate in effect at the time Notice of Termination is given through the Date of Termination, and the Company shall have no additional obligations to the Executive under this Agreement.
- (i) Return of Company Property. The Executive agrees that following the termination of the Executive's employment for any reason, or at any time prior to the Executive's termination upon the request of the Company, he/she shall return all property of the Group that is then in or thereafter comes into his/her possession, including, but not limited to, any Confidential Information (as defined below) or Intellectual Property (as defined below), or any other documents, contracts, agreements, plans, photographs, projections, books, notes, records, electronically stored data, and all copies, excerpts, or summaries of the foregoing, as well as any automobile or other materials or equipment supplied by the Group to the Executive, if any.
- (j) Requirement for a Release. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company's obligations to pay or provide any benefits shall (1) cease as of the date the Executive breaches any of the provisions of Sections 8, 9, and 11 hereof, and (2) be conditioned on the Executive signing the Company's customary release of claims in favor of the Group and the expiration of any revocation period provided for in such release.

8. **CONFIDENTIALITY AND NONDISCLOSURE**

(a) Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure.

- (1) The Executive acknowledges and agrees that: (A) the Executive holds a position of trust and confidence with the Company and that his/her employment by the Company will require that the Executive have access to and knowledge of valuable and sensitive information, material, and devices relating to the Company and/or its business, activities, products, services, customers, and vendors, including, but not limited to, the following, regardless of the form in which the same is accessed, maintained or stored: the identity of the Company's actual and prospective customers and, as applicable, their representatives; prior, current or future research or development activities of the Company; the products and services provided or offered by the Company to customers or potential customers and the manner in which such services are performed or to be performed; the product and/or service needs of actual or prospective customers; pricing and cost information; information concerning the development, engineering, design, specifications, acquisition or disposition of products, and/or services of the Company; user base personal data, programs, software and source codes, licensing information, personnel information, advertising client information, vendor information, marketing plans and techniques, forecasts, and other trade secrets ("Confidential Information"); and (B) the direct and indirect disclosure of any such Confidential Information would place the Company at a competitive disadvantage and would do damage, monetary or otherwise, to the Company's business.
- (2) During the Term and at all times thereafter, the Executive shall not, directly or indirectly, whether individually, as a director, stockholder, owner, partner, employee, consultant, principal or agent of any business, or in any other capacity, publish or make known, disclose, furnish, reproduce, make available, or utilize any of the Confidential Information without the prior express written approval of the Company, other than in the proper performance of the duties contemplated herein, unless and until such Confidential Information is or shall become general public knowledge through no fault of the Executive.
- (3) In the event that the Executive is required by law to disclose any Confidential Information, the Executive agrees to give the Company prompt advance written notice thereof and to provide the Company with reasonable assistance in obtaining an order to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure.
- (4) The failure to mark any Confidential Information as confidential shall not affect its status as Confidential Information under this Agreement.

- (c) Third Party Information in the Executive's Possession. The Executive agrees that he/she shall not, during the Term, (1) improperly use or disclose any proprietary information or trade secrets of any former employer or other person or entity with which the Executive has an agreement or duty to keep in confidence information acquired by Executive, if any, or (2) bring into the premises of Company any document or confidential or proprietary information belonging to such former employer, person or entity unless consented to in writing by such former employer, person or entity. The Executive will indemnify the Company and hold it harmless from and against all claims, liabilities, damages and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of litigation, arising out of or in connection with any violation of the foregoing.
- (d) Third Party Information in the Company's Possession. The Executive recognizes that the Company may have received, and in the future may receive, from third parties their confidential or proprietary information subject to a duty on the Company's part to maintain the confidentiality of such information and to use it only for certain limited purposes. The Executive agrees that the Executive owes the Company and such third parties, during the Term and thereafter, a duty to hold all such confidential or proprietary information in strict confidence and not to disclose such information to any person or firm, or otherwise use such information, in a manner inconsistent with the limited purposes permitted by the Company's agreement with such third party.

This Section 8 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason. In the event the Executive breaches this Section 8, the Company shall have right to seek remedies permissible under applicable law.

9. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- (a) Prior Inventions. The Executive has attached hereto, as Schedule B, a list describing all inventions, ideas, improvements, designs and discoveries, whether or not patentable and whether or not reduced to practice, original works of authorship and trade secrets made or conceived by or belonging to the Executive (whether made solely by the Executive or jointly with others) that (1) were developed by Executive prior to the Executive's employment by the Company (collectively, "Prior Inventions"), (2) relate to the Company's actual or proposed business, products or research and development, and (3) are not assigned to the Company hereunder; or, if no such list is attached, the Executive represents that there are no such Prior Inventions. Except to the extent set forth in Schedule B, the Executive hereby acknowledges that, if in the course of his/her service for the Company, the Executive incorporates into a Company product, process or machine a Prior Invention owned by the Executive or in which he/she has an interest, the Company is hereby granted and shall have a nonexclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable, perpetual, worldwide right and license (which may be freely transferred by the Company to any other person or entity) to make, have made, modify, use, sell, sublicense and otherwise distribute such Prior Invention as part of or in connection with such product, process or machine.

- (b) Assignment of Intellectual Property. The Executive hereby assigns to the Company or its designees, without further consideration and free and clear of any lien or encumbrance, the Executive's entire right, title, and interest (within the United States and all foreign jurisdictions) to any and all inventions, discoveries, improvements, developments, works of authorship, concepts, ideas, plans, specifications, software, formulas, databases, designees, processes and contributions to Confidential Information created, conceived, developed or reduced to practice by the Executive (alone or with others) during the Term which (1) are related to the Company's current or anticipated business, activities, products, or services, (2) result from any work performed by Executive for the Company, or (3) are created, conceived, developed or reduced to practice with the use of Company property, including any and all Intellectual Property Rights (as defined below) therein ("Work Product"). Any Work Product which falls within the definition of "work made for hire," as such term is defined in the U.S. Copyright Act, shall be considered a "work made for hire," the copyright in which vests initially and exclusively in the Company. The Executive waives any rights to be attributed as the author of any Work Product and any "droit morale" (moral rights) in Work Product. The Executive agrees to immediately disclose to the Company all Work Product. For purposes of this Agreement, "Intellectual Property" shall mean any patent, copyright, trademark or service mark, trade secret, or any other proprietary rights protection legally available.
- (c) Patent and Copyright Registration. The Executive agrees to execute and deliver any instruments or documents and to do all other things reasonably requested by the Company in order to more fully vest the Company with all ownership rights in the Work Product. If any Work Product is deemed by the Company to be patentable or otherwise registrable, the Executive shall assist the Company (at the Company's expense) in obtaining letters of patent or other applicable registration therein and shall execute all documents and do all things, including testifying (at the Company's expense) as necessary or appropriate to apply for, prosecute, obtain, or enforce any Intellectual Property right relating to any Work Product. Should the Company be unable to secure the Executive's signature on any document deemed necessary to accomplish the foregoing, whether due to the Executive's disability or other reason, the Executive hereby irrevocably designates and appoints the Company and each of its duly authorized officers and agents as the Executive's agent and attorney-in-fact to act for and on the Executive's behalf and stead to take any of the actions required of Executive under the previous sentence, with the same effect as if executed and delivered by the Executive, such appointment being coupled with an interest.

This Section 9 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason. In the event the Executive breaches this Section 9, the Company shall have right to seek remedies permissible under applicable law.

10. **CONFLICTING EMPLOYMENT**

The Executive hereby agrees that, during the Term, he/she will not engage in any other employment, occupation, consulting or other business activity related to the business in which the Company is now involved or becomes involved during the Term, nor will the Executive engage in any other activities that conflict with his/her obligations to the Company without the prior written consent of the Company.

11. **NON-COMPETITION AND NON-SOLICITATION**

- (a) Non-Competition. In consideration of the compensation provided to the Executive by the Company hereunder, the adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged by the parties hereto, the Executive agree that during the Term and for a period of one year following the termination of the Employment for whatever reason, the Executive shall not engage in Competition (as defined below) with the Group. For purposes of this Agreement, "Competition" by the Executive shall mean the Executive's engaging in, or otherwise directly or indirectly being employed by or acting as a consultant or lender to, or being a director, officer, employee, principal, agent, stockholder, member, owner or partner of, or permitting the Executive's name to be used in connection with the activities of, any other business or organization which competes, directly or indirectly, with the Group in the Business; provided, however, it shall not be a violation of this Section 11(a) for the Executive to become the registered or beneficial owner of up to five percent (5%) of any class of the capital stock of a publicly traded corporation in Competition with the Group, provided that the Executive does not otherwise participate in the business of such corporation.

For purposes of this Agreement, "Business" means the operation of on-demand delivery and provision of related services and any other business which the Group engages in, or is preparing to become engaged in, during the Term.

- (b) Non-Solicitation; Non-Interference. During the Term and for a period of one year following the termination of the Executive's employment for any reason, the Executive agrees that he/she will not, directly or indirectly, for the Executive's benefit or for the benefit of any other person or entity, do any of the following:
- (1) solicit from any customer doing business with the Group during the Term business of the same or of a similar nature to the Business;
 - (2) solicit from any known potential customer of the Group business of the same or of a similar nature to that which has been the subject of a known written or oral bid, offer or proposal by the Group, or of substantial preparation with a view to making such a bid, proposal or offer;
 - (3) solicit the employment or services of, or hire or engage, any person who is known to be employed or engaged by the Group; or
 - (4) otherwise interfere with the business or accounts of the Group, including, but not limited to, with respect to any relationship or agreement between the Group and any vendor or supplier.

- (c) **Injunctive Relief; Indemnity of Company.** The Executive agrees that any breach or threatened breach of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 11 would result in irreparable injury and damage to the Company for which an award of money to the Company would not be an adequate remedy. The Executive therefore also agrees that in the event of said breach or any reasonable threat of breach, the Company shall be entitled to seek an immediate injunction and restraining order to prevent such breach and/or threatened breach and/or continued breach by the Executive and/or any and all persons and/or entities acting for and/or with the Executive. The terms of this paragraph shall not prevent the Company from pursuing any other available remedies for any breach or threatened breach hereof, including, but not limited to, remedies available under this Agreement and the recovery of damages. The Executive and the Company further agree that the provisions of this Section 11 are reasonable. The Executive agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Company from and against all reasonable expenses (including reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel) which may be incurred by the Company in connection with, or arising out of, any violation of this Agreement by the Executive. This Section 11 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason.

12. WITHHOLDING TAXES

Notwithstanding anything else herein to the contrary, the Company may withhold (or cause there to be withheld, as the case may be) from any amounts otherwise due or payable under or pursuant to the Agreement such national, state, provincial, local or any other income, employment, or other taxes as may be required to be withheld pursuant to any applicable law or regulation.

13. ASSIGNMENT

The Agreement is personal in its nature and neither of the parties hereto shall, without the consent of the other, assign or transfer the Agreement or any rights or obligations hereunder; provided, however, that the Company may assign or transfer the Agreement or any rights or obligations hereunder to any member of the Group without such consent. If the Executive should die while any amounts would still be payable to the Executive hereunder if the Executive had continued to live, all such amounts unless otherwise provided herein shall be paid in accordance with the terms of this Agreement to the Executive's devisee, legatee, or other designee or, if there be no such designee, to the Executive's estate. The Company will require any and all successors (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company to expressly assume and agree to perform this Agreement in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform it if no such succession had taken place. Failure of the Company to obtain such assumption and agreement prior to the effectiveness of any such succession shall be a breach of this Agreement and shall entitle the Executive to compensation from the Company in the same amount and on the same terms as the Executive would be entitled to hereunder if the Company had terminated the Executive's employment other than for Cause, except that for purposes of implementing the foregoing, the date on which any such succession becomes effective shall be deemed the Date of Termination. As used in this Section 13, "Company" shall mean the Company as herein before defined and any successor to its business and/or assets as aforesaid which executes and delivers the agreement provided for in this Section 13 or which otherwise becomes bound by all the terms and provisions of this Agreement by operation of law.

14. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of the Agreement or the application thereof is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications and to this end the provisions of the Agreement are declared to be severable.

15. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

The Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Executive and the Company regarding the terms of the Employment and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous oral or written agreements concerning such subject matter. The Executive acknowledges that he/she has not entered into the Agreement in reliance upon any representation, warranty or undertaking which is not set forth in the Agreement.

16. GOVERNING LAW

The Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, U.S.A.

17. AMENDMENT

The Agreement may not be amended, modified or changed (in whole or in part), except by a formal, definitive written agreement expressly referring to the Agreement, which agreement is executed by both of the parties hereto.

18. WAIVER

Neither the failure nor any delay on the part of a party to exercise any right, remedy, power or privilege under the Agreement shall operate as a waiver thereof, nor shall any single or partial exercise of any right, remedy, power or privilege preclude any other or further exercise of the same or of any right, remedy, power or privilege, nor shall any waiver of any right, remedy, power or privilege with respect to any occurrence be construed as a waiver of such right, remedy, power or privilege with respect to any other occurrence. No waiver shall be effective unless it is in writing and is signed by the party asserted to have granted such waiver.

19. NOTICES

All notices, requests, demands, and other communications required or permitted under the Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given and made if (i) delivered by hand, (ii) otherwise delivered against receipt therefor, (iii) sent by a recognized courier with next-day or second-day delivery to the last known address of the other party; or (iv) sent by e-mail with confirmation of receipt.

20. COUNTERPARTS

The Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original as against any party whose signature appears thereon, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument. The Agreement shall become binding when one or more counterparts hereof, individually or taken together, shall bear the signatures of all of the parties reflected hereon as the signatories. Photographic copies of such signed counterparts may be used in lieu of the originals for any purpose.

21. NO INTERPRETATION AGAINST DRAFTER

Each party recognizes that the Agreement is a legally binding contract and acknowledges that such party has had the opportunity to consult with legal counsel of choice. In any construction of the terms of the Agreement, the same shall not be construed against either party on the basis of that party being the drafter of such terms.

[Remainder of the page intentionally left blank.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Agreement has been executed as of the date first written above.

COMPANY:

BingEx Limited
a Cayman Islands exempted company

By: /s/ Peng Xue
Name: Peng Xue
Title: Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE:

/s/ Hongjian Yu
Name: Hongjian Yu
Address: Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park,
Haidian District, Beijing

Schedule A

Cash Compensation

Schedule B

List of Prior Inventions

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT (the “Agreement”) is entered into as of July 1, 2021 by and between BingEx Limited, an exempted company incorporated and existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Company”) and Le Tang (Passport/ID Card No. *****)(the “Executive”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Company desires to employ the Executive and to assure itself of the services of the Executive during the term of Employment (as defined below) and under the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Executive desires to be employed by the Company during the term of Employment and under the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the Company and the Executive agree as follows:

1. EMPLOYMENT

The Company hereby agrees to employ the Executive and the Executive hereby accepts such employment, on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth (the “Employment”).

2. TERM

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, the initial term of the Employment shall be three years, commencing on July 1, 2021 (the “Effective Date”) and ending on June 30, 2024 (the “Initial Term”), unless terminated earlier pursuant to the terms of the Agreement. Upon expiration of the Initial Term of the Employment, the Employment shall be automatically extended for successive periods of 36 months each (each, an “Extension Period”) unless either party shall have given 60 days advance written notice to the other party, in the manner set forth in Section 19 below, prior to the end of the Initial Term or the Extension Period in question, as applicable, that the term of this Agreement that is in effect at the time such written notice is given is not to be extended or further extended, as the case may be (the period during which this Agreement is effective being referred to hereafter as the “Term”).

3. POSITION AND DUTIES

- (a) During the Term, the Executive shall serve as the chief financial officer of the Company or in such other position or positions with a level of duties and responsibilities consistent with the foregoing with the Company and/or its subsidiaries and affiliates as the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) may specify from time to time and shall have the duties, responsibilities and obligations customarily assigned to individuals serving in the position or positions in which the Executive serves hereunder and as assigned by the Board, or with the Board’s authorization, by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer.

- (b) The Executive agrees to serve without additional compensation, if elected or appointed thereto, as a director of the Company or any subsidiaries or affiliated entity of the Company (collectively, the “Group”) and as a member of any committees of the board of directors of any such entity, provided that the Executive is indemnified for serving in any and all such capacities on a basis no less favorable than is currently provided to any other director of any member of the Group.
- (c) The Executive agrees to devote all of his/her working time and efforts to the performance of his/her duties for the Company and to faithfully and diligently serve the Company in accordance with the Agreement and the guidelines, policies and procedures of the Company approved from time to time by the Board.

4. **NO BREACH OF CONTRACT**

The Executive hereby represents to the Company that: (i) the execution and delivery of the Agreement by the Executive and the performance by the Executive of the Executive’s duties hereunder shall not constitute a breach of, or otherwise contravene, the terms of any other agreement or policy to which the Executive is a party or by which the Executive is otherwise bound, except that the Executive does not make any representation with respect to agreements required to be entered into by and between the Executive and any member of the Group pursuant to the applicable law of the jurisdiction in which the Executive is based, if any; (ii) that the Executive is not in possession of any information (including, without limitation, confidential information and trade secrets) the knowledge of which would prevent the Executive from freely entering into the Agreement and carrying out his/her duties hereunder; and (iii) that the Executive is not bound by any confidentiality, trade secret or similar agreement with any person or entity other than any member of the Group.

5. **LOCATION**

The Executive will be based in Beijing, China or any other location as requested by the Company during the Term.

6. **COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS**

- (a) Cash Compensation. As compensation for the performance by the Executive of his/her obligations hereunder, during the Term, the Company shall pay the Executive cash compensation (inclusive of the statutory benefit contributions that the Company is required to set aside for the Executive under applicable law) pursuant to Schedule A hereto, subject to annual review and adjustment by the Board or any committee designated by the Board.

- (b) Equity Incentives. During the Term, the Executive shall be eligible to participate, at a level comparable to similarly situated executives of the Company, in such long-term compensation arrangements as may be authorized from time to time by the Board, including any share incentive plan the Company may adopt from time to time in its sole discretion.
- (c) Benefits. During the Term, the Executive shall be entitled to participate in all of the employee benefit plans and arrangements made available by the Company to its similarly situated executives, including, but not limited to, any retirement plan, medical insurance plan and travel/holiday policy, subject to and on a basis consistent with the terms, conditions and overall administration of such plans and arrangements.

7. TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Employment may be terminated as follows:

- (a) Death. The Employment shall terminate upon the Executive's death.
- (b) Disability. The Employment shall terminate if the Executive has a disability, including any physical or mental impairment which, as reasonably determined by the Board, renders the Executive unable to perform the essential functions of his/her position at the Company, even with reasonable accommodation that does not impose an undue burden on the Company, for more than 180 days in any 12-month period, unless a longer period is required by applicable law, in which case that longer period shall apply.
- (c) Cause. The Company may terminate the Executive's employment hereunder for Cause. The occurrence of any of the following, as reasonably determined by the Company, shall be a reason for Cause, provided that, if the Company determines that the circumstances constituting Cause are curable, then such circumstances shall not constitute Cause unless and until the Executive has been informed by the Company of the existence of Cause and given an opportunity of ten business days to cure, and such Cause remains uncured at the end of such ten-day period:
 - (1) continued failure by the Executive to satisfactorily perform his/her duties;
 - (2) willful misconduct or gross negligence by the Executive in the performance of his/her duties hereunder, including insubordination;
 - (3) the Executive's conviction or entry of a guilty or *nolo contendere* plea of any felony or any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
 - (4) the Executive's commission of any act involving dishonesty that results in material financial, reputational or other harm, monetary or otherwise, to any member of the Group, including but not limited to an act constituting misappropriation or embezzlement of the property of any member of the Group as determined in good faith by the Board; or

- (5) any material breach by the Executive of this Agreement.
- (d) Good Reason. The Executive may terminate his/her employment hereunder for “Good Reason” upon the occurrence, without the written consent of the Company, of an event constituting a material breach of this Agreement by the Company that has not been fully cured within ten business days after written notice thereof has been given by the Executive to the Company setting forth in sufficient detail the conduct or activities the Executive believes constitute grounds for Good Reason, including but not limited to:
- (1) the failure by the Company to pay to the Executive any portion of the Executive’s current compensation or to pay to the Executive any portion of an installment of deferred compensation under any deferred compensation program of the Company, within 20 business days of the date such compensation is due; or
 - (2) any material breach by the Company of this Agreement.
- (e) Without Cause by the Company; Without Good Reason by the Executive. The Company may terminate the Executive’s employment hereunder at any time without Cause upon 60-day prior written notice to the Executive. The Executive may terminate the Executive’s employment voluntarily for any reason or no reason at any time by giving 60-day prior written notice to the Company.
- (f) Notice of Termination. Any termination of the Executive’s employment under the Agreement shall be communicated by written notice of termination (“Notice of Termination”) from the terminating party to the other party. The notice of termination shall indicate the specific provision(s) of the Agreement relied upon in effecting the termination.
- (g) Date of Termination. The “Date of Termination” shall mean (1) the date set forth in the Notice of Termination, or (2) if the Executive’s employment is terminated by the Executive’s death, the date of his/her death.
- (h) Compensation upon Termination.
- (1) Death. If the Executive’s employment is terminated by reason of the Executive’s death, the Company shall have no further obligations to the Executive under this Agreement and the Executive’s benefits shall be determined under the Company’s retirement, insurance and other benefit and compensation plans or programs then in effect in accordance with the terms of such plans and programs.

- (2) By Company without Cause or by the Executive for Good Reason. If the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company other than for Cause or by the Executive for Good Reason, the Company shall (A) continue to pay and otherwise provide to the Executive, during any notice period, all compensation, base salary and previously earned but unpaid incentive compensation, if any, and shall continue to allow the Executive to participate in any benefit plans in accordance with the terms of such plans during such notice period; and (B) pay to the Executive, in lieu of benefits under any severance plan or policy of the Company, any such amount as may be agreed between the Company and the Executive.
- (3) By Company for Cause or by the Executive other than for Good Reason. If the Executive's employment shall be terminated by the Company for Cause or by the Executive other than for Good Reason, the Company shall pay the Executive his/her base salary at the rate in effect at the time Notice of Termination is given through the Date of Termination, and the Company shall have no additional obligations to the Executive under this Agreement.
- (i) Return of Company Property. The Executive agrees that following the termination of the Executive's employment for any reason, or at any time prior to the Executive's termination upon the request of the Company, he/she shall return all property of the Group that is then in or thereafter comes into his/her possession, including, but not limited to, any Confidential Information (as defined below) or Intellectual Property (as defined below), or any other documents, contracts, agreements, plans, photographs, projections, books, notes, records, electronically stored data, and all copies, excerpts, or summaries of the foregoing, as well as any automobile or other materials or equipment supplied by the Group to the Executive, if any.
- (j) Requirement for a Release. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company's obligations to pay or provide any benefits shall (1) cease as of the date the Executive breaches any of the provisions of Sections 8, 9, and 11 hereof, and (2) be conditioned on the Executive signing the Company's customary release of claims in favor of the Group and the expiration of any revocation period provided for in such release.

8. **CONFIDENTIALITY AND NONDISCLOSURE**

(a) Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure.

- (1) The Executive acknowledges and agrees that: (A) the Executive holds a position of trust and confidence with the Company and that his/her employment by the Company will require that the Executive have access to and knowledge of valuable and sensitive information, material, and devices relating to the Company and/or its business, activities, products, services, customers, and vendors, including, but not limited to, the following, regardless of the form in which the same is accessed, maintained or stored: the identity of the Company's actual and prospective customers and, as applicable, their representatives; prior, current or future research or development activities of the Company; the products and services provided or offered by the Company to customers or potential customers and the manner in which such services are performed or to be performed; the product and/or service needs of actual or prospective customers; pricing and cost information; information concerning the development, engineering, design, specifications, acquisition or disposition of products, and/or services of the Company; user base personal data, programs, software and source codes, licensing information, personnel information, advertising client information, vendor information, marketing plans and techniques, forecasts, and other trade secrets ("Confidential Information"); and (B) the direct and indirect disclosure of any such Confidential Information would place the Company at a competitive disadvantage and would do damage, monetary or otherwise, to the Company's business.
- (2) During the Term and at all times thereafter, the Executive shall not, directly or indirectly, whether individually, as a director, stockholder, owner, partner, employee, consultant, principal or agent of any business, or in any other capacity, publish or make known, disclose, furnish, reproduce, make available, or utilize any of the Confidential Information without the prior express written approval of the Company, other than in the proper performance of the duties contemplated herein, unless and until such Confidential Information is or shall become general public knowledge through no fault of the Executive.
- (3) In the event that the Executive is required by law to disclose any Confidential Information, the Executive agrees to give the Company prompt advance written notice thereof and to provide the Company with reasonable assistance in obtaining an order to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure.
- (4) The failure to mark any Confidential Information as confidential shall not affect its status as Confidential Information under this Agreement.

- (c) Third Party Information in the Executive's Possession. The Executive agrees that he/she shall not, during the Term, (1) improperly use or disclose any proprietary information or trade secrets of any former employer or other person or entity with which the Executive has an agreement or duty to keep in confidence information acquired by Executive, if any, or (2) bring into the premises of Company any document or confidential or proprietary information belonging to such former employer, person or entity unless consented to in writing by such former employer, person or entity. The Executive will indemnify the Company and hold it harmless from and against all claims, liabilities, damages and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of litigation, arising out of or in connection with any violation of the foregoing.
- (d) Third Party Information in the Company's Possession. The Executive recognizes that the Company may have received, and in the future may receive, from third parties their confidential or proprietary information subject to a duty on the Company's part to maintain the confidentiality of such information and to use it only for certain limited purposes. The Executive agrees that the Executive owes the Company and such third parties, during the Term and thereafter, a duty to hold all such confidential or proprietary information in strict confidence and not to disclose such information to any person or firm, or otherwise use such information, in a manner inconsistent with the limited purposes permitted by the Company's agreement with such third party.

This Section 8 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason. In the event the Executive breaches this Section 8, the Company shall have right to seek remedies permissible under applicable law.

9. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- (a) Prior Inventions. The Executive has attached hereto, as Schedule B, a list describing all inventions, ideas, improvements, designs and discoveries, whether or not patentable and whether or not reduced to practice, original works of authorship and trade secrets made or conceived by or belonging to the Executive (whether made solely by the Executive or jointly with others) that (1) were developed by Executive prior to the Executive's employment by the Company (collectively, "Prior Inventions"), (2) relate to the Company's actual or proposed business, products or research and development, and (3) are not assigned to the Company hereunder; or, if no such list is attached, the Executive represents that there are no such Prior Inventions. Except to the extent set forth in Schedule B, the Executive hereby acknowledges that, if in the course of his/her service for the Company, the Executive incorporates into a Company product, process or machine a Prior Invention owned by the Executive or in which he/she has an interest, the Company is hereby granted and shall have a nonexclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable, perpetual, worldwide right and license (which may be freely transferred by the Company to any other person or entity) to make, have made, modify, use, sell, sublicense and otherwise distribute such Prior Invention as part of or in connection with such product, process or machine.

- (b) Assignment of Intellectual Property. The Executive hereby assigns to the Company or its designees, without further consideration and free and clear of any lien or encumbrance, the Executive's entire right, title, and interest (within the United States and all foreign jurisdictions) to any and all inventions, discoveries, improvements, developments, works of authorship, concepts, ideas, plans, specifications, software, formulas, databases, designees, processes and contributions to Confidential Information created, conceived, developed or reduced to practice by the Executive (alone or with others) during the Term which (1) are related to the Company's current or anticipated business, activities, products, or services, (2) result from any work performed by Executive for the Company, or (3) are created, conceived, developed or reduced to practice with the use of Company property, including any and all Intellectual Property Rights (as defined below) therein ("Work Product"). Any Work Product which falls within the definition of "work made for hire," as such term is defined in the U.S. Copyright Act, shall be considered a "work made for hire," the copyright in which vests initially and exclusively in the Company. The Executive waives any rights to be attributed as the author of any Work Product and any "droit morale" (moral rights) in Work Product. The Executive agrees to immediately disclose to the Company all Work Product. For purposes of this Agreement, "Intellectual Property" shall mean any patent, copyright, trademark or service mark, trade secret, or any other proprietary rights protection legally available.
- (c) Patent and Copyright Registration. The Executive agrees to execute and deliver any instruments or documents and to do all other things reasonably requested by the Company in order to more fully vest the Company with all ownership rights in the Work Product. If any Work Product is deemed by the Company to be patentable or otherwise registrable, the Executive shall assist the Company (at the Company's expense) in obtaining letters of patent or other applicable registration therein and shall execute all documents and do all things, including testifying (at the Company's expense) as necessary or appropriate to apply for, prosecute, obtain, or enforce any Intellectual Property right relating to any Work Product. Should the Company be unable to secure the Executive's signature on any document deemed necessary to accomplish the foregoing, whether due to the Executive's disability or other reason, the Executive hereby irrevocably designates and appoints the Company and each of its duly authorized officers and agents as the Executive's agent and attorney-in-fact to act for and on the Executive's behalf and stead to take any of the actions required of Executive under the previous sentence, with the same effect as if executed and delivered by the Executive, such appointment being coupled with an interest.

This Section 9 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason. In the event the Executive breaches this Section 9, the Company shall have right to seek remedies permissible under applicable law.

10. **CONFLICTING EMPLOYMENT**

The Executive hereby agrees that, during the Term, he/she will not engage in any other employment, occupation, consulting or other business activity related to the business in which the Company is now involved or becomes involved during the Term, nor will the Executive engage in any other activities that conflict with his/her obligations to the Company without the prior written consent of the Company.

11. **NON-COMPETITION AND NON-SOLICITATION**

- (a) Non-Competition. In consideration of the compensation provided to the Executive by the Company hereunder, the adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged by the parties hereto, the Executive agree that during the Term and for a period of one year following the termination of the Employment for whatever reason, the Executive shall not engage in Competition (as defined below) with the Group. For purposes of this Agreement, "Competition" by the Executive shall mean the Executive's engaging in, or otherwise directly or indirectly being employed by or acting as a consultant or lender to, or being a director, officer, employee, principal, agent, stockholder, member, owner or partner of, or permitting the Executive's name to be used in connection with the activities of, any other business or organization which competes, directly or indirectly, with the Group in the Business; provided, however, it shall not be a violation of this Section 11(a) for the Executive to become the registered or beneficial owner of up to five percent (5%) of any class of the capital stock of a publicly traded corporation in Competition with the Group, provided that the Executive does not otherwise participate in the business of such corporation.

For purposes of this Agreement, "Business" means the operation of on-demand delivery and provision of related services and any other business which the Group engages in, or is preparing to become engaged in, during the Term.

- (b) Non-Solicitation; Non-Interference. During the Term and for a period of one year following the termination of the Executive's employment for any reason, the Executive agrees that he/she will not, directly or indirectly, for the Executive's benefit or for the benefit of any other person or entity, do any of the following:
- (1) solicit from any customer doing business with the Group during the Term business of the same or of a similar nature to the Business;
 - (2) solicit from any known potential customer of the Group business of the same or of a similar nature to that which has been the subject of a known written or oral bid, offer or proposal by the Group, or of substantial preparation with a view to making such a bid, proposal or offer;
 - (3) solicit the employment or services of, or hire or engage, any person who is known to be employed or engaged by the Group; or
 - (4) otherwise interfere with the business or accounts of the Group, including, but not limited to, with respect to any relationship or agreement between the Group and any vendor or supplier.

- (c) Injunctive Relief; Indemnity of Company. The Executive agrees that any breach or threatened breach of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 11 would result in irreparable injury and damage to the Company for which an award of money to the Company would not be an adequate remedy. The Executive therefore also agrees that in the event of said breach or any reasonable threat of breach, the Company shall be entitled to seek an immediate injunction and restraining order to prevent such breach and/or threatened breach and/or continued breach by the Executive and/or any and all persons and/or entities acting for and/or with the Executive. The terms of this paragraph shall not prevent the Company from pursuing any other available remedies for any breach or threatened breach hereof, including, but not limited to, remedies available under this Agreement and the recovery of damages. The Executive and the Company further agree that the provisions of this Section 11 are reasonable. The Executive agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Company from and against all reasonable expenses (including reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel) which may be incurred by the Company in connection with, or arising out of, any violation of this Agreement by the Executive. This Section 11 shall survive the termination of the Agreement for any reason.

12. WITHHOLDING TAXES

Notwithstanding anything else herein to the contrary, the Company may withhold (or cause there to be withheld, as the case may be) from any amounts otherwise due or payable under or pursuant to the Agreement such national, state, provincial, local or any other income, employment, or other taxes as may be required to be withheld pursuant to any applicable law or regulation.

13. ASSIGNMENT

The Agreement is personal in its nature and neither of the parties hereto shall, without the consent of the other, assign or transfer the Agreement or any rights or obligations hereunder; provided, however, that the Company may assign or transfer the Agreement or any rights or obligations hereunder to any member of the Group without such consent. If the Executive should die while any amounts would still be payable to the Executive hereunder if the Executive had continued to live, all such amounts unless otherwise provided herein shall be paid in accordance with the terms of this Agreement to the Executive's devisee, legatee, or other designee or, if there be no such designee, to the Executive's estate. The Company will require any and all successors (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company to expressly assume and agree to perform this Agreement in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform it if no such succession had taken place. Failure of the Company to obtain such assumption and agreement prior to the effectiveness of any such succession shall be a breach of this Agreement and shall entitle the Executive to compensation from the Company in the same amount and on the same terms as the Executive would be entitled to hereunder if the Company had terminated the Executive's employment other than for Cause, except that for purposes of implementing the foregoing, the date on which any such succession becomes effective shall be deemed the Date of Termination. As used in this Section 13, "Company" shall mean the Company as herein before defined and any successor to its business and/or assets as aforesaid which executes and delivers the agreement provided for in this Section 13 or which otherwise becomes bound by all the terms and provisions of this Agreement by operation of law.

14. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of the Agreement or the application thereof is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications and to this end the provisions of the Agreement are declared to be severable.

15. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

The Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Executive and the Company regarding the terms of the Employment and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous oral or written agreements concerning such subject matter. The Executive acknowledges that he/she has not entered into the Agreement in reliance upon any representation, warranty or undertaking which is not set forth in the Agreement.

16. GOVERNING LAW

The Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, U.S.A.

17. AMENDMENT

The Agreement may not be amended, modified or changed (in whole or in part), except by a formal, definitive written agreement expressly referring to the Agreement, which agreement is executed by both of the parties hereto.

18. WAIVER

Neither the failure nor any delay on the part of a party to exercise any right, remedy, power or privilege under the Agreement shall operate as a waiver thereof, nor shall any single or partial exercise of any right, remedy, power or privilege preclude any other or further exercise of the same or of any right, remedy, power or privilege, nor shall any waiver of any right, remedy, power or privilege with respect to any occurrence be construed as a waiver of such right, remedy, power or privilege with respect to any other occurrence. No waiver shall be effective unless it is in writing and is signed by the party asserted to have granted such waiver.

19. NOTICES

All notices, requests, demands, and other communications required or permitted under the Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given and made if (i) delivered by hand, (ii) otherwise delivered against receipt therefor, (iii) sent by a recognized courier with next-day or second-day delivery to the last known address of the other party; or (iv) sent by e-mail with confirmation of receipt.

20. COUNTERPARTS

The Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original as against any party whose signature appears thereon, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument. The Agreement shall become binding when one or more counterparts hereof, individually or taken together, shall bear the signatures of all of the parties reflected hereon as the signatories. Photographic copies of such signed counterparts may be used in lieu of the originals for any purpose.

21. NO INTERPRETATION AGAINST DRAFTER

Each party recognizes that the Agreement is a legally binding contract and acknowledges that such party has had the opportunity to consult with legal counsel of choice. In any construction of the terms of the Agreement, the same shall not be construed against either party on the basis of that party being the drafter of such terms.

[Remainder of the page intentionally left blank.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Agreement has been executed as of the date first written above.

COMPANY:

BingEx Limited
a Cayman Islands exempted company

By: /s/ Peng Xue
Name: Peng Xue
Title: Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE:

/s/ Le Tang
Name: Le Tang
Address: Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park,
Haidian District, Beijing

Schedule A

Cash Compensation

Schedule B

List of Prior Inventions

Principal Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation
BingEx Global Limited	Hong Kong
Beijing Shansong Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Hainan Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Guangxi Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Zhoukou Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Consolidated Variable Interest Entity	Place of Incorporation
Beijing Tongcheng Biying Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC

June 14, 2021

BingEx Limited

Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park
No.1 Yongtaizhuang North Road,
Haidian District, Beijing 100192
People's Republic of China

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to Rule 438 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, I hereby consent to the references to my name in the Registration Statement on Form F-1 (the "Registration Statement") of BingEx Limited (the "Company") and any amendments thereto, which indicate that I have accepted the nomination to become a director of the Company. I further agree that immediately upon the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's declaration of effectiveness of the Registration Statement, I will serve as a member of the board of directors of the Company.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Zhihui Yang

Name: Zhihui Yang

June 14, 2021

BingEx Limited

Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park
No.1 Yongtaizhuang North Road,
Haidian District, Beijing 100192
People's Republic of China

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Sincerely yours,

/s/ Weili Hong

Name: Weili Hong

June 14, 2021

BingEx Limited

Building 6, Zhongguancun Dongsheng International Science Park
No.1 Yongtaizhuang North Road,
Haidian District, Beijing 100192
People's Republic of China

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to Rule 438 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, I hereby consent to the references to my name in the Registration Statement on Form F-1 (the "Registration Statement") of BingEx Limited (the "Company") and any amendments thereto, which indicate that I have accepted the nomination to become a director of the Company. I further agree that immediately upon the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's declaration of effectiveness of the Registration Statement, I will serve as a member of the board of directors of the Company.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jing Liu

Name: Jing Liu

BINGEX LIMITED

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

I. PURPOSE

This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “**Code**”) contains general guidelines for conducting the business of BingEx Limited, a Cayman Islands company, and its subsidiaries and affiliates (collectively, the “**Company**”) consistent with the highest standards of business ethics, and is intended to qualify as a “code of ethics” within the meaning of Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated thereunder. To the extent this Code requires a higher standard than required by commercial practice or applicable laws, rules or regulations, we adhere to these higher standards.

This Code is designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

- honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Company files with, or submits to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) and in other public communications made by the Company;
- compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- prompt internal reporting of violations of the Code; and
- accountability for adherence to the Code.

II. APPLICABILITY

This Code applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Company, whether they work for the Company on a full-time, part-time, consultative or temporary basis (each, an “**employee**” and collectively, the “**employees**”). Certain provisions of the Code apply specifically to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, other executive officers, senior finance officer, controller, senior vice presidents, vice presidents and any other persons who perform similar functions for the Company (each, a “**senior officer**,” and collectively, the “**senior officers**”).

The Board of Directors of the Company (the “**Board**”) has appointed the Company’s Chief Financial Officer as the Compliance Officer for the Company (the “**Compliance Officer**”). If you have any questions regarding the Code or would like to report any violation of the Code, please email the Compliance Officer at le.tang@ishansong.com.

This Code has been adopted by the Board and shall become effective (the “**Effective Time**”) upon the effectiveness of the Company’s registration statement on Form F-1 filed by the Company with the SEC relating to the Company’s initial public offering.

III. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Identifying Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest occurs when an employee’s private interest interferes, or appears to interfere, in any way with the interests of the Company as a whole. An employee should actively avoid any private interest that may impact such employee’s ability to act in the interests of the Company or that may make it difficult to perform the employee’s work objectively and effectively. In general, the following should be considered conflicts of interest:

- Competing Business. No employee may be employed by a business that competes with the Company or deprives it of any business.
- Corporate Opportunity. No employee should use corporate property, information or his/her position with the Company to secure a business opportunity that would otherwise be available to the Company. If an employee discovers a business opportunity that is in the Company’s line of business through the use of the Company’s property, information or position, the employee must first present the business opportunity to the Company before pursuing the opportunity in his/her individual capacity.
- Financial Interests.
 - (i) No employee may have any financial interest (ownership or otherwise), either directly or indirectly through a spouse or other family member, in any other business or entity if such interest adversely affects the employee’s performance of duties or responsibilities to the Company, or requires the employee to devote time to it during such employee’s working hours at the Company;
 - (ii) No employee may hold any ownership interest in a privately held company that is in competition with the Company;
 - (iii) An employee may hold up to 5% ownership interest in a publicly traded company that is in competition with the Company; provided that if the employee’s ownership interest in such publicly traded company increases to more than 5%, the employee must immediately report such ownership to the Compliance Officer;
 - (iv) No employee may hold any ownership interest in a company that has a business relationship with the Company if such employee’s duties at the Company include managing or supervising the Company’s business relations with that company; and
 - (v) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Code,

(a) a director or any family member of such director (collectively, “**Director Affiliates**”) or a senior officer or any family member of such senior officer (collectively, “**Officer Affiliates**”) may continue to hold his/her investment or other financial interest in a business or entity (an “**Interested Business**”) that:

(1) was made or obtained either (A) before the Company invested in or otherwise became interested in such business or entity; or (B) before the director or senior officer joined the Company (for the avoidance of doubt, regardless of whether the Company had or had not already invested in or otherwise become interested in such business or entity at the time the director or senior officer joined the Company); or

(2) may in the future be made or obtained by the director or senior officer, provided that at the time such investment or other financial interest is made or obtained, the Company has not yet invested in or otherwise become interested in such business or entity; provided that such director or senior officer shall disclose such investment or other financial interest to the Board;

(b) an interested director or senior officer shall refrain from participating in any discussion among senior officers of the Company relating to an Interested Business and shall not be involved in any proposed transaction between the Company and an Interested Business; and

(c) before any Director Affiliate or Officer Affiliate (A) invests, or otherwise acquires any equity or other financial interest, in a business or entity that is in competition with the Company; or (B) enters into any transaction with the Company, the related director or senior officer shall obtain prior approval from the Audit Committee of the Board.

- Loans or Other Financial Transactions. No employee may obtain loans or guarantees of personal obligations from, or enter into any other personal financial transaction with, any company that is a material customer, supplier or competitor of the Company. This guideline does not prohibit arms-length transactions with recognized banks or other financial institutions.
- Service on Boards and Committees. No employee shall serve on a board of directors or trustees or on a committee of any entity (whether profit or not-for-profit) whose interests could reasonably be expected to conflict with those of the Company. Employees must obtain prior approval from the Board before accepting any such board or committee position. The Company may revisit its approval of any such position at any time to determine whether an employee’s service in such position is still appropriate.

The above is in no way a complete list of situations where conflicts of interest may arise. The following questions might serve as a useful guide in assessing a potential conflict of interest situation not specifically addressed above:

- Is the action to be taken legal?
- Is it honest and fair?
- Is it in the best interests of the Company?

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

The Company requires that employees fully disclose any situations that could reasonably be expected to give rise to a conflict of interest. If an employee suspects that he/she has a conflict of interest, or a situation that others could reasonably perceive as a conflict of interest, the employee must report it immediately to the Compliance Officer. Conflicts of interest may only be waived by the Board, or the appropriate committee of the Board, and will be promptly disclosed to the public to the extent required by law and applicable rules of the applicable stock exchange.

Family Members and Work

The actions of family members outside the workplace may also give rise to conflicts of interest because they may influence an employee's objectivity in making decisions on behalf of the Company. If a member of an employee's family is interested in doing business with the Company, the criteria as to whether to enter into or continue the business relationship and the terms and conditions of the relationship must be no less favorable to the Company compared with those that would apply to an unrelated party seeking to do business with the Company under similar circumstances.

Employees should report any situation involving family members that could reasonably be expected to give rise to a conflict of interest to their supervisor or the Compliance Officer. For purposes of this Code, "family members" or "members of employee's family" include an employee's spouse, parents, children and siblings, whether by blood, marriage or adoption or anyone residing in such employee's home.

IV. GIFTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

The giving and receiving of appropriate gifts may be considered common business practice. Appropriate business gifts and entertainment are welcome courtesies designed to build relationships and understanding among business partners. However, gifts and entertainment should never compromise, or appear to compromise, an employee's ability to make objective and fair business decisions.

It is the responsibility of employees to use good judgment in this area. As a general rule, employees may give or receive gifts or entertainment to or from customers or suppliers only if the gift or entertainment is in compliance with applicable law, insignificant in amount and not given in consideration or expectation of any action by the recipient. All gifts and entertainment expenses made on behalf of the Company must be properly accounted for on expense reports.

We encourage employees to submit gifts received to the Company. While it is not mandatory to submit small gifts, gifts of over US\$150 must be submitted immediately to the human resources department of the Company.

Bribes and kickbacks are criminal acts, strictly prohibited by law. An employee must not offer, give, solicit or receive any form of bribe or kickback anywhere in the world.

V. FCPA COMPLIANCE

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“**FCPA**”) prohibits giving anything of value, directly or indirectly, to officials of foreign governments or foreign political candidates in order to obtain or retain business. A violation of FCPA does not only violate the Company’s policy but also constitute a civil or criminal offense under FCPA which the Company is subject to after the Effective Time. No employee shall give or authorize directly or indirectly any illegal payments to government officials of any country. While the FCPA does, in certain limited circumstances, allow nominal “facilitating payments” to be made, any such payment must be discussed with and approved by an employee’s supervisor in advance before it can be made.

VI. PROTECTION AND USE OF COMPANY ASSETS

Employees should protect the Company’s assets and ensure their efficient use for legitimate business purposes only. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company’s profitability. Any use of the funds or assets of the Company, whether for personal gain or not, for any unlawful or improper purpose is strictly prohibited.

To ensure the protection and proper use of the Company’s assets, each employee should:

- exercise reasonable care to prevent theft, damage or misuse of the Company’s assets;
- promptly report any actual or suspected theft, damage or misuse of the Company’s assets;
- safeguard all electronic programs, data, communications and written materials from unauthorized access; and
- use the Company’s assets only for legitimate business purposes.

Except as approved in advance by the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer of the Company, the Company prohibits political contributions (directly or through trade associations) by any employee on behalf of the Company. Prohibited political contributions include:

- any contributions of the Company’s funds or other assets for political purposes;
- encouraging individual employees to make any such contribution; and
- reimbursing an employee for any political contribution.

VII. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Employees should abide by the Company's rules and policies in protecting the intellectual property and confidential information, including the following:

- All inventions, creative works, computer software, and technical or trade secrets developed by an employee in the course of performing the employee's duties or primarily through the use of the Company's assets or resources while working at the Company shall be the property of the Company.
- Employees should maintain the confidentiality of information entrusted to them by the Company or entities with which the Company has business relations, except when disclosure is authorized or legally mandated. Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors, or harmful to the company or its business associates, if disclosed.
- The Company maintains a strict confidentiality policy. During an employee's term of employment with the Company, the employee shall comply with any and all written or unwritten rules and policies concerning confidentiality and shall fulfill the duties and responsibilities concerning confidentiality applicable to the employee.
- In addition to fulfilling the responsibilities associated with his/her position in the Company, an employee shall not, without obtaining prior approval from the Company, disclose, announce or publish trade secrets or other confidential business information of the Company, nor shall an employee use such confidential information outside the course of his/her duties to the Company.
- Even outside the work environment, an employee must maintain vigilance and refrain from disclosing important information regarding the Company or its business, business associates or employees.
- An employee's duty of confidentiality with respect to the confidential information of the Company survives the termination of such employee's employment with the Company for any reason until such time as the Company discloses such information publicly or the information otherwise becomes available in the public sphere through no fault of the employee.
- Upon termination of employment, or at such time as the Company requests, an employee must return to the Company all of its property without exception, including all forms of medium containing confidential information, and may not retain duplicate materials.

VIII. ACCURACY OF FINANCIAL REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

Upon the Effective Time, the Company will be required to report its financial results and other material information about its business to the public and the SEC. It is the Company's policy to promptly disclose accurate and complete information regarding its business, financial condition and results of operations. Employees must strictly comply with all applicable standards, laws, regulations and policies for accounting and financial reporting of transactions, estimates and forecasts. Inaccurate, incomplete or untimely reporting will not be tolerated and can severely damage the Company and result in legal liability.

Employees should be on guard for, and promptly report, any possibility of inaccurate or incomplete financial reporting. Particular attention should be paid to:

- Financial results that seem inconsistent with the performance of the underlying business;
- Transactions that do not seem to have an obvious business purpose; and
- Requests to circumvent ordinary review and approval procedures.

The Company's senior financial officers and other employees working in the finance department have a special responsibility to ensure that all of the Company's financial disclosures are full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable. Any practice or situation that might undermine this objective should be reported to the Compliance Officer.

Employees are prohibited from directly or indirectly taking any action to coerce, manipulate, mislead or fraudulently influence the Company's independent auditors for the purpose of rendering the financial statements of the Company materially misleading. Prohibited actions include but are not limited to:

- issuing or reissuing a report on the Company's financial statements that is not warranted in the circumstances (due to material violations of U.S. GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards or other professional or regulatory standards);
- not performing audit, review or other procedures required by generally accepted auditing standards or other professional standards;
- not withdrawing an issued report when withdrawal is warranted under the circumstances; or
- not communicating matters required to be communicated to the Company's Audit Committee.

IX. COMPANY RECORDS

Accurate and reliable records are crucial to the Company's business and form the basis of its earnings statements, financial reports and other disclosures to the public. The Company's records are a source of essential data that guides business decision-making and strategic planning. Company records include, but are not limited to, booking information, payroll, timecards, travel and expense reports, e-mails, accounting and financial data, measurement and performance records, electronic data files and all other records maintained in the ordinary course of business.

All Company records must be complete, accurate and reliable in all material respects. There is never an acceptable reason to make false or misleading entries. Undisclosed or unrecorded funds, payments or receipts are strictly prohibited. An employee is responsible for understanding and complying with the Company's recordkeeping policy. An employee should contact the Compliance Officer if he/she has any questions regarding the recordkeeping policy.

X. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Each employee has an obligation to comply with the laws of the cities, provinces, regions and countries in which the Company operates. This includes, without limitation, laws covering commercial bribery and kickbacks, patent, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets, information privacy, insider trading, offering or receiving gratuities, employment harassment, environmental protection, occupational health and safety, false or misleading financial information, misuse of corporate assets and foreign currency exchange activities. Employees are expected to understand and comply with all laws, rules and regulations that apply to their positions at the Company. If any doubt exists about whether a course of action is lawful, the employee should seek advice immediately from the Compliance Officer.

XI. DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

The Company is firmly committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment and will not tolerate any illegal discrimination or harassment based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, age, national origin or any other protected class. For further information, employees should consult the Compliance Officer.

XII. FAIR DEALING

Each employee should endeavor to deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees. None should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other unfair-dealing practice.

XIII. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Company strives to provide employees with a safe and healthy work environment. Each employee has responsibility for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for other employees by following environmental, safety and health rules and practices and reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices or conditions. Violence or threats of violence are not permitted.

Each employee is expected to perform his/her duty to the Company in a safe manner, not under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or other controlled substances. The use of illegal drugs or other controlled substances in the workplace is prohibited.

XIV. VIOLATIONS OF THE CODE

All employees have a duty to report any known or suspected violation of this Code, including any violation of laws, rules, regulations or policies that apply to the Company. Reporting a known or suspected violation of this Code by others will not be considered an act of disloyalty, but an action to safeguard the reputation and integrity of the Company and its employees.

If an employee knows of or suspects a violation of this Code, it is such employee's responsibility to immediately report the violation to the Compliance Officer, who will work with the employee to investigate his/her concern. All questions and reports of known or suspected violations of this Code will be treated with sensitivity and discretion. The Compliance Officer and the Company will protect the employee's confidentiality to the extent possible, consistent with the law and the Company's need to investigate the employee's concern.

It is the Company's policy that any employee who violates this Code will be subject to appropriate discipline, including termination of employment, based upon the facts and circumstances of each particular situation. An employee's conduct, if it does not comply with the law or with this Code, can result in serious consequences for both the employee and the Company.

The Company strictly prohibits retaliation against an employee who, in good faith, seeks help or reports known or suspected violations. An employee inflicting reprisal or retaliation against another employee for reporting a known or suspected violation will be subject to disciplinary action, including termination of employment.

XV. WAIVERS OF THE CODE

Waivers of this Code will be granted on a case-by-case basis and only in extraordinary circumstances. Waivers of this Code may be made only by the Board, or the appropriate committee of the Board, and may be promptly disclosed to the public if so required by applicable laws and regulations and rules of the applicable stock exchange.

XVI. CONCLUSION

This Code contains general guidelines for conducting the business of the Company consistent with the highest standards of business ethics. If employees have any questions about these guidelines, they should contact the Compliance Officer. We expect all employees to adhere to these standards. Each employee is separately responsible for his/her actions. Conduct that violates the law or this Code cannot be justified by claiming that it was ordered by a supervisor or someone in higher management positions. If an employee engages in conduct prohibited by the law or this Code, such employee will be deemed to have acted outside the scope of his/her employment. Such conduct will subject the employee to disciplinary action, including termination of employment.

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